The 19th Century development had mainly been about vaccinations, in the 20th Century significant development in terms of genetic and technological treatment were developed.

Early magic bullets (substances which killed bacteria included Salverson 606- Paul Ehrlichs team funded.

 Domagk- blood poisoning bacterium, chance- daughter given drug due to accident. Following this French research teams developed a range of cures based on sulphonamides (coal bar) in the 1930’s due to electronic microscope.

Penicillin was discovered in 1928 by Fleming chance-open window, bacterium floated into petri dish-sci/tech- research teams- lab communication wrote report. By 1944 it was being mass produced and was used to help casualties in the D Day landing in Normandy.

In 1720 inoculation as a treatment/prevention for smallpox was brought to Britain by Lady Mary Wortley Monagu. Pus from a sore was put into a cut- dangerous method!

This development was due to increases in travel and communication, an individual and money as the technique could make doctors rich.

1790’s vaccination was developed as a prevention by Jenner using pus from a cowpox sore which was less dangerous.

This development was due to individuals, communication (published, USA Presidents letter praising vaccine), war (Napoleonic War) and governments who funded research and made vaccination compulsory in 1851.

Doctors used treatments based on the writings of Hippocrates and Galen.

Many treatments such as Blood Letting via cupping or Purging and pouring with emetics to make you vomit or enemas were designed to redress the balance of the four humours.

Charms and amulets were used to ward off evil spirits or the devil or to gain Gods forgiveness for any sins committed.

Most illnesses were treated with home Potions, made from locally grown plants and administrated by the wise women of the village. Only the rich could afford to be treated by doctor.

You would not be admitted to hospital by the warden if your illness was contagious.

Most people with money paid for a physician to treat them at home.

1900-2000 Breakthrough in drugs

1750-1900 The chance to prevent illness

1350-1750 Diversity of treatments

The treatments of disease 1350-2000

Florey and Chain developed Penecillin research further (education- Oxford Uni researchers) sci/tech- experimented on mice, freeze-drying tech,- showed effective but can’t mass –produce.

Mass production technique developed due to \_\_\_\_\_ (need), communication (letters and visits to USA), funding from the USA + UK govt and drug companies- technology was expensive.

Since 1945 huge range of antibiotics developed to fight infection. Also to balance bodies e.g. hormones.

Some drugs developed have negative effects e.g. Thalidomide and there are huge moral issues around drug testing and drug costs and production. (drug companies v’s LEDC’s)

NHS means free and equal access to GPs, hospitals, specialists, medication etc.

1900-2000 teamwork and greater understanding

The main breakthrough in this period was prevention of contracting contagious diseases. There was almost no change in treatment of diseases.

There was an increase in medicines you would take, herbal medicines which rarely worked but after 1890 there were a couple of chemical drugs- e.g. aspirin by new pharmaceutical companies like Boots and Beechams.

Leading surgeons Like John Hunter coached students such as Jenner to observe and record carefully.

The 1858 Medical Act regulated Doctorss qualifications but physicians were still expensive and many were treated at home still.

1750-1900 The Industrial Revolution

Very little change occurred in treatments by 1500 as there had been lots of social unrest and due to the belief that earlier treatments and methods should not be questioned.

The medical Renaissance increased knowledge of how the human body worked but did not lead to immediate changes in treatment.

However, increased travel and the European landing in Americas led to access to new plants which could be used in herbal remedies, e.g. quinine.

By 1750 a range doctors and healers were available depending on your wealth; physician, apothecaries and surgeons were licensed. Housewives, wise women, travelling quacks and family were unlicensed.

1350-1750 Change and continuites