

Pare

Galen

Hippocrates

Koch

Jenner

Chadwick

Pasteur

Fleming

Vesalius

Lister

Harvey

Simpson

Discovered Antiseptics  
In 1847 by using  
Chloroform

The writer of the 'Fabric of  
the Human Body' - the  
first accurate study of  
anatomy

The writer of 'On the  
Motion of the Heart' in  
1628 and the man who  
proved that the heart was  
like a pump

A Roman Anatomist  
who wrote over 60  
books

The French scientist  
that developed the  
Germ Theory

In 1796 he developed  
the vaccination to  
prevent smallpox

A Greek doctor who invented  
the theory of the 4 Humours  
and used Clinical Observation

A French army surgeon that  
found an effective treatment  
for wounds and invented  
ligatures

In 1928, by chance, he found a  
mould growing in his laboratory  
which was developed into  
penicillin.

Using carbolic acid he was  
able to prevent infection - the  
first antiseptic in 1867

A German scientist that used the  
scientific methods of bacteriology  
to discover the causes of disease  
such as cholera.

An English civil servant  
who wrote a report into  
the living conditions in the  
1840s in order to improve  
public health

By using SCIENTIFIC experiments and recording his findings, he was able to PROVE his theory about the heart was correct.

**However** his discovery did not lead to a direct improvement in health for hundreds of years until Blood Transfusions were used successfully during WW1.

As a result of his work many more patients survived - the death rate fell from 46% to 15%. His ideas spread and were used by other doctors.

**However** it wasn't until ASEPTIC surgery was used in the 20th century (the operating theatre and instruments were sterile) that surgery was totally germ free.

His ideas were important as he used careful observation and experiment. He was the first person ever to IMMUNISE against disease. 50 years later Pasteur and Koch copied his methods.

**However** he did not know how vaccines worked and many doctors were against his ideas.

His theory was important as it showed that diseases had NATURAL causes rather than being caused by GODS. By carefully watching and recording the patient's illness they could decide on a better treatment.

**However** even though the theory lasted for 1500 years it was NOT actually correct.

By developing an effective way of knocking out a patient this led to much more complicated operations. The surgeon did not need to worry about the patient moving and could spend more time on the operation. There was also much less pain for the patient during the operation.

**However** the death rate actually increased before antiseptics were developed and this was known as the BLACK PERIOD of surgery.

He was able to use Pasteur's ideas and PROVE that bacteria was the cause of disease. He was able to find the bacteria that caused Tuberculosis and Cholera.

**However** he did not find any cure for the diseases.

He had been working on discovering the germs that caused infection in soldiers in the First World War, when he made his lucky discovery.

**However** the work of Florey and Chain was very important in developing his work further and led to the mass production of penicillin.

His use of Roman ideas was an important part of RENAISSANCE thinking and by writing his ideas down he was able to share his knowledge. He was important because he CHALLENGED the old ways of doing things.

**However** his ideas about Ligatures were less successful as he did not know about the germs that caused wounds to be infected.

His report into the 'Sanitary Conditions of the Labouring Population' in 1842 was the start of the change in attitude towards Public Health and against LAISSEZ FAIRE.

**However** he was very unpopular and eventually was sacked from his position on the Board of Health. It was only when the 1875 Public Health Act was passed that conditions really improved as this was made COMPULSORY.

By dissecting humans instead of animals he was able to PROVE Galen was wrong. By publishing his ideas he was able to persuade doctors to change their ideas about anatomy.

**However** although he proved that Galen was wrong about the heart he was not able to prove himself that the heart was a pump.

By proving that germs were invisible microbes that were carried in the air he was finally able to SCIENTIFICALLY prove the causes of disease. He was able to show how Jenner's vaccinations actually worked.

**However** as a scientist rather than a doctor he was not able to turn his theory into an effective treatment for disease, until after Koch had developed his theory further.

His ideas were very important as he had taken the best ideas of Hippocrates and the Greeks and combined them with his own. He wrote over 60 books and for 1500 years medical teaching was based on his ideas. The CHURCH supported his ideas because it fitted in with the Christian belief that God created human beings.

**However** he had made some mistakes as a lot of his dissection was based on animals, for example he said the human jaw was made from 2 jawbones instead of one.

War

Science

Luck

Government

Religion

Technology

Role of the  
Individual

Communication