History of Health Care

Chapter 1

Do Now

- You have an infected sore, and the doctor uses leeches to treat the infection.
- ✤ Is this an ancient or modern treatment? Does it work?



Introduction to History of Health Care

- Skim Tables 1-1 through 1-8 and write in your composition notebooks:
- ✤ 3 things you knew or have heard of
- ✤ 3 things you didn't know
- ✤ 3 things you want to learn more about
 - Of the three things you want to learn more about, list 3 resources that you can use to find out more about them.



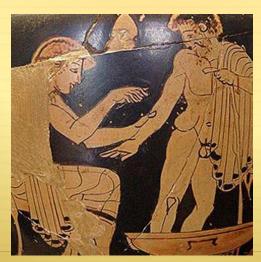
- Differentiate between early beliefs and the cause of disease and treatment and currents beliefs about disease and treatment
- Identify at least 10 major events in the history of health care.
- Name at least 6 historical individuals and explain how each one has helped improve health care.
- Create a timeline showing what you believe are the 20 most important discoveries in health care and why.

Timelines

- Due Monday 8/29
- Graded on the following rubric:
 - ✤ 20 total events / people identified (10 pts)
 - Correct dates (10 pts)
 - ✤ 5 arrows showing relationships between a set of two items and how they are connected (10 pts)
 - Neatness, creativity, and pictures (10 pts)

ANCIENT TIMES

- Belief that disease and illness caused by demons and evil spirits.
- Belief that disease was punishment from gods.
- Treatments directed towards eliminating evil spirits through religious rites and ceremonies.



ANCIENT EGYPTIANS

✤ 3000-300 B.C.

First people to record health records (by priests)



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ANCIENT CHINESE

- ✤ 1700 BC-220 AD
- Strong belief in the need to cure the spirit and nourish the entire body.
- Today's holistic health methods stress treating the entire patient—mind, body, and soul.
- ✤ Acupuncture to relieve pain and congestion.



ANCIENT GREEKS

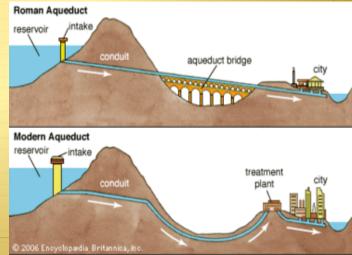
- ✤ 1200-200 BC
- Hippocrates: father of medicine, "Hippocratic Oath"
- Established that disease is caused by natural causes, not supernatural spirits and demons
- First culture to stress that a good diet and cleanliness would help prevent disease



ANCIENT ROMANS

✤ 753-400 AD

- Realized that some disease was connected to filth, contaminated water, and poor sanitation.
- Began development of sanitary systems
- Sewers, aqueducts, drained swamps and marshes, laws to keep streets clean
- ✤ First hospitals for soldiers, ill people
- Galen and the Non-Naturals



Do Now

- You are a practicing physician preparing to treat a 67 year old male complaining of cough, runny nose, and shortness of breath.
- 1. What common ailment might you diagnose this patient with?
- 2. What would you recommend your patient do to help his symptoms?
- 3. What ancient civilization was the first to create health records?

George Washington's Excruciating Final Hours

- December 14, 1799—Washington goes on a horseback ride in the freezing rain. Complains of chills, shortness of breath.
- 2 am—Washington awakes with profound shortness of breath
- ✤ 6 am—Washington develops fever, breathing becomes more labored
- ✤ 7:30—12 to 14 ounces of blood removed, tonic of butter, molasses, and vinegar administered.

Washington's Final Hours

- ✤ 9 am—Dr. Craik does "Spanish Fly Treatment"
- ✤ 9:30 am—another 18 ounces of blood removed
- 11 am—32 ounces of blood removed, followed by a dose of calomel and tartar emetic.
- ✤ 10 pm—Washington dies.
- In total, doctors remove 80 ounces, or almost 40% of his total blood volume!!!



The Non-Naturals

Key to understanding attitudes about early health

- ✤ Health=balance
 - ♦ Air
 - ✤ Food and drink
 - ✤ Sleep and watch
 - Evacuation and repletion
 - Motion and rest
 - Passions of the mind

Dark Ages

- ✤ 500-1000 AD
- ✤ Fall of Roman Empire, study of medicine stopped.
- Individuals again lived in filth, little to no hygiene.
- Epidemics of smallpox, dysentery, typhus and plague.
- Monks and priests stressed prayer to treat illness.



Mesoamerican Medicine

- ✤ 1100 AD
- Aztec culture in central Mexico
- Three main causes of illness/disease
 - Supernatural-displeasure of gods
 - Magical-curses, sorcery
 - ✤ Natural



Treatments depended on category of disease

Middle Ages

- ✤ 11th-14th Century
- Renewed interest in medicine

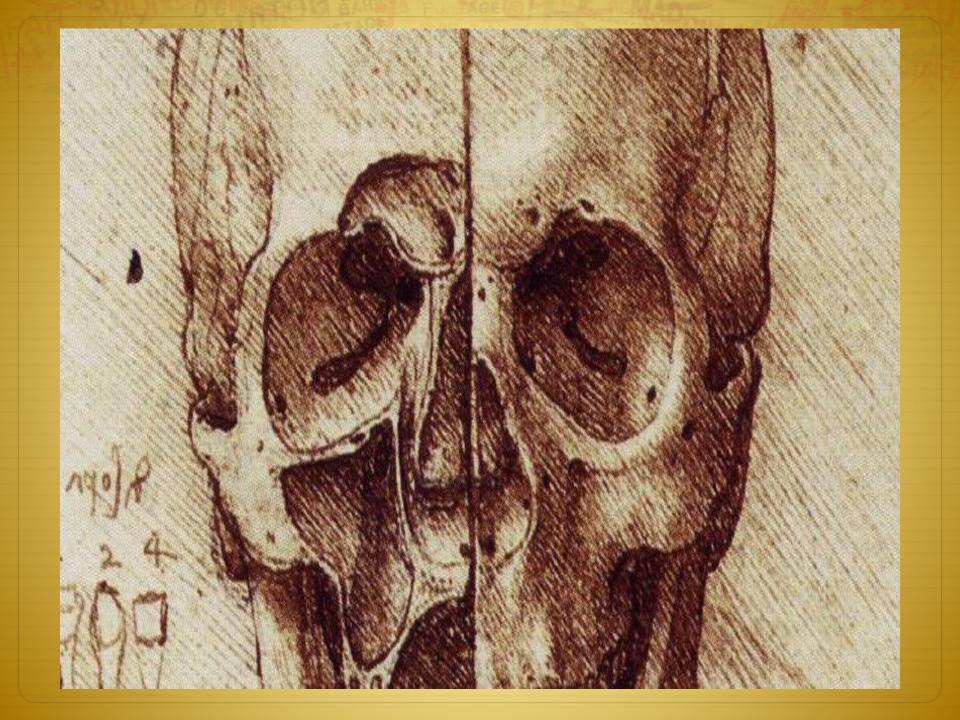


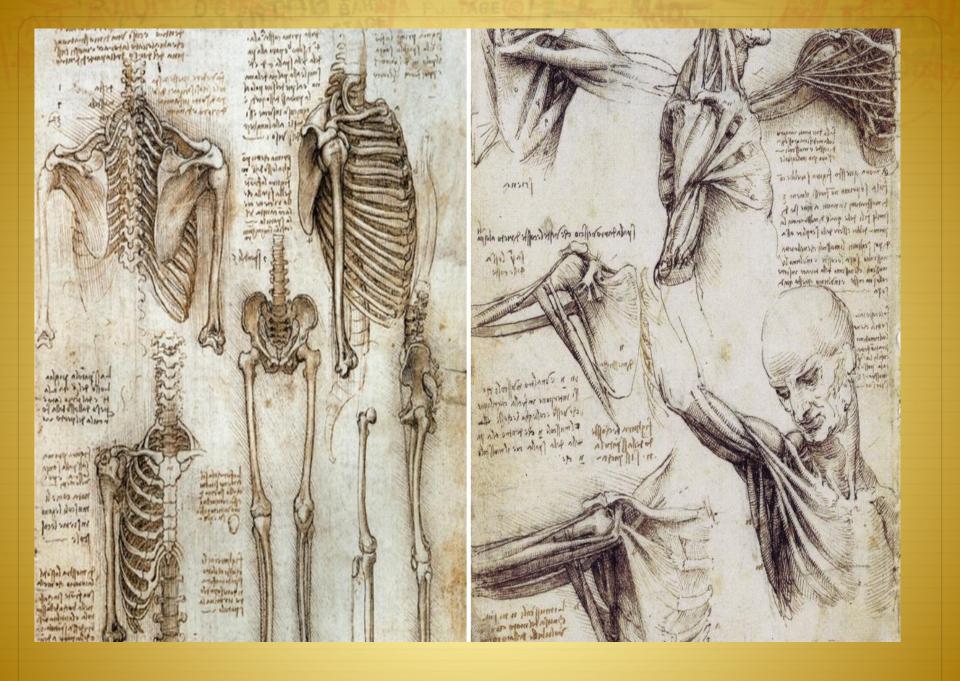
- Translated writings of Greek/Roman physicians
- Medical universities created to train physicians
- 1300's, epidemic of bubonic plague killed almost 75% of population of Europe and Asia.

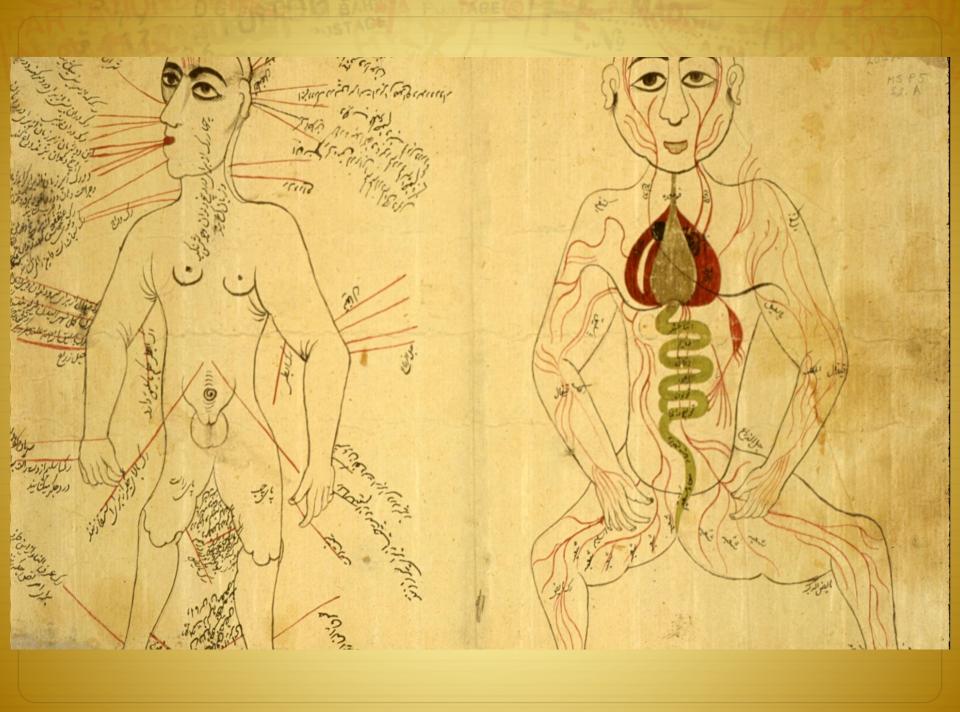
Renaissance

- ✤ 1350-1650, "rebirth of scientific medicine"
- Major source of new information was result of allowing human dissection
- Artists such as Michelangelo and Leonardo da Vinci were able to draw the body accurately
- ✤ Actual cause of disease still remained a mystery









16th/17th/18th Centuries

- Physicians gain increased knowledge of human body
- Anton van Leeuwenhoek: invented microscope
- Edward Jenner: invented vaccine for smallpox
- Apothecaries for medications began
- ✤ Average life span increased to 40-50 years



19th Century (1800's)

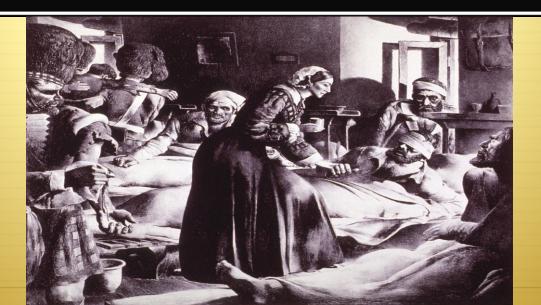
- Industrial revolution: access to more machines and books
- Rene Laennec invented stethoscope
- Florence Nightingale: founder of modern nursing. Used statistics to prove that number of deaths decreased with improved sanitary conditions.
- Infection control: microorganisms associated with disease.
- Many vaccines and medications developed.



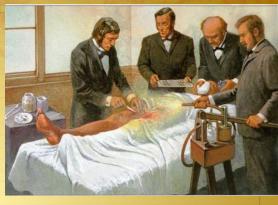
Nursing is an art: and if it is to be made an art, it requir an exclusive devotion as hard a preparation, as any painter's or sculptor's work; for what is the having to c with dead canvas or dead marble, compared with havir to do with the living body, the temple of God's spirit? is one of the Fine Arts: I had almost said, the finest of Fine Arts.

(Florence Nightingale)

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19th Century



- Joseph Lister and Louis Pasteur develop methods to stop spread of disease.
- Elizabeth Blackwell: first female physician in US
- Dorothea Dix: appointed superintendent of Female Nurses of the Army
- Clara Barton: founder of American Red Cross, provided aid to wounded soldiers during Civil War.

20th Century (1900's)

- William Roentgen develops X-rays to view human body
- Causes for many diseases identified (virus or bacteria)
- ✤ Insulin for diabetes, antibiotics for infections.
- Francis Crick and James Watson: credited with discovery of the structure of DNA.
- Infection control, computer technology
- ✤ Access to affordable, quality healthcare a priority

21st Century (2000's)

- ✤ 2003-completion of human genome project
- Embryonic stem cell research
- Threats to health care: bioterrorism, pandemics (worldwide epidemics)
- Genetically modified organisms

