



“General overview is that it’s clear it has been 2 years since we did our medicine course, the better summer tasks = better exam results, which is good as it has highlighted our areas for development. A lot of your lost marks were on exam question technique which is something we need to iron out”.

5 Mins

**Q3: Explain one way in which understanding of the **cause** of disease was **different** in the period 1700-1900 than in the Medieval Period. [4]**

You needed to give an example of a cause, not treatment or prevention (**name the period clearly**).

You needed to choose ONE cause that was different in the later period.

**Medieval Period – VERY religious > (Context)**

- God caused illness as punishment
- Miasma linked to religion – bad smells a sign of the devil

**Industrial Period – Scientific, open minded / inquisitive attitudes > (Context)**

- Germ Theory had proven Germs caused illness
- Animalcules caused illness

**Don't forget your evidence, how do you know they were religious? How do you know they were more inquisitive? What did they do? Also give a reference to the context of each period too (eg religious...)**

15 Mins

**Q4: Explain why there was rapid **change** in **surgical** treatments in the period 1700-1900. [12]**

You may use the following in your answer

- Chloroform
- The work of Lister
- You must use information of your own (3<sup>rd</sup> reason)

**Too many of you didn't choose a 3<sup>rd</sup> of your own, this severely limits your marks**

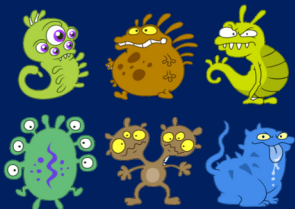


**The question is asking you about SURGERY, nothing else should enter your mind. It is asking about change, so you needed to consider what it was like before, what kinds of operations could they do? How bad was it?...**



**Discuss the problem of pain and then how it was solved, problems of earlier anaesthetics etc:**

- James Simpson – Chloroform - What did this lead to? More complex surgery [examples], Pain free surgery / patients still. Queen Victoria used it leading to wide spread use etc...



**Discuss the problem of infection and then how it was solved, what happened previously relating to infection?:**

- Lister – Carbolic Acid - What did this lead to? Those longer operations due to Chloroform often led to more infections / deaths as the more complex surgeries being done left the body open and vulnerable (**REMEMBER they now knew germs were in the air**). Carbolic Acid solved this problem leading to safer surgery.

PROBLEMS IN SURGERY

**Third reason of your own: Technology (Snow's inhaler, Lister's spray, steam steriliser), Attitudes changing (Surgeons no longer seen as butchers, accepting of Germ Theory by everyone by 1900), Aseptic surgery by 1900.**

25-30 Mins

**Q5: Louis Pasteur's publication of the Germ Theory was the biggest **turning point** in medicine in the period 1700-1900. How far do you agree with this statement? [16+4]**

You may use the following in your answer

- Robert Koch
- Edward Jenner
- You must use information of your own (3<sup>rd</sup> point of argument)

**Consider what turning point means - Significant change / improvement.**

**What do you class as more important? Something that helps causes, treatments or preventions?**

**You MUST agree or disagree with this statement in your introduction, if you disagree, tell the examiner what / who you think was a bigger turning point (you will explain why later on...)**

**Pasteur's Germ Theory must be paragraph 1 – What was the Germ Theory? Why was it a turning point?**

**Paragraphs 2 and 3 must explain their own impact on medicine but be **compared** to Pasteur's Germ Theory**

**Conclusion – summarise each person's impact and say **WHY** one was a bigger turning point**



**Remember your conclusion needs to match your judgement in your introduction**

