

Ancient Times

1. What did the people believed caused illness & disease?
2. What was the treatment called that was often used for mental illness called that entailed drilling a hole into a person's skull but not into their brain?
3. Because religion played an important role in beliefs about illness what was often used to restore health and eliminate evil spirits?
4. Because of limitations set by religion it was not permissible to dissect human bodies. What were dissected instead to learn about body structure and function?

Ancient Egyptians

5. What were the Egyptians the first to do and what was it done on?

Ancient Chinese

6. They had strong beliefs in the need to cure the spirit and nourish the entire body. What is this type of belief or healthcare called?
7. What is the focus of holistic healthcare?

Ancient Greeks

8. What were the Ancient Greeks among the first to stress?
9. Who was the famous greek physician known as “The Father of Medicine”? What is the name of the code of conduct he authored for doctors? What belief about the cause of disease did records by him and other physicians help establish?

Ancient Romans

10. What realization did the Ancient Romans come to about some disease?
11. What systems did they develop to deal with human waste and to maintain a clean water source?
12. What did they do to reduce the incidence of malaria?
13. What type of healthcare facility were they the first to establish?

Ancient Times cont.

14. The average person during ancient times had:
 - a. -
 - b. -
 - c. -

15. What was the average lifespan of a person during ancient times?

16. What diseases were often the cause of death?

Dark Ages

17. After the fall of the Roman Empire, what stopped?

18. What epidemics were rampant and killed a lot of people during the Dark Ages?

19. What did monks and priests stress to treat disease?

Middle Ages

20. What was there a renewed interest in during the Middle Ages?

21. What disease killed 75% of the population of Europe and Asia during this time period?

22. What were created in the 9th century to train physicians how to treat illness?

23. Who began requiring that physicians pass examinations and obtain licenses?

The Renaissance

24. The time period of 1350 to 1650 AD (The Renaissance) is also known as what?

25. Why was a lot of information gained about the human body during this time period?

26. Because doctors could view the body's organs during dissection what connections could they could more accurately see?
27. What two famous artists drew the human body accurately because of them being able to dissect the human body?
28. What was invented that allowed mass production of medical books? Because of this invention it allowed a more rapid spread of knowledge and allowed what group of people to be more educated?
29. What was the average lifespan during The Renaissance?
30. Because the actual causes of disease were still a mystery what was still a common cause of death?
31. Who described the circulation of blood?
32. Who described the tympanic membrane in the ear and fallopian tubes in a female?
33. Who identified the tubes between the ears and throat?

17th & 18th Centuries

34. Who invented the microscope lens that allowed visualization of organisms? How did he first do this?
35. What two important contributions did Benjamin Franklin make to healthcare?

36. What famous surgeon was from Danville, Ky and performed the first ovariectomy? What is an ovariectomy?
37. What were the first pharmacies/pharmacists called? What were many of the first medications made from?
38. Edward Jenner developed the first vaccine for what deadly disease?
39. What was the average lifespan during the 16th, 17th & 18th centuries?
40. During this time period who was most medical care and treatment was still limited to?

19th century

41. The 19th century is also known as the Industrial Revolution. Why?
42. What did Rene Laennec invent that allowed a physician to listen to internal body sounds more clearly?
43. Before the stethoscope was invented how did physicians hear internal body sounds?
44. What was the first stethoscope made out of?
45. Who was known as the “Founder of Modern Nursing”?
46. What did she type of nursing units did she establish during the Crimean War in 1854 that led to better conditions and outcomes for wounded soldiers?
47. What two time saving systems did Florence Nightingale invent?

48. What did Florence Nightingale begin that elevated nursing to a respected profession?
49. What was Louis Pasteur known as? What did his germ theory prove? What process did he invent that used heat to destroy germs? What vaccine did he invent in 1885? What basic rules did he found?
50. What was Joseph Lister the first doctor to do? What did he use?
51. Who was the first female physician?
52. Dorothea Dix was appointed what? Who was she an advocate for? She also created the first generation of what?
53. What were Clara Barton's major contributions to healthcare?
54. Many vaccines were developed during the 19th century. List them and the year they were developed?
55. Who developed the culture plate method to identify pathogens and isolated the bacterium that causes tuberculosis?
56. Who discovered X-rays in 1895? What object did he first X-ray?
57. What were Sigmund Freud's major contributions to healthcare?
58. What was the average lifespan of a person during the 19th century?

20th Century

59. The most rapid growth in healthcare occurred during the 20th century. The causes for many diseases were identified due to what?
60. What was created to help pay for the costs of healthcare?
61. What was discovered that increased knowledge about the role of blood in the body?
62. What major types of medications were discovered that greatly improved outcomes for patients?
63. What new machines and new surgical techniques were developed that greatly improved outcomes for patients?
64. What was the average lifespan for people during the 20th century?
65. What did Sir Alexander Fleming discover in 1928 is considered one of the most important discoveries of the twentieth century?
66. What two people both developed a vaccine for polio? Who's vaccine was an inactivated virus vaccine? Who's vaccine was an oral vaccine? Which type of the vaccine is used in the US today?
67. Which two people shared the Nobel prize in 1962 for their description of the structure of DNA and how it carries genetic information in 1953?
68. What was Christian Barnhard's major contribution to healthcare?

69. Who is the creator of the first artificial heart? How long did the first patient, Barney Clark live after undergoing this procedure in 1982? How long did the second patient, William Schroeder live after undergoing the same procedure?
70. What type of physician is Ben Carson? What surgical procedures is he famous for? What political office did he run for in 2016? What public office does he currently hold?
71. What are some of the potential uses for stem cells?
72. What was the name of the abortion pill approved by the FDA in 2000?
73. In what city and state was the first totally implantable artificial heart surgically implanted in 2001?
74. In 2002, because of the threat of bioterrorism what disease did military personnel get vaccinated against?
75. What country was the first country in the world to legalize euthanasia in 2002?
76. In 1996 HIPAA, Health Insurance Portability and Accessibility Act was passed. In what year did the Standards for Privacy of Individually Identifiable Health Information, required by HIPAA go into effect?
77. In 2006, what two notable vaccines were invented?
78. List some of the potential advancements for the 21st century.
79. What is the average lifespan for the 21st century?
80. What is bioterrorism?

81. Why are viruses that infect animals a threat to humans?

82. What is a pandemic and why are they a potential threat?

83. What does WHO stand for? What does this organization do?