History of Healthcare Day 2

Dark Ages-18th century

Dark Ages (400-800)

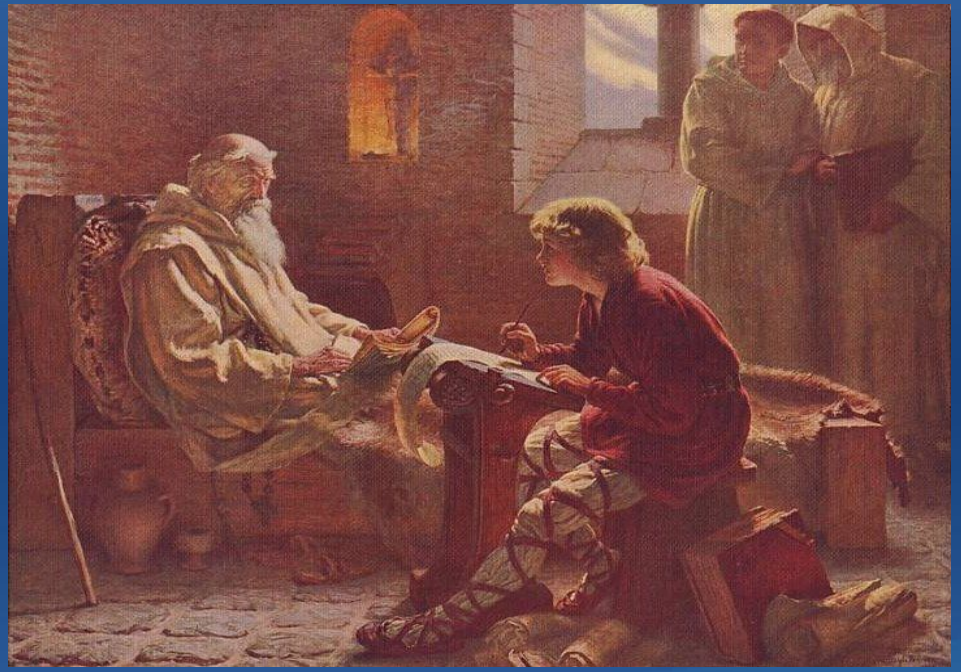
- After the fall of the Roman Empire, the study of medicine stopped.
- Individuals went back to living in filth with little to no personal hygiene.

Dark Ages (400-800)

- Epidemics of smallpox, dysentery, typhus, and the plague were rampant.
- Monks and priests stressed prayer to treat illness and disease.
- Average lifespan 20-30 yrs old

Middle Ages (800-1350)

- A renewed interest in Roman and Greek medical practices
- Monks translated writings of the Greeks and Romans and recorded that knowledge in handwritten books



Middle Ages (800-1350)

- Public health (4 min)
  still sub-par
- Bubonic plague ("The Black Death") killed 75% of the population in Europe and Asia.

Middle Ages (800-1350)

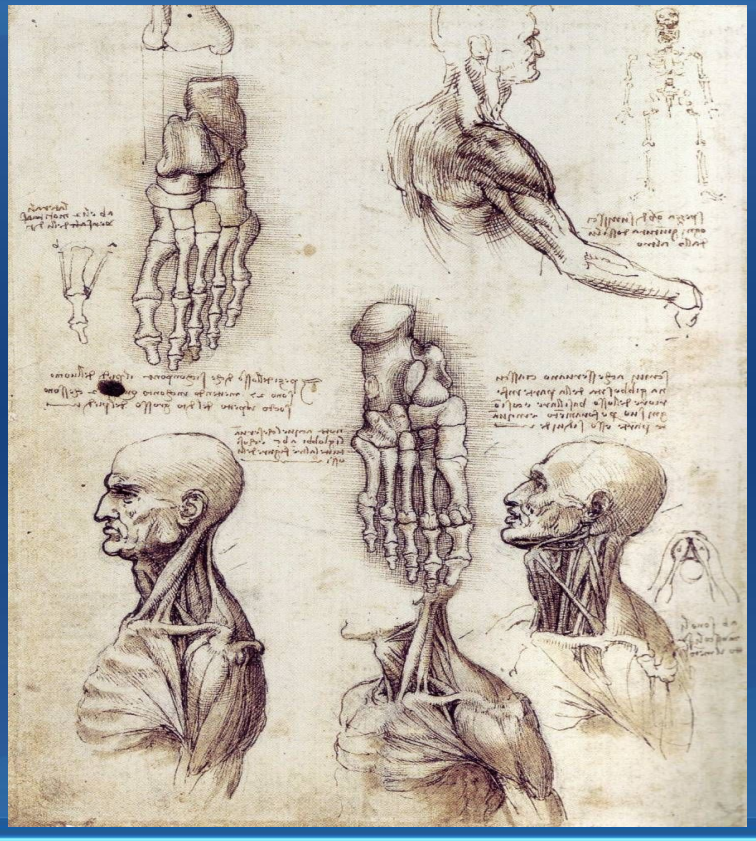
- Medical universities were created in the 9th century to train physicians how to treat illness.
- Arabs and Greeks began requiring that physicians pass examinations and obtain licenses
- Average life span 20-35 yrs old

The Renaissance (1350-1650)

- “Rebirth of the Science of Medicine”
- New information about the human body was discovered as a result of human dissection becoming accepted and allowed.
- Doctors could view the body’s organs and see more accurately the connections between the body’s systems.

The Renaissance (1350-1650)

- Artists like Michelangelo and Leonardo da Vinci were able to draw the body accurately because of being able to dissect the human body.

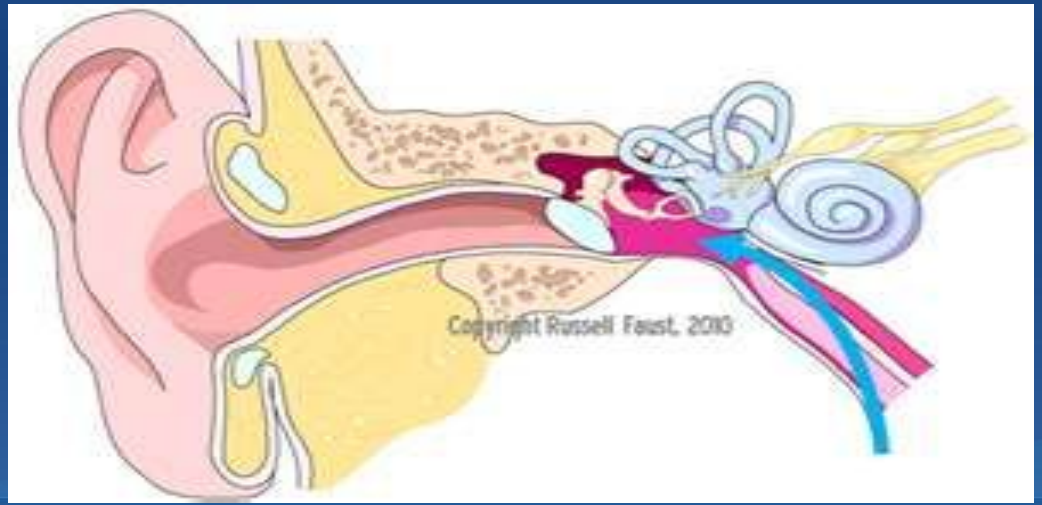


The Renaissance (1350-1650)

- Gutenberg printing press invented which allowed knowledge to be spread more rapidly.
- Publication of medical books used by students at medical universities--first anatomy book printed in 1500's.
- Physicians were more educated

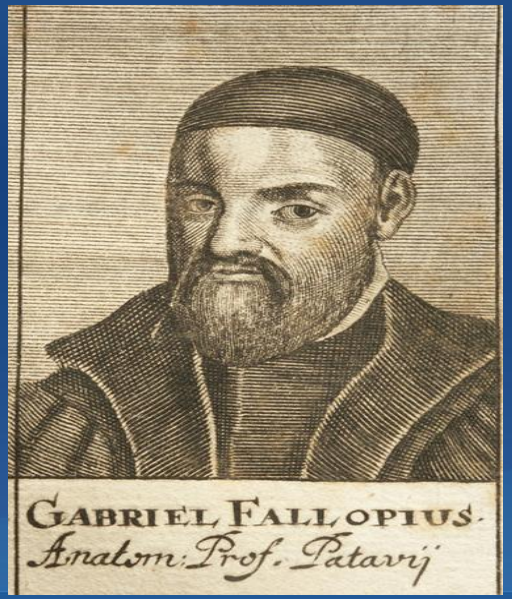
The Renaissance (1350-1650)

- **Bartholomeus Eustachio** identified the tubes between the ears and throat in the 1550's.



The Renaissance (1350-1650)

- Gabriel Fallopius described the tympanic membrane in the ear and fallopian tubes in a female in 1561.



The Renaissance (1350-1650)

- William Harvey described the circulation of blood in 1628.

The Renaissance (1350-1650)

- These discoveries inspired other physicians to investigate even more to see how the body functioned.
- Average life span increased to 30-40 yrs
- Common infections still claimed many lives because the actual causes of disease were still a mystery

17th and 18th Centuries

Anton van Leeuwenhoek (2 min)

- Invented the microscope lens that allowed visualization of organisms
- Scraped his teeth and observed the bacteria that causes tooth decay

17th and 18th Centuries

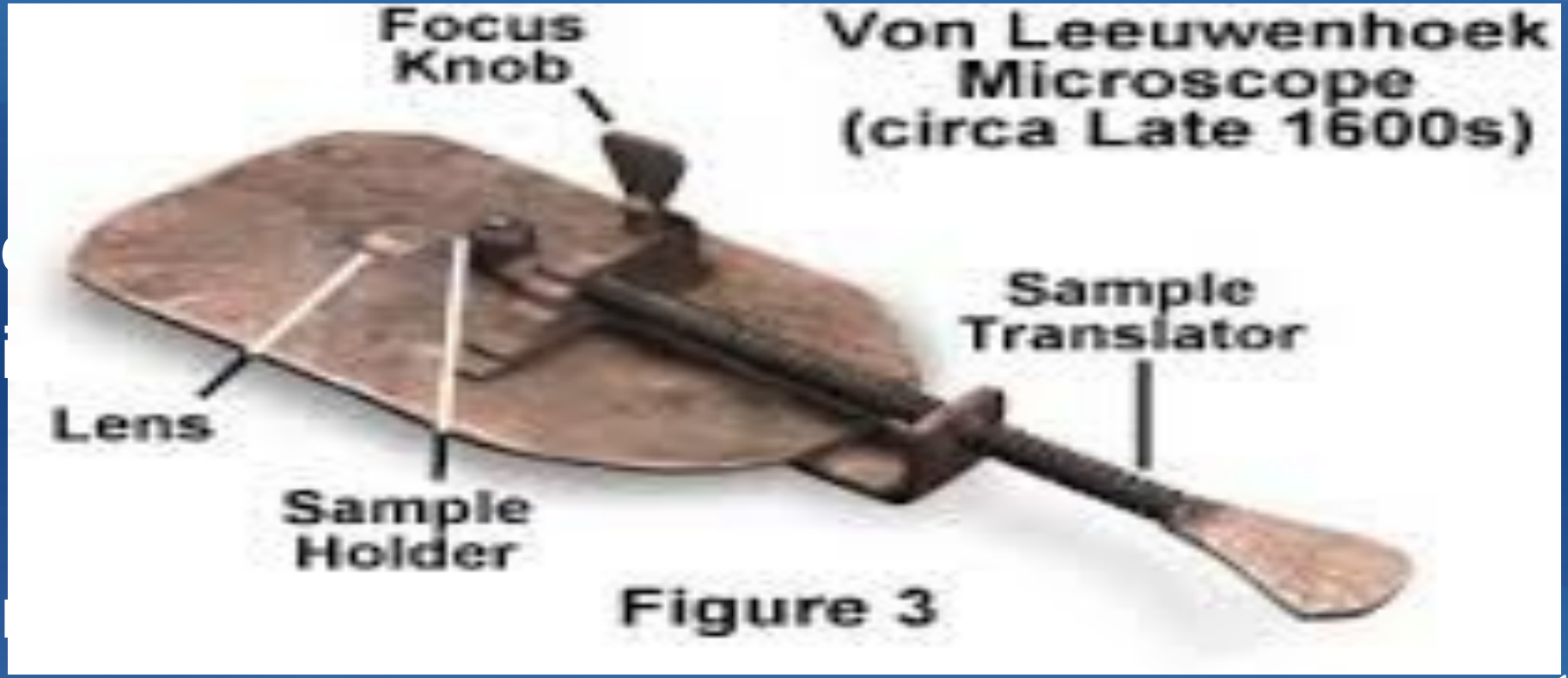


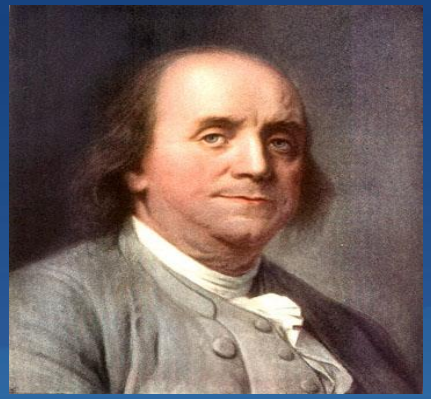
Figure 3

today

17th and 18th Centuries

Benjamin Franklin

- Invented bifocals
- Found that colds could be passed from person to person



17th and 18th Centuries

Ephraim McDowell (2 min)

- Surgeon from Danville, KY
- Performed the first ovariotomy--(surgical removal of the ovary) to remove a 22 pound tumor

17th and 18th Centuries

Edward Jenner

- In 1796 he developed the vaccine which prevents smallpox, a deadly disease
- Known as “The Father of Immunology”

17th and 18th Centuries

- Drugstores or Pharmacies started.
- **Apothecaries** (early pharmacists) made, prescribed, and sold medications.
- Many medications were made from plants, roots and herbs very similar to those used in ancient times.

17th and 18th Centuries

- Average life span increased to 40-50 yrs.
- Cause of many diseases was still unknown and medical care and treatment was still limited to those of nobility and wealth.