1.14 Anaesthetics and Antiseptics: Simpson, Lister and Safer Surgery: Test Pack

EDEXCEL 1HI0 · about 15 minutes

Total Marks

Name: _____ Date: ____ / ____ / _____

Answer ALL questions. You are advised to spend about 15 minutes on this pack.

1 Give the year James Young Simpson discovered chloroform could be used as an anaesthetic.

(Total for Question 1 is 1 mark)

2 Name the substance Joseph Lister promoted in the 1860s to reduce wound infection in surgery.

(Total for Question 2 is 1 mark)

3 Give the name of the hospital where Joseph Lister began applying carbolic acid dressings in surgery in the 1860s.

(Total for Question 3 is 1 mark)

4 State two reasons why some doctors and members of the public were initially worried about using chloroform.

(Total for Question 4 is 2 marks)

5 Name one immediate effect Lister's antiseptic methods had on patients after surgery.

(Total for Question 5 is 1 mark)

© Revision Library | revisionlibrary.co.uk

6 State two reasons why patients became more willing to agree to surgery once anaesthetics and antiseptics were both in use.

(Total for Question 6 is 2 marks)

7 Give the name of a woman who died after receiving chloroform in 1848, an event often mentioned in histories of early anaesthesia.

(Total for Question 7 is 1 mark)

8 Give one long-term impact of the combined development of anaesthetics and antiseptics on surgery.

(Total for Question 8 is 1 mark)

9 Explain one way in which surgery before the mid nineteenth century was different from surgery after chloroform anaesthesia was introduced in 1847.

(Total for Question 9 is 4 marks)

© Revision Library | revisionlibrary.co.uk

Mark scheme · 1.14 Anaesthetics and Antiseptics: Simpson, Lister and Safer Surgery: Test Pack

Question 1

1847 **B1**

Answer: 1847

Question 2

carbolic acid (phenol) **B1**

Answer: Carbolic acid (phenol)

Question 3

Glasgow Royal Infirmary **B1**

Answer: Glasgow Royal Infirmary

Question 4

fear that chloroform might be dangerous and could cause sudden death **B1**

religious objections that argued relieving pain interfered with divine providence **B1**

Answer: Doctors and the public feared chloroform could be dangerous and cause sudden death, and some objected on religious grounds that it interfered with God-given pain.

Question 5

reduced post-operative infection (fewer cases of gangrene or sepsis) **B1**

Answer: A reduction in post-operative infection, such as fewer cases of gangrene or sepsis.

Question 6

surgery no longer meant unbearable pain, because chloroform could make a patient unconscious or insensible during the operation **B1**

the chances of surviving an operation improved, because antiseptic methods reduced deaths from wound infection **B1**

Answer: Patients became more willing to agree to surgery because it no longer meant unbearable pain, now that chloroform could make them unconscious or insensible, and because their chances of surviving the operation improved once antiseptic methods reduced deaths from wound infection.

Question 7

Hannah Greener **B1**

Answer: Hannah Greener

Question 8

made major and complex surgery routinely possible and much safer, reducing mortality rates **B1**

Answer: They made major and complex surgery routinely possible and much safer, reducing surgical mortality rates.

Question 9

identifies a valid difference, e.g. before 1847 patients had to be firmly restrained by assistants throughout an operation because they remained conscious and might move or struggle **B1**

supports the earlier side with detail, e.g. a surgical team needed several strong assistants simply to hold a struggling patient still, which limited how the surgeon could position or work on them **B1**

supports the later side with detail, e.g. once chloroform made patients unconscious and still, assistants were freed from restraining the patient and could instead help with instruments or other tasks **B1**

explains the difference clearly, e.g. removing the need for physical restraint changed how the whole operating team worked together, not just how the patient experienced the operation **B1**

Answer: Before 1847, patients had to be physically restrained by several assistants throughout an operation because they remained conscious and might move, which limited how the surgeon could work. After chloroform anaesthesia was introduced, patients lay still and unconscious, so assistants were freed from restraint and could instead help with instruments and other tasks, changing how the whole operating team worked.

© Revision Library | revisionlibrary.co.uk