1.8 Medicine in Britain, c1250-present: Change and Continuity in the Treatment and Prevention of Disease: 10-minute Pack

EDEXCEL 1HI0 · about 10 minutes

Total Marks

Name: _____ Date: ____ / ____ / _____

Answer ALL questions. You are advised to spend about 10 minutes on this pack.

1 Name one government Act, passed in the nineteenth century, that required local authorities to improve public health provision such as clean water and sewage disposal.

(Total for Question 1 is 1 mark)

2 State two ways in which prevention of disease in modern Britain (c1900-present) resembles prevention of disease in the years c1700-1900.

(Total for Question 2 is 2 marks)

3 Name the modern surgical technique, using small incisions and a camera, that reduces damage to the patient's body compared to traditional open surgery.

(Total for Question 3 is 1 mark)

4 State two similarities between medieval treatments (c1250-1500) and treatments used in the years c1500-1700.

(Total for Question 4 is 2 marks)

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5 Name the vaccination Edward Jenner developed against smallpox in 1796, using material from a related but milder disease.

(Total for Question 5 is 1 mark)

6 Name the surgeon who introduced carbolic acid as an antiseptic in surgery from 1865, based on Pasteur's Germ Theory.

(Total for Question 6 is 1 mark)

7 State two ways in which the treatment of infection changed between the years c1700-1900 and the years c1900-present.

(Total for Question 7 is 2 marks)

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Mark scheme · 1.8 Medicine in Britain, c1250-present: Change and Continuity in the Treatment and Prevention of Disease: 10-minute Pack

Question 1

the Public Health Act 1875 (accept the Public Health Act 1848) **B1**

Answer: The Public Health Act 1875

Question 2

vaccination programmes were used in both periods to prevent infectious disease across the population: compulsory smallpox vaccination in the nineteenth century, and modern immunisation programmes, e.g. against measles or polio, today **B1**

both periods also saw government legislation aimed at improving public health, such as the Public Health Acts and, later, laws such as the 2007 smoking ban **B1**

Answer: Both periods used government-backed vaccination programmes and public health legislation to prevent disease.

Question 3

keyhole surgery (minimally invasive surgery) **B1**

Answer: Keyhole surgery

Question 4

bloodletting and purging, based on humoural theory, continued to be widely used in both periods **B1**

herbal remedies, prepared by apothecaries or wise women, also continued to be used in both periods **B1**

Answer: Bloodletting/purging and herbal remedies continued to be used in both periods.

Question 5

the smallpox vaccination (using cowpox) **B1**

Answer: The smallpox vaccination, using cowpox

Question 6

Joseph Lister **B1**

Answer: Joseph Lister

Question 7

by the early twentieth century, antiseptic techniques developed by Lister had reduced infection during surgery, but there was still no drug that could cure an infection already established in the body **B1**

from the early 1940s, the mass production of penicillin, developed by Florey and Chain, gave doctors an effective medicine that could actually cure many established bacterial infections **B1**

Answer: Antiseptic surgery reduced infection risk by 1900, but only from the 1940s did penicillin allow doctors to actually cure an existing bacterial infection.

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