

Middle Ages Medicine

Key Words:

Authority	Black Death
Ancient knowledge	Urine chart
Dissection	Flagellants
Galen	Public health
Prayer	Ibn Sina
Superstition	Al-Razi
Supernatural	Herbs and spices
Miasma	Bubonic plague
4 humours	Pneumonic plague
Barber-surgeon	Bacteria
Quack doctor	Quarantine
Surgery	
Anatomy	

Event: The Black Death.

Causes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fleas from rats passed on the Bubonic plague through biting. Cats and dogs God sent as a punishment Infected water wells Jews Miasmas
Treatments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drinking mercury Rubbing dead chickens on the buboes
Cures Attempted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cleaning streets Quarantine Rubbing dead chickens on the buboes
Government Action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quarantine Large burial sites
Consequences	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Large numbers of deaths with older people Food was not harvested and rotted in the fields. Farmers started farming livestock (sheep) instead of fruit and veg so this meant there wasn't enough of this for everyone. Upset of the feudal system Reputation of the church was damaged as many priests left their villages to escape the Black Death.

<u>People</u>	<u>What?</u>	<u>Short Term Impact</u>	<u>Long Term impact</u>
---------------	--------------	--------------------------	-------------------------

<u>Galen</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developed theory of the 4 humours. Developed the 'Theory of Opposites' Dissected animals Proved the brain controlled the body Said the jaw bone was two not one bone. 	Theory of opposites had some success as some treatments were natural.	His ideas were believed for over 1500 years. The Church would not allow Galen to question anything which hindered medical progress.
<u>Al-Razi (Rhazes)</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Said observation of patients was important. Distinguished the differences between smallpox and measles. Wrote a book called 'Doubts about Galen', he encouraged all doctors to do their own research and not believe everything they were told about Galen. 	Encouraged people to move away from supernatural ideas and look at more logical/natural ideas about the causes of disease and treatment.	
<u>Ibn Sina (Avicenna)</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wrote encyclopaedias on medicine called the 'Cannon of medicine'. This listed the properties of each drug and treatment. Became the book used to train doctors until the 17th Century 	In some places replaced the books of Galen meaning medicine could progress.	
<u>Caliph a-Rashid</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Set up Baghdad hospital which had a medical training school. 	Allowed all doctors to train there.	Doctors trained younger doctors so knowledge was passed from one to the next.