

# Renaissance Medicine

## Key Words:

Pare  
Ointment  
Ligatures  
Artificial Limbs  
Harvey  
Blood circulation  
Valves  
Vesalius  
'Fabric of the Human Anatomy'  
Renaissance  
Rebirth  
Leonardo Da Vinci

Surgeons  
John Hunter  
Edward Jenner  
Inoculation  
Vaccination  
Small pox  
Cow pox  
Oppositions  
Cauterisation  
Ointment  
17<sup>th</sup> Century  
The Plague – 1665

## Event: The Plague

### Causes

- Fleas from rats passed on the Bubonic plague through biting.
- God sent as a punishment
- Poisonous air/miasmas
- Movement of planets

### Treatments

- Drinking mercury
- Rubbing dead chickens on the buboes
- Smoking
- Bleeding

### Cures

- Cleaning streets
- Rubbing dead chickens on the buboes

### Attempted

- Quarantine

### Government

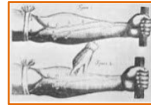
- Quarantine
- Flyers put up in the streets

### Action

- Large burial sites
- Gatherings of large groups were banned.
- Home owners ordered to sweep streets in front of houses.

### Consequences

- Quarantine laws brought in to stop epidemic diseases coming in to the country on ships.
- 100,000 deaths in London.



## People What?

- Vesalius**
- Created a detailed book that had drawings with labels on to help doctors locate specific parts of the body.
  - It was called 'The Fabric of the Human Anatomy'.
  - He was helped by Art as Da Vinci helped draw the detailed drawings.

**Short Term Impact**

Doctors/surgeons could learn where specific organs were in the body, where major arteries were and know which part of the body to operate on, allowing them to be able to do more complex surgery

**Long Term impact**

Anatomical knowledge improved. Leads to surgical improvements in the 1800s after anaesthetics and antiseptics are developed.

- Harvey**
- Discovered **blood circulation**.
  - Discovered that **veins have valves** in them which only allowed blood to flow one way.

Surgeons tried blood transfusions on patients to help them survive throughout and after surgery. This was unsuccessful as they did not know about blood groups.

Allowed Karl Landsteiner to make his discoveries regarding blood groups which eventually solved the last problem in surgery.

- Pare**
- War surgeon who discovered an **ointment** worked better than cauterisation. (egg yolk, rose water, turpentine.)
  - Developed the use of **ligatures** (internal stitches).
  - Developed **artificial limbs** for soldiers injured during war.

Ointment improved patient's pain and survival rate after surgery. Ligatures caused infection due to not being sterilised between uses so infection passed between patients. Artificial limbs meant that soldiers could lead somewhat of a more 'normal' life.

Ligatures could be successfully used after the development of Carbolic Spray.

- Jenner**
- Discovered that Cow Pox could cure Smallpox.
  - Developed inoculation first.
  - Developed a vaccine for smallpox.
  - Faced much opposition.

Decreased number of people suffering with smallpox. Faced opposition due to the fact he was a country doctor, could not explain WHY the vaccine works and he wasn't a very nice person so people did not warm to him.

Smallpox is the only disease to be wiped out World Wide.

- Hunter**
- Dissected human bodies and wrote books depicting parts of the human body.
  - Trained other surgeons.
  - Wrote books 'On Venereal Disease' and 'The Natural History of Teeth'.

Improves Anatomical knowledge

Methods being used by other doctors like Edward Jenner. Lots of doctors/surgeons he trained opened hospitals in England and America.