

# Edward Jenner

- **Jenner discovered the vaccine for smallpox in 1796.**
- **He observed that milkmaid got cowpox and because of it they didn't get smallpox.**
- **So he gave a boy cowpox and a few days later he gave him smallpox. The boy didn't get smallpox.**
- **This helped medicine because smallpox was one of the deadliest diseases at the time and he found a way to prevent it.**
- **However, he couldn't explain how it happened.**



# Edwin Chadwick

- **Chadwick was asked to report on the conditions of the poor in 1842.**
- **He concluded poverty was caused by ill health.**
- **In his report he said towns should provide a pure water supply, appoint a Medical Officer of Health, and organise drainage and refuse collection.**
- **This didn't improve medicine because what he suggested only happened in 1875 with the second Public Health Act.**



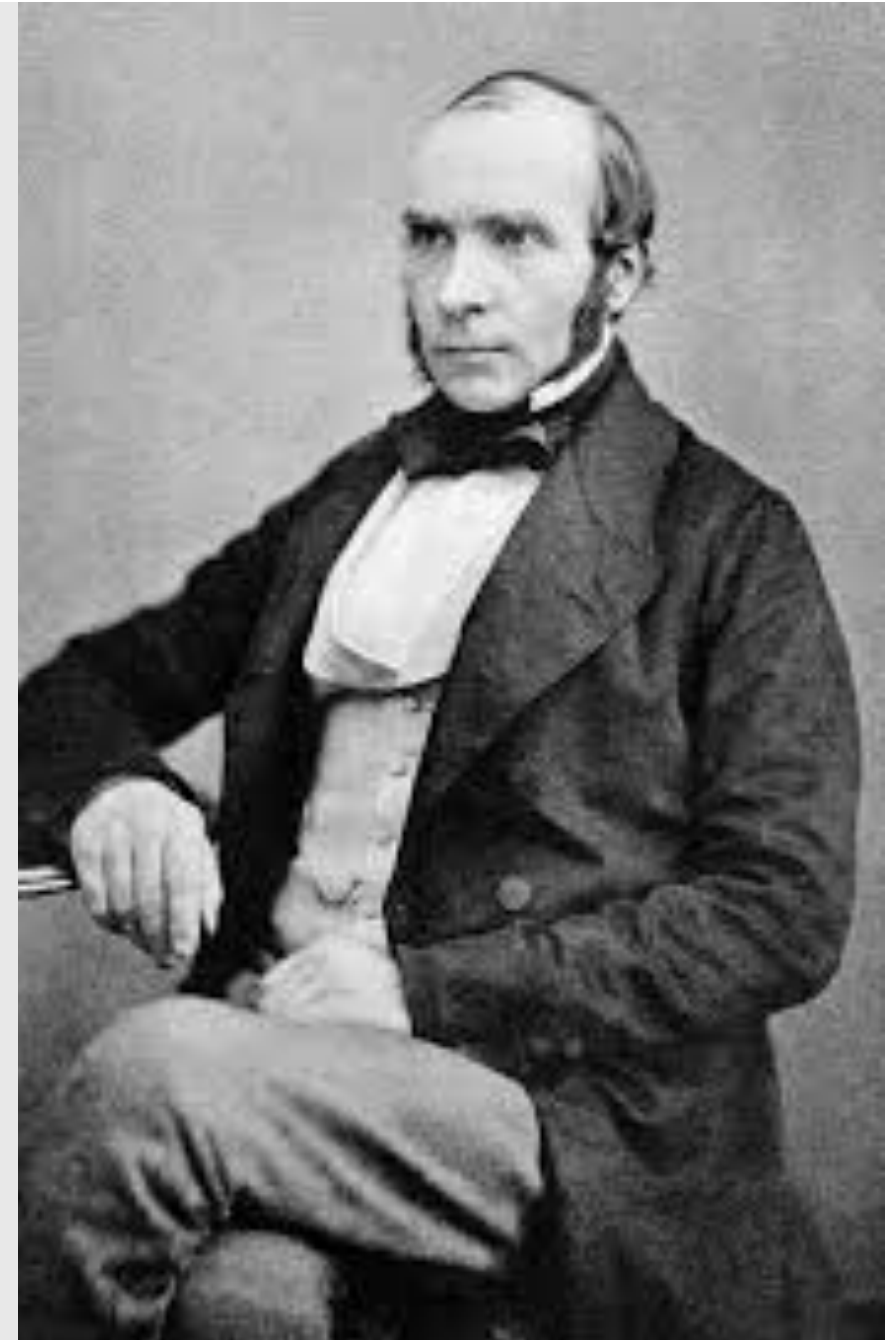
# James Simpson

- **Simpson discovered the first anaesthetic, chloroform, in 1847.**
- **Simpson liked to experiment with chemicals and in 1847 he was looking for an anaesthetic. He tried chloroform and it worked.**
- **This helped improve medicine because surgeries were no longer painful, so more people were okay with them.**



# John Snow

- **Snow discovered a link between cholera and bad water in 1854.**
- **He interviewed people on Broad Street and created a map of where cholera struck.**
- **He saw that a local brewery didn't catch cholera as they didn't use the local water pump.**
- **So he removed the handle of the water pump and there were no more cholera outbreaks.**
- **This helped improve medicine because he stopped a huge disease from spreading.**



# Louis Pasteur

- **Pasteur discovered that germs caused disease and pasteurization in 1864. He also discovered how vaccines worked.**
- **He was asked to research why wine turned sour and he suggested boiling it will get rid of the bacteria and the sourness, pasteurization.**
- **Pasteur was studying germs and asked his assistant to seal some chicken cholera germs, but he forgot. When he came back, he gave it to chickens, but they didn't get the disease, so he gave hi other chicken cholera and they still didn't get it.**
- **Pasteur helped improve medicine because he discovered how vaccines worked.**



# Joseph Bazalgette

- **Bazalgette designed the sewage system underneath London in 1866.**
- **At first his design was refused but after a few years it was finally accepted.**
- **His sewage system stopped waste from going into rivers water was taken from.**
- **Bazalgette helped improve medicine because he stopped the Great Stink and Cholera from spreading.**



# Florence Nightingale

- Nightingale her methods of keeping the place where they were working clean, changed nursing.
- In 1854-1856 she nursed the injured in the Crimean War and her methods helped a lot.
- She still believed in miasma.
- When she came back to England, she created the first training school for nurses.
- She completely changed nurses' reputations.
- Nightingale helped improve medicine because hospitals were now cleaner, and nurses were trained.



# Robert Koch

- **Koch created many vaccines and develop a way to dye bacteria, and he was the first to photograph bacteria.**
- **He created a vaccine for anthrax in 1876.**
- **He was always in competition with Pasteur because he's German and Pasteur is French.**
- **Koch helped improve medicine because he discovered many vaccines and he developed a way of seeing bacteria.**





# Joseph Lister

- **Lister developed antiseptic surgery using carbolic acid, in 1867.**
- **Carbolic acid was used on wounds and to clean surgery equipment, doctors also sprayed it on their hands.**
- **However, carbolic acid could get into people's lungs and it could kill them. It would also burn the skin.**
- **Lister's discovery wouldn't have been made without Pasteur's Germ Theory.**
- **Lister helped improve medicine because he discovered a way to stop infection.**

