

Individuals 1700-1900

By Scarlett Clarke

Edward Jenner

- Jenner was an English physician who discovered the first vaccine.
- He made his discovery in 1796.
- His discovery helped medicine because even in modern medicine, we use vaccines.
- He was working on a cure for smallpox. He had been told by people that if you got cowpox, you wouldn't get smallpox. So, he tested the theory on a young boy, James Phipps. Jenner inserted cowpox pus into his arm and then injected him with smallpox some time later. Phipps didn't get smallpox.



Edwin Chadwick

- Chadwick was an English social reformer who published a report called 'Report on the Sanitary Condition of the Labouring Population of Great Britain'.
- He did his research between 1832 and 1842.
- His research helped medicine because he made people aware that illness was caused by unhygienic conditions.
- He recommended that the government should: provide clean water, improve drainage systems and getting local councils to clear the area's rubbish away.



James Simpson

- Simpson was a Scottish obstetrician and the first person to use an Chloroform as an anaesthetic in surgeries.
- He first used it on people in 1847.
- His research helped medicine because patients were finally able to have pain relief that actually helped them.
- Some people think that Simpson was the first person to ever use an anaesthetic on people. However, the first anaesthetics used in surgeries were nitrous oxide and ether.



John Snow

- Snow was an English physician who discovered that Cholera was a water-borne disease and was not caused by bad air, as people thought.
- He made his discovery in 1854.
- His research helped medicine because people now knew that they had to keep their water clean.
- He also gave Queen Victoria anaesthetic twice during childbirth.
(Leopold and Beatrice)



Louis Pasteur

- Pasteur was a French biologist who discovered the Germ Theory.
- He made his discovery in 1861.
- His research helped medicine because scientists and medical professionals could now work on treatments and preventions of diseases because they knew that bacteria caused most diseases.
- He also created the vaccine for anthrax.



Joseph Bazalgette

- Bazalgette was an English civil engineer who planned out and was responsible for the creation of the sewage system in London (which is still used today.)
- The sewers were completed around 1870.
- The sewers helped (and still help) public health because they filter out waste, making water safe and clean.
- He also created a plan for Tower Bridge.



Florence Nightingale

- Nightingale was the founder of modern nursing. She was a manager and a nursing trainer during the Crimean War.
- Florence Nightingale was brought in, along with her team, in 1854.
- Thanks to her, hospitals started keeping their wards clean at all times.
- Despite her helping the quality of hospitals advance and being right about clean wards, she incorrectly believed strongly in the Miasma theory.



Robert Koch

- Koch was a German physician and microbiologist who identified the specific bacterias that caused Cholera, Tuberculosis and Anthrax.
- He discovered the microbes in 1884, 1882 and 1876, in order of mentioned above.
- He helped improve medicine because others, like Louis Pasteur, would now be able to identify the diseases.
- His 'rivalry' with Pasteur led to groundbreaking discoveries from both sides.



Joseph Lister

- Lister was an English surgeon who introduced carbolic acid into surgeries for the purposes of sterilising tools and cleaning wounds.
- He first successfully used it as an antiseptic in 1865.
- He helped to improve medicine because infection rates went down drastically.
- He earned a Copley Medal, a Royal Medal and an Albert Medal for his work.

