

## Milestones in Medicine

PREHISTORY: Mystery, magic, and medicine

PRIMITIVE (about 6000 B.C.): Trephination

- making a small hole in skull using trepan (surgical drill) to enhance cognitive function & improve health

ANCIENT (about 400 B.C. to 400 A.D.)

Babylonians (Mesopotamia): Code of Hammurabi

Greeks

- Aesculapius: Priest-physicians, "hospitals"

Romans

- "Public Health"

- "Hospitals"

- Galen

DARK AGES (about 400 A.D. to 1500 A.D.)

- time of political and social upheaval, rampant disease and germs (TB, tetanus)

- bad water

- hunger

- un-refridgerated food

- torture

Europe

- Christianity: "comfort"

- Catholic church = Christianity gave purpose of life; better, immortal afterlife

- early "hospitals"; cared for the poor, old, infirm

- nuns = "RN's"

REFORMATION AND RENAISSANCE (about 1500 A.D. and following):

Reformation and man's changing relationship with his environment

Renaissance (rebirth)

Medieval University

- Northern Italy

Theophrastus Bombastus ("Paracelcius"): Cure, not just comfort

SCIENTIFICATION OF MEDICINE (From about the 1530's following):

Andreas Vesalius: Anatomy

Ambroise Pare: Surgery

William Harvey: "Father of Modern medicine" (circulation)

Anton van Leeuwenhoek: Microscopy

Marcello Malpighi: Histology

Isaac Newton: Scientific Method

Giovanni Morgagni: Pathology

Antione Lavoisier: Respiration, metric system

Edward Jenner: Inoculation

Rene Laennec: Stethoscope

Crawford Long, Horace Wells, James Simpson, William Morton: Anesthesia

Ignaz Semmelweis: "cleanliness"  
German Graduate School  
Rudolf Virchow: Cell theory  
Claude Bernard: Homeostasis  
Herman Hemholtz: Ophthalmoscope  
Manuel Garcia: Laryngoscope  
Jean Henri Dunant: International Red Cross  
Florence Nightingale: Hygiene, humanitarian care  
Louis Pasteur: "Germ Theory"  
Joseph Lister: Asepsis, antisepsis ("local treatment")  
Robert Koch: Anthrax, specific bacteria cause specific diseases  
Wilhelm Roentgen: X-ray, technology  
Paul Ehrlich: Dyes, trypanosomes, syphilis  
Fredrick Banting, Charles Best, John Macleod: insulin (organotherapy)  
Joseph Goldberger: Vitamins, minerals, dietary factors  
Alexander Fleming, Howard Florey: Penicillin  
Selman Waksman: Mycins