

Topic 1: DEVELOPMENT OF ANAESTHETICS	BACK TO THE START	NEEDS WORK	CONFIDENT
Early operations WITHOUT any anaesthetics – what were conditions like? The most common operations in mid 19 th century – amputations, caesareans, cutting for bladder stones.			
The job of an early barber-surgeon			
Typical early operating theatre – layout, role of surgeon, infection sources.			
Nitrous oxide – pros and cons			
Ether – pros and cons			
Chloroform – pros and cons The work of James Simpson The work of Dr, John Snow The influence of Queen Victoria			
Opposition to anaesthetics			
Cocaine – pros and cons			
Topic 2: DEVELOPMENT OF ANTISEPTICS			
Problems of infection in operations			
The Black Period of Surgery 1850s – 1870s			
Ignatz Semmelweiss – his work			
Louis Pasteur's Germ Theory 1861			
Joseph Lister linking his work to The Germ Theory – carbolic acid			
Lister's methods of fighting infection and opposition to them			
Robert Koch's work			
William Halstead's work			
The move towards aseptic surgery			
Topic 3: DEVELOPMENT OF BLOOD TRANSFUSIONS AND STORAGE			
Early methods of stopping blood loss – cautery, clamp, tourniquet, ligatures			
Work of French surgeon Ambroise Pare – silk stitches			
Early attempts at blood transfusions - problems			
Discovery of blood types The work of Karl Landsteiner			
The progress made to blood storage during WWI – Richard Lewisohn, Rous and Turner, Battle of Cambrai blood depot.			
Topic 4: PROGRESS MADE BY WWI AND OTHER FACTORS			
War pressurising surgeons to make improvements			
Solving gas gangrene with saline cleaning			
Work of Harold Gillies with early facial reconstructions – plastic surgery			
Development of better prosthetic limbs			
The role of scientific discoveries in helping surgery eg. Pasteur's Germ Theory			
The role of technological discoveries in helping surgery eg. The chloroform inhalator			
The role of X-rays in WW1 The discovery of x-ray by William Rontgen in 1895			
The role of communication in helping surgery eg. Letter writing and medical publications such as the Lancet			
Topic 5: THE EXAM <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Using the provenance and content of sources in ALL questions Question 1 – explaining exactly what I can learn from a source Question 2 – explaining the message of a source Question 3 – comparing how much sources support / challenge each other Question 4 – weighing up how useful / limited 2 sources are Question 5 – making a large, balanced judgement to a statement by using your own knowledge as well as 3 sources Question 5 – making sure that you evaluate the 3 sources as you go through the different parts of your answer. 			

