

Medicine Knowledge Quiz 1: EGYPT

- 1: What was the main reason Egyptians made medical advances? **Religion (after life)**
- 2: What was another reason medical advances occurred? **The Nile – Channel Theory**
- 3: What was another reason medical advances occurred? **Records (Papyrus, hieroglyphics)**
- 4: Who was the Egyptian goddess who causes and cured epidemics? **Sekhmet**
- 5: What made up 30% of all Egyptian herbal medicines? **Honey**
- 6: What did the Egyptians call veins and arteries? **Channels and vessels**
- 7: Why was human dissection forbidden? **Religion**
- 8: Mummification was part of which process? **Embalming**
- 9: Which 4 organs were named by the Egyptians? **Heart, liver, lungs, spleen**
- 10: Why did the River Nile lead to Channel Theory? **Irrigation channels**
- 11: What, in the body, supposedly caused 'blockages'? **Undigested food**
- 12: What were 3 cures for a blockage? **Vomiting, purging, bleeding**
- 13: Who was the great Egyptian doctor worshipped as god of medicine?
Imhotep
- 14: Egyptian writing was called? **Hieroglyphics**
- 15: Egyptian paper was called? **Papyrus**

Medicine Knowledge Quiz 2: GREECE

1: What was the name of the god of healing? **Asclepios**

2: Who were his 2 daughters? **Hygeia and Panacea**

3: What would you do on arrival at a temple? **Make an offering, then bathe**

4: In what part of the temple would you sleep and dream? **Abaton**

5: What is the main reason **why** the Greeks made natural medical advances?

Philosophers

6: Give a second reason? **Observation of the natural world / Hippocrates /**

Alexandria

7: What were the 4 Humours? **Blood, phlegm, black bile, yellow bile**

8: Name 3 possible cures for imbalance? **Bleeding / purging / vomiting**

9: Which theory did Galen later develop from the 4 Humours? **Theory of opposites**

10: Name the 4 processes involved in clinical observation? **Diagnosis, prognosis, observation, treatment**

11: Which organisation respected and copied out Hippocrates' books in the Middle Ages? **Christian Church**

12: What could be carried out at Alexandria? **Human dissection**

Medicine Knowledge Quiz 3: ROME

- 1: Name one factor that motivated the Romans to construct a Public Health System? **Empirical observation – bad water + disease connected**
- 2: Another factor that motivated them? **Wanted to protect their army**
- 3: One factor that enabled the Romans to build the Public Health System?
Engineering skills
- 4: What were the bridges that carried fresh water called? **Aqueducts**
- 5: Technical word for toilets? **Latrines**
- 6: The Rive of Rome that flushed away sewage is called? **Tiber**
- 7: Greek god of healing adopted by the Romans? **Asclepius**
- 8: While the Greeks were 'thinkers', the Romans saw themselves as being what? **Pragmatic / practical**
- 9: What was the main idea of Hippocrates that was developed by Galen? **4**
Humours Theory
- 10: What was the title of Galen's new theory? **Theory of Opposites**
- 11: Hippocrates' other idea that was developed by Galen? **Clinical observation**
- 12: Number of years between Hippocrates and Galen (to the nearest 100)? **600**
- 13: Main 2 animals used by Galen? **Pigs and apes**
- 14: Galen's pig experiment helped him to learn about? **The nervous system**
- 15: Why was Galen supported by the Church for so long? **He talked of one god or creator**
- 16: 2 Renaissance individuals directly influenced by Galen? **Vesalius + Harvey**

Medicine Knowledge Quiz 4: MIDDLE AGES

- 1: What was the year of the fall of Rome? **476AD**
- 2: What is the gloomier term for the Middle Ages? **Dark Ages**
- 3: What word describes a decline in medical knowledge (opposite of progression)? **Regression**
- 4: What was the main way that the Christian Church promoted medical progress? **Copied out Hippocrates and Galen's texts**
- 5: Second way? **Promoted hygiene**
- 6: Third way? **Built hospitals**
- 7: One way in which the Christian Church acted as a barrier to medical progress (hindered)? **Human dissection was forbidden**
- 8: Second way? **Explained illness via God only (no natural theories)**
- 9: Arab doctor who wrote 150 medical texts? **Rhazes**
- 10: Aspect of Islamic medicine more advanced than in Christian Europe? **Public Health / hospitals**
- 11: Christian fanatics who sought god's forgiveness by whipping themselves? **Flagellants**
- 12: One rational explanation for the Black Death? **Imbalance of humours**
- 13: A second rational explanation? **Miasma (bad air)**

Medicine Knowledge Quiz 5: RENAISSANCE

- 1: Main reason why progress took place in the Renaissance? **Spirit of enquiry**
- 2: Second reason? **Decline in religious objection to human dissection**
- 3: Name of Vesalius' book (1543)? **Fabric of the Human Body**
- 4: Main reason for opposition to Vesalius in the short term? **Criticised 'Galen the Divine'**
- 5: An example of Vesalius' long-term importance? **Influenced 19th Century internal surgery**
- 6: Second example? **Broke the 1500-year dependence on Galen**
- 7: Instead of cauterisation, Pare used? **Ligatures (silk threads)**
- 8: Instead of boiling oil, Pare used? **Ointment (and bandages)**
- 9: A supernatural surgical approach proved to be ineffective by Pare? **Bezoar stone (tested on condemned criminal)**
- 10: Reasons why Pare was accepted? **His ideas were visible and practical / he wrote in French not Latin**
- 11: An example of Pare's long-term influence? **Prosthetics -> plastic surgery**
- 12: Second example? **Influenced Lister to overcome ligature infection (1860s)**
- 13: One way in which Harvey proved blood circulation? **Dissected live cold-blooded animals/ dissected corpses / measured blood capacity**
- 14: Main example of Harvey's long-term impact? **Blood groups (Karl Landsteiner 1901)**
- 15: Second example? **Blood transfusions / blood storages/ heart transplants (1st = 1967)**

Medicine Knowledge Quiz 6: GERM THEORY

1: Which of these spellings is correct: INOCULATION / INNOCULATION?

Inoculation

2: Who introduced this idea into Britain and when? **Lady Mary Montague (1721)**

3: Boy in Jenner's 1796 experiment? **James Phipps**

4: Name of Jenner's technique? **Vaccination**

5: Scientific organisation that influenced Jenner? **Royal Society**

6: Main reason why Jenner was opposed? **Religious objections**

7: Second reason? **Inoculation / couldn't explain or prove (no germ theory)**

8: Year in which vaccination was made compulsory? **1852**

9: 2 main individuals influenced by Jenner? **Pasteur / Koch**

10: Roman explanation for disease still dominant in 1800? **Miasma**

11: Year in which Pasteur published his Germ Theory? **1864**

12: Pasteur's 4 vaccines (in time order)? **Pebrine/ Chicken Cholera/ Anthrax/ Rabies**

13: Main reason why Pasteur made advances? **Research team / work of Jenner**

14: Second key reason? **Patriotic rivalry with Koch (Franco-Prussian War)**

15: One reason why germ theory was initially rejected? **Too fantastic**

16: Germ of which diseases were isolated by Koch in 1882? **TB** and 1883? **Cholera**

17: Main medical advance due to germ theory, as well as more vaccines? **Antiseptics**

18: Second medical advance? **Antibiotics / public health**

Medicine Knowledge Quiz 7: 19th and 20th Century Surgery

- 1: The 3 main problems in surgery as late as 1800? **Pain / Infection / Blood loss**
- 2: What was used as anaesthetic before chloroform? **Ether / laughing gas (nitrous oxide)**
- 3: Main reason why Simpson was able to discover chloroform? **Industrial Revolution (Chemical industries)**
- 4: Main reason why Simpson's breakthrough was initially opposed? **Religious reasons**
- 5: Second reason? **Army officers (Cowardice) / death rate actually rose**
- 6: Year in which Queen Victoria used chloroform? **1853**
- 7: Lister's great breakthrough of 1867? **Carbolic acid**
- 8: This reduced the death rate from 45.7% to? **15%**
- 9: Main reason why Lister's methods were initially rejected? **Germ theory unproven**
- 10: Second reason? **Surgeons preferred speed / irritated the lungs**
- 11: Type of surgery in the 1890s influenced by Lister? **Aseptic**
- 12: Technique pioneered in 1895, aiding 'clinical observation'? **X-Ray**
- 13: Discoverer of blood groups? **Karl Landsteiner** Year? **1901**
- 14: Name of 2 subsequent developments due to no.13? **Blood transfusions / blood storage**
- 15: Pare influenced this medical approach, first used in WWI but more evident in WWII? **Plastic surgery**
- 16: Thank you, William Harvey, for establishing the principle that led to this medical breakthrough in 1867? **First human heart transplant**