

How deep was a trench?	2.5 meters	What was used for the first time at the Second Battle of Ypres (1915)?	Chlorine gas	What was used for the first time by the British at the Battle of the Somme (1916)?
Tanks	How many casualties were there in the Somme by November 1916?	400,000	What was one of the main problems for soldiers at the Third Battle of Ypres (Passchendaele)?	The ground became waterlogged and men fell in the mud and drowned
Why did the land make transporting injured men from the frontline difficult?	Was full of craters and holes, roads had been destroyed & before war this land was used for farmer so the fertiliser in the soil meant there was lots of bacteria	Who was responsible for carrying the injured from the front line?	Stretcher bearers	Why were horse-drawn carriages a problem?
Could not cope with large number of casualties & men were often shaken so injuries were made worse	What was sent to the Western Front for the first time in October 1914?	Motor ambulances	Who was responsible for medical care in the army?	Royal Army Medical Corps (RAMC)
What solutions did they try to come up with for trench foot?	Rubbing whale oil into feet to protect them, keep feet dry and if gangrene developed them amputate	How many soldiers died from gas attacked in WW1?	6,000	What reduced fatal head wounds by 80%
What was a problem with X-ray machines?	Tubes used would over heat so could only be used for one hour so they had to have three machines in rotation	How many mobile x-ray units were operating in the British Western Front?	6	What did Keynes create?

Brodie Helmet	What were the side effects of mustard gas?	Worked within 12 hours, caused both internal and external blisters. Could pass through clothing and burn the skin	What were the effects of chlorine & phosgene gas?	suffocation
What is gas gangrene?	An infection which produces gas in gangrenous wounds. There was no cure and could kill a person within a day	What was the aim of the Regimental Aid Post?	Give immediate first aid and get as many men back to the fighting	How long could the dressing station look after the men?
One week	Why were Casualty Clearing Stations often set up near railway lines?	To allow evacuation of men to the next stage of the chain	How many doctors and nurses were there in the CCS at Third Battle of Ypres?	379 doctors & 502 nurses
Why did CCS start doing operations that were original designed to just be done at Base hospitals?	Realised contaminated wounds needed to be dealt with quickly	What was the Carrel-Dakin method?	Sterilised salt solution was passed through the wound using a tube	What was the problem with the Carrel-Dakin method?
The solution needed only lasted for 6 hours so had to be made as it was needed which is difficult with large numbers of injured at same time	Why did getting a shrapnel or gunshot wound to the leg mean you only had a 20% survival rate?	The splint used did not keep leg rigid so by time at CCS would have lost lots of blood, be in shock and maybe developed gas gangrene	What increased the survival rate of a leg injury from 20 to 82%	Thomas splint
Portable transfusions kit and added a device to bottle to prevent clotting	What did Rous & Turner work out in 1916 needed to be added to blood so it could be stored for 4 weeks?	Citrate glucose solution	What did Weil discover in 1915 needed to be added to blood to store it for 2 days?	Blood with sodium citrate could be refrigerated.