

Medicine Revision – Learning wheel prompts

Make sure when you fill in your Learning wheels that you;

1. Check what you have written with your notes. If you put wrong information on the wheels, you will then keep learning this.
2. You are precise where you can be. Name examples. If you are vague on the wheels, you will reinforce this being vague every time you revise. Though it might take longer now to look up precise examples, in the long term it will save you time. Once done well, you will not need to do the wheels again.

As you are filling the wheels in/when you have completed them, use the checklists below to make sure you have included these examples. The lists don't include everything you could add but you do need to make sure that everything below is included. Tick them off on the checklist.

Middle Ages Learning Wheel

Beliefs about causes

Supernatural causes - God, astrology	
Natural causes - miasma	
4 Humours - Hippocrates, Galen	
Examples from the Black Death cases study	

Ways of treating disease

Regimen Sanitatis	
Religious ways to prevent - prayer	
Examples from the Black Death - flagellation, herbs	

Ways of preventing disease

Ways based on 4 humours -Phlebotomy, purging (emetic, clyster), urine charts	
Religious/superstitious/traditional ways - King's touch, pilgrimage, foxy bath!, theriaca	
Examples from the Black Death	

Hospitals and carers

What were hospitals like, who did they treat, who ran them?	
Physicians, apothecaries, Barber surgeons and local women - what did each do and who went to them	

Renaissance Learning Wheel

Beliefs about causes

What does the Great Plague show - astrology, miasma, God	
Sydenham	
Van Leeuwenhoek - scientists generally	

Ways of treating disease

How was Charles II treated?	
How was the Great Plague treated?	
Transference	
Sydenham - new remedies from the New World	
Iatrochemistry	

Ways of preventing disease

Reaction to the Great Plague - tobacco, syphilis, herbs, magic	
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Hospitals and carers

Impact of Henry VIII closing monasteries	
Physicians, apothecaries, Barber surgeons and local women - any changes?	

18th and 19th Century Learning Wheel

Beliefs about causes

Pasteur, Koch and the Germ Theory	
John Tyndall and Dr Bastian	

Ways of preventing disease

Jenner and smallpox vaccine	
Responses to cholera and work of John Snow	
First and Second Public Health Acts	
Later vaccines - Pasteur and Behring	

Ways of treating disease

Developing surgery - Simpson (anaesthetics)	
Developing surgery - Lister (antiseptics)	

Hospitals and carers

Impact of Florence Nightingale on hospitals and nursing	
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Modern Times Learning Wheel

Beliefs about causes

Genetics - Crick and Watson, Human Genome Project	
Lifestyle choices - Government campaigns	

Ways of preventing disease

Government Vaccination campaigns - diphtheria, polio, measles	
Government health laws	
Improved diagnosis - biopsy, MRI, ECG, endoscope, X ray	

Ways of treating disease

Magic bullets - Ehrlich, Domagk	
Antibiotics - Penicillin (work of Fleming, Florey and Chain)	
High Tech surgery - organ transplants, blood transfusions, microsurgery	

Hospitals and carers

NHS - Bevan - impact on hospital facilities, standards and access to care.	
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Next steps

1. Now try filling in the Learning wheels on each of the 4 areas - cause of disease over time etc. You will repeat the information but this will help it stick. You will also see changes and continuity over time. You could fill in what you remember first and then look back at these 4 Learning wheels to check.
2. Look for examples of the factors (government, church, individuals, war etc) causing change or holding it back.
3. Have a go at some past questions.