

# Y9 SPR2 Knowledge Organiser – Topic Four: Medicine in modern Britain, 1900-Present

<b>Modern Britain</b>
From 1900-Present, there have been massive changes in medicine and treatment
<b>Key events</b>
<b>1900</b> – life expectancy was still below 50 years of age
<b>1911</b> – National Insurance Bill introduced – gave help if workers were sick or unemployed
<b>1914-1918</b> World War One leads to developments in surgery and treatment
<b>1928</b> – Fleming discovered penicillin
<b>1938</b> – Florey and Chain developed use of penicillin
<b>1948</b> – The NHS begins following the Beveridge report (1942)
<b>1953</b> – Crick and Watson discovered the structure of DNA
<b>Key Concepts</b>
<b>War</b> – World War One and World War Two forced developments in treatment and surgery – e.g. plastic surgery and the use of antibiotics in WW2.
<b>Technology</b> – huge improvements in technology greatly improved the understanding and treatment of disease – e.g. X-ray, DNA, Pacemakers, dialysis and keyhole surgery
<b>National Health Service</b> - After WW2, the government introduced the NHS in 1948. This offered free healthcare at the point of delivery. The expansion of who could vote and the shared experience of suffering in WW2 bought about this development

<b>Tier Three Key Words</b>	
<b>X-Ray</b>	Technology using particular light rays . Used in WW1 to locate bullets in the body.
<b>Transplant</b>	When a faulty or damaged organ (e.g. liver) is swapped with a healthy one through surgery
<b>Radiotherapy /Chemotherapy</b>	Treatment of a disease, such as cancer, by the use of chemicals
<b>Superbugs</b>	Bacteria that are not affected/destroyed by antibiotics or cleaning
<b>Gene therapy</b>	Medical treatment using normal genes to replace defective ones.
<b>Dialysis</b>	Technology that replicates the function of the kidneys
<b>Polio</b>	A contagious disease that can cause paralysis and death
<b>Penicillin</b>	The first antibiotic drug produced from the mould of penicillin to treat infections
<b>Pacemaker</b>	Implanted technology that regulates heartbeat
<b>Antibiotics</b>	A drug made from bacteria that kill other bacteria and so cure an infection or illness
<b>Magic bullets</b>	A chemical that kills a particular bacteria and nothing else
<b>Electron microscope</b>	Developed 1931. Allows doctors to see cells in fine detail.
<b>DNA</b>	Deoxyribonucleic acid, the molecule that genes are made of
<b>Cancer</b>	A group of related diseases. Cells divide and spread into the surrounding tissue.

