

- (a) Harvey (1568-1657); discovery of circulation of the blood.
- (b) Sydenham (1624-1689); the English Hippocrates; developed diagnosis.
- (c) Leeuwenhoek (1632-1723); Father of scientific microscopy.
- (d) Hunter (1728-1793) Father of Surgical Pathology.
 - Studies of inflammation.
 - Skillful operations.
 - Collections of surgical specimens.

7. Medicine in 18th Century.

Progress slow. Period noted for systems of medicine. Opposing views. Mechanical and physical against mystical and animistic.

Jenner (1749-1823); discovered vaccination against small pox.

8. Medicine in 19th Century.

Progress accelerated. Distrust of systems. Emphasis on cure rather than prevention. Rapid strides in surgery and bacteriology.

- (a) Pasteur (1822-1895); Father of Bacteriology.
- (b) Lord Lister (1827-1912); Father of Modern Surgery.
- (c) Koch, Bacteriologist (1843-1910).

9. Medicine in 20th Century.

Prevention rather than cure coming to the fore. Emphasis on personal hygiene and the human being as a carrier of disease. Development of public health departments. Rapid advance in surgery and medicine.

- (a) Discovery of specific causes of disease.
- (b) Development of preventive medicine.
- (c) Development of organized forces for attack on disease.

References: Sedgwick--Principles of Sanitary Science and Public Health, Chapters 1-4.
Newsholme--Evolution of Preventive Medicine.
Moore, H. H.--American Medicine and People's Health, Chapters 1 and 2.
Moore, H. H.--Public Health in U. S., Chapters 6-8.
Macfie, R. C.--The Romance of Medicine.

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS:

1. What are some superstitions of preventive medicine that persist today?
2. Who is called the Father of Medicine? What were some of his contributions that are important in present day medicine?
3. Who were some of the outstanding figures in the 17th Century? What did they contribute to medicine?