

GCSE Paper 1 - Modern Medicine, c1900 - present Knowledge Organiser

Rationale: Medicine in Britain, c1250 - present will be examined on Paper 1. The topic is divided into four sections, the last of which is medicine in the modern period. You will learn about the big changes that occurred in this period including new ideas about the causes of disease and illness, new methods of treatment and prevention and the increased role of the government in public health. There will be a focus on the reasons for progress in medicine during this period and areas of change and continuity.

Key concepts		Key vocabulary	
1. Progress	When something improves over a period of time	20. Lifestyle factors	Choices made by individuals that impact on health e.g. smoking, poor diet, alcohol etc.
2. Change	Differences between different periods of the past	21. Magic bullet	A chemical cure that would attack microbes in the body that cause disease leaving the rest of the body unharmed. It was designed to target specific diseases.
3. Continuity	Things that stay the same in different periods of the past		
4. Similarity	Something that is the same or similar to something else	22. Antibiotic	A treatment that destroys bacteria in the human body.
5. Difference	Something that is different to something else	32. Penicillin	The first antibiotic used to treat infections.
Key people		23. Hi-tech surgery and treatment	Surgery and treatment that uses the latest medical technology.
6. Paul Ehrlich	Created first magic bullet in 1909 - Salvarson 606		
7. Alexander Fleming	Discovered penicillin in 1928	25. Keyhole surgery	Tiny cameras and narrow surgical instruments are used to operate inside the body through tiny holes rather than cutting the body open.
8. Florey and Chain	Developed Fleming's work and discovered that penicillin could treat infections.	26. Robotic surgery	The use of computers to control instruments inside the body with smaller cut and more precision.
9. Watson and Crick	Discovered the structure of DNA in 1953.	27. Micro surgery	Allows tiny nerve endings and blood vessels to be reattached. Made transplants possible.
Key events		28. Transplant	When an organ (e.g. Liver, heart) is replaced with a healthy one through surgery
10. Founding of the NHS, 1948	It provides free treatment at the point of access paid for through taxes.		
11. The Human Genome Project	A group that identified the exact purpose of each gene in the human body, compiling a complete map of human DNA. This was completed in 2001.	29. Dialysis	Technology that replicates the function of the kidneys for those with kidney failure.
Key vocabulary		30. Radiotherapy	A treatment for cancer that uses waves of radiation to shrink tumours.
12. Cause (of illness)	The reason why someone becomes ill	31. Chemotherapy	A treatment for cancer, patients are injected with chemicals to shrink a tumour or to prevent the cancer from recurring.
13. Treatment	Methods used to make a sick person well again	32. Public health	The health of the population as a whole subject to regulation by the government
14. Prevention	Methods used to stop people becoming ill	33. Legislation	The making or enacting of new laws.
15. Diagnosis	Methods used to find out what illness a person has.	34. Vaccine	A substance given to a patient to prevent them getting a specific disease.
16. Electron microscope	Gives clearer images of cells and bacteria than an ordinary microscope.	35. Polio	A contagious disease that can cause paralysis and death
17. X-ray	Takes images of the inside of the body.	36. Diphtheria	A serious infection that affects breathing and can cause heart failure and death.
18. DNA	Deoxyribonucleic acid, the molecule that genes are made of.	37. Screening programmes	Run by the NHS to catch diseases early e.g. mammograms to check for breast cancer,
19. Genetic disease	A disease that is hereditary and can be passed on through genes from parents to children	38. Lifestyle campaigns	These encourage people to live a healthy lifestyle by warning about the dangers of smoking, drugs, bad diet, alcohol etc