

The Works



Contents

Worksheet based on video	1
Fact or fiction?	2
The history of good health	3
The changing face of surgery	5
Improving health for all	6
An accident	8
Working in the NHS	10
Who's who at the hospital	11
Further activities	12



This confidential service is available from 10.00am to 5.00pm Monday–Friday. Any questions you have will be answered by fully trained information staff.



WORKSHEET ONE

Watch the video modules one and two carefully, then answer the following questions:

You may need to watch the video again to check your answers.

1. How much does the NHS spend on accident and emergency services each year? What percentage is this of the total NHS budget?

2. In what year was the NHS started?

3. List the main differences between healthcare before 1948 and now.

4. List some of the people employed by the NHS who work in the community.

5. The video visits a young people's health clinic. What sort of work is carried out here and what are the advantages of this type of place to young people?

6. What is a day surgery centre?

7. Describe the role of a family doctor.

8. Make a list of who works in a family doctor's surgery and list what their jobs entail.

Fact or fiction?

Read the following statements about healthcare through the ages.

Decide which of these are true and which have been made up.

1. In 1896 tobacco was heralded as an effective way of preventing diseases.

TRUE
FALSE

7. In the 1700s anaesthetics were discovered by accident.

TRUE
FALSE

2. A cure for a pain in the kidneys was to bury three quart jugs of the infected patient's urine.

TRUE
FALSE

8. 13,000 amputations were performed during the Franco-Prussian war – over 10,000 of these proved fatal.

TRUE
FALSE

3. In the nineteenth century, you could not be admitted into Guy's Hospital in London except on Thursdays at eleven o'clock in the morning.

TRUE
FALSE

9. The famous body-snatchers Burke and Hare were finally discovered when one of the bodies that they sold to the local hospital for anatomy lectures was recognised by one of the students.

TRUE
FALSE

4. An instrument called a phonendoscope was invented to help with the accurate diagnosis of disease. It magnified sounds and it could make the sound of an eye blinking very loud. Doctors were confident that they would be able to identify all diseases by the sounds that they made.

TRUE
FALSE

10. The outbreak of Cholera in Scotland in the 1830s was blamed by a local doctor on the decline of religion and the low price of whisky.

TRUE
FALSE

5. A disease in the eighteenth century was called Mushroom Growers' Lung.

TRUE
FALSE

11. The juice pressed from ox dung when drunk was a recommended cure for Colic (acute stomach ache) in the eighteenth century.

TRUE
FALSE

6. Most nurses in the workhouses collected their wages in beer.

TRUE
FALSE

The history of good health

In the boxes below there are examples of some of the major events from around the world that have contributed to our nation's health.

Cut the individual boxes out and place them in the correct order on the time line provided.

1978 The first test-tube baby is born as a result of research by Patrick Steptoe and Robert Edwards

1864 Louis Pasteur discovers that some illnesses are caused by airborne germs (microbes)

1865 Joseph Lister pioneers the use of carbolic acid spray as one of the first antiseptics

1909 ABO system of blood grouping devised by Karl Landsteiner

1847 James Simpson uses chloroform as one of the first anaesthetics

1967 Christian Barnard performs the first human heart transplant

1796 Edward Jenner develops a vaccine against Smallpox in Britain

1954 Polio vaccine discovered

1875 British Public Health Act comes into force

1948 National Health Service comes into being

1855 John Snow links the incidence of Cholera with water sources

1942 Penicillin becomes widely used, as the result of the work of Alexander Fleming, Howard Florey and Ernst Chain.

1628 William Harvey publishes a book on *The movement of the heart and the blood*

1896 Wilhelm Röntgen uses X-rays to view broken bones

1980 World Health Organisation announces Smallpox has been completely eradicated

1919 Ministry of Health established

1829 First blood transfusion performed by Dr Blundell

In pairs, research one of the breakthroughs in the boxes and write an article for a newspaper of that time. Mention any experimentation that was done and what people may have used before the discovery.

As a group, make a wall display of your newspaper articles, arranged on a large time line.

Research other major medical or health discoveries and add these to your chart.



WORKSHEET THREE *continued*

TIME LINE

1600

1700

1800

1900

2000

PERMISSION
TO PHOTOCOPY
GRANTED.

The changing face of surgery

Study the two pictures below. Make a list of the differences between the two operating theatres and the reasons for the changes.

Refer to the time line exercise (worksheet three) to help you.



MARY EVANS PICTURE LIBRARY



WELLCOME TRUST MEDICAL PHOTOGRAPHIC LIBRARY

PERMISSION
TO PHOTOCOPY
GRANTED.

WORKSHEET FIVE

Improving health for all

Study the two pictures below.



MARY EVANS PICTURE LIBRARY



CAMBRIDGE CITY COUNCIL

Some people think that the improvement in life expectancy, the lowering of infant mortality and the improvement in the general health of the nation are solely the result of medical breakthroughs. But a better explanation is that these improvements have been the result of a combination of factors.

1. The rising standard of living, including improved housing and nutrition.
2. Hygienic measures.
3. Preventative and curative medicine.

1. Using the information to help you,

- a) explain why some of the features shown in the first picture could lead to ill health

- b) describe what changes have taken place over the last two hundred years

2. Explain how the following practices have led to an increased life expectancy.

- a) Treated mains water supplies

- b) An effective sewerage system

- c) Efficient farming methods

- d) Contraception

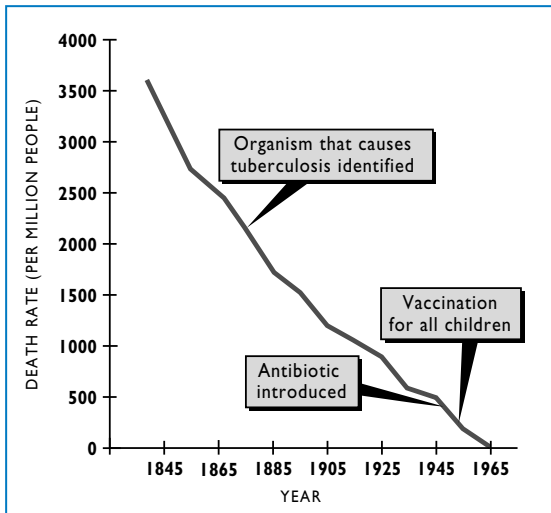
- e) Equal opportunities for men and women

- f) The NHS and improved medical care

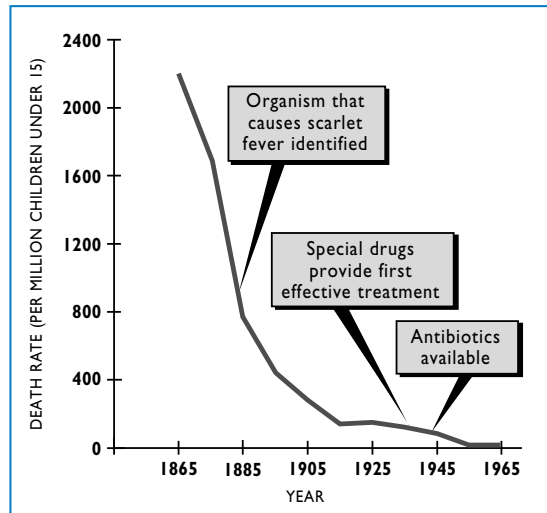
- g) Vaccination and immunisation

Study the graphs, which show the decline in the number of cases of four infectious diseases, and the medical discoveries associated with these diseases.

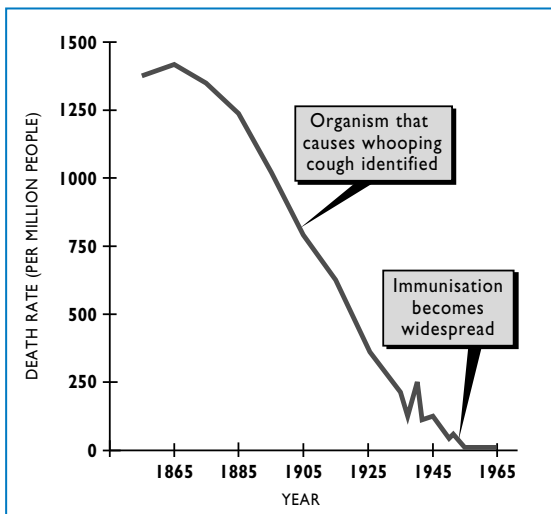
(i) Tuberculosis, 1850–1965



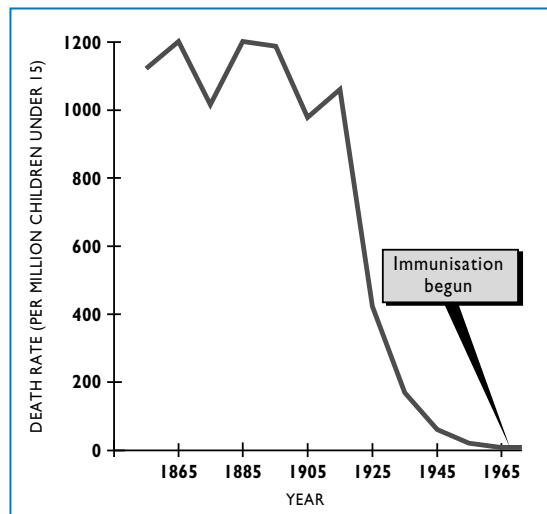
(ii) Scarlet Fever, 1865–1965



(iii) Whooping Cough, 1855–1965



(iv) Measles, 1855–1975



Look at the graphs carefully. Discuss whether the evidence of these graphs backs up the idea that the discovery of effective treatment was not the most important factor in the decline of these diseases. What may have been other important factors?

Research the history of Smallpox. Construct a time line showing the significant steps in the eradication of this disease.

An accident, 1898

EMILY'S STORY

I was walking home from school with my friends, when I saw some ripe apples hanging from a tree over a garden wall. My friends helped me to climb onto the wall so that I could pick them. I lost my balance and fell, and hurt my right leg. My friends carried me home where I got a scolding for ripping my dress and getting dirty. By the evening my leg was bruised and swollen and the pain had spread to my hip. Mum called out the doctor, who at first wouldn't come in, as she still owed him 2/6 (13p)

for a previous visit when my sister had the Measles and was very poorly. Mum borrowed the money off my grandmother, and he looked at my leg. He said I should go into hospital, but Mum didn't want me to go. The doctor agreed to treat me at home, and looked after my hip which started to form a big sore. He came once a week, which cost my parents 3/6 (18p) each visit. It was very hard, as Dad's wages were £1 1/- (£1.05) per week and our rent alone was 5/- (25p) per week. It was over a year before I could walk again.

1. What percentage of the family's weekly wage went on the doctor's fee?

2. If a family's wages were £250 per week today, work out how much a doctor's visit would cost if the fee amounted to the same percentage as in 1898.

An illness, 1938

MRS EVANS' STORY

It was in the middle of February when I went down with the flu. I was poorly for about a fortnight and couldn't get out of bed. I had to rely on Alec, my husband, and my two children John and Elsie to run the house. John and Alec then got flu. Alec was worried about having time off work, so he carried on going to the factory. John went into school because he didn't want to miss his lessons – he was studying for a place at the grammar school. After a couple of days, it was obvious that they were getting worse – they had high temperatures, were sick and started to complain about pains in their chests. I was so worried that I got them up and we went round to the doctor's house. We went into the doctor's kitchen and he sat John on the kitchen table and listened to his chest. Then he examined Alec and said it was Pneumonia, and that they both needed hospital care.

We took Alec into the hospital straight away – as a working man his treatment was covered by National Health Insurance. I made the doctor tell me how to look after John as we couldn't afford hospital treatment for him – I really wished we'd paid into the hospital scheme, but 3d a week (1.25p) seemed so much when we're so rarely ill. John was very ill – I suppose Alec was too, but John needed nursing 24 hours a day, so I couldn't leave him and visit Alec in the hospital. After eight days he went through what the nurse called 'a crisis' when his temperature and breathing rate dropped and he started to sweat a lot. He then got a lot better over the next few days. Alec also recovered, although it was a month before either of them was able to go to work or school. It was worse for John – he missed his scholarship exam and never got to go to the grammar school.



WORKSHEET SEVEN

Working in the NHS

The National Health Service is the biggest employer in Europe.

The table below shows the number of employees at one regional teaching hospital.

STAFF GROUP	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES
Medical and dental	395
Administration and estates (maintenance, etc)	1,168
Healthcare assistants and other support staff	393
Nursing, midwifery and health visiting staff	1,481
Scientific, therapeutic and technical staff	662
TOTAL	4,099

Work out each group as a percentage and draw a pie chart showing this information.

Read the following story.

Bhupesh had twisted his knee while trying to catch a ball when playing with his friends. He went to the local pharmacist and asked for her advice. The pharmacist gave him something for the pain and recommended that he go and see his doctor. Bhupesh rang the surgery and made an appointment. The doctor examined his knee and referred him to the local hospital to have an X-ray. The result of his knee examination and X-ray suggested that Bhupesh had a cartilage problem. He went to the hospital for an exploratory operation, had a piece of cartilage removed and stayed in overnight.

1. Write down the different kinds of people who work for the National Health Service whom Bhupesh would have met during his treatment.

2. With a partner, write down a list of 'hidden' jobs – those who were involved with Bhupesh's treatment and his stay in hospital, but whom he may not have seen. The list of staff groups above may help you.

3. Compare your list with the rest of the class and then try to produce one large spider diagram that gives as many jobs as possible.

Who's who at the hospital

Below is a list of departments that you may find at your local hospital.

Read the examples of one type of case that each department deals with.

Match the department with the case.

Ask your teacher for the glossary of terms.

GENERAL SURGERY	Deafness
UROLOGY	Bladder infection
ORTHOPAEDICS	Treatment for cancer
EAR, NOSE AND THROAT	A broken leg
OPHTHALMOLOGY	Appendicitis
ORAL SURGERY	A 'lazy' eye
PLASTIC SURGERY	Removal of a wisdom tooth
DERMATOLOGY	Removal of a birthmark
CARDIOLOGY	Psoriasis
PAEDIATRICS	Sports injury
RHEUMATOLOGY	Senile Dementia
ONCOLOGY	Agoraphobia
GENITO-URINARY MEDICAL	Severe chest pains
OBSTETRICS	A stutter
GYNAECOLOGY	Having a baby
ACCIDENT & EMERGENCY	A road traffic accident
RADIOLOGY	Cancer
SPEECH AND LANGUAGE THERAPY	Arthritis
COUNSELLING	A sexually transmitted disease
PODIATRY	A six month-old baby with whooping cough
PHYSIOTHERAPY	Abnormally heavy periods
PSYCHOLOGY	Mental illness
PSYCHIATRY	Ingrowing toenails
GERONTOLOGY	Bereavement

Further activities

1. There are people from many health professions working for the NHS, providing a valuable service in the community. Working in pairs, visit one of these groups of people and find out
 - their role in keeping us healthy
 - when and how often they recommend that we should see them
 - how they receive their funding

Dentists, Optometrists (Opticians), Pharmacists, Podiatrists (Chiropodists), Health Visitors, Community Nurses, Practice Nurses, Family Doctors.

2. Arrange a visit to your local Health Centre. Try to find out the following information:
 - What happens at the health centre?
 - What are the surgery hours for the centre?
 - How many people are employed at the centre? What are their jobs? What do they do?
 - How many people visit the health centre each month. Plot a graph for a year of attendance. Does it show any seasonal variations?
 - Does the centre run any special clinics (family planning, baby vaccination, well woman, travel)?
 - How many people use these clinics?

3. Using your answers as a guide, make up a questionnaire for people in your area, to find out
 - a) if they are aware of the health centre facilities
 - b) how often they use the services
 - c) if there is a service that they would like but isn't available to them.

The questionnaire should not have more than 20 questions.

Make sure the questions will elicit the information you need.

Try out your questionnaire on as many people as you can and include as many different age groups as possible (e.g. young people, parents, the elderly).

4. Health issues

Read a national daily newspaper and a local newspaper for a period of three weeks, watch the national and local television news and listen to local radio. Collect any stories on health issues, discuss the issues you find and then make a wall display.

5. Problem page

Write a problem page with questions on health-related problems from people of your own age. Write the answers, giving them sensible advice about where to take their problem, using your local knowledge of the resources available to help you.



Ref: C507/E/Z15Z/A/JI

