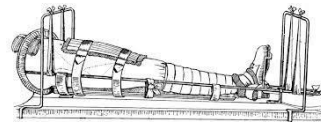


# Knowledge Organiser – Medicine during WW1



**WW1**

1 Britain was at war Aug 1914- Nov 1918, fighting alongside France and Belgium and allied to Russia. They fought against the Triple Alliance of Austria-Hungary, Germany and Italy.

- Key events**
- 2 **Oct-Nov 1914 1<sup>st</sup> Battle of Ypres**
  - 3 **April-May 1915 2<sup>nd</sup> Battle of Ypres**
  - 4 **July-Nov 1916 Battle of the Somme**
  - 5 **April-May 1917 Battle of Arras**
  - 6 **July-Nov 1917 3<sup>rd</sup> Battle of Ypres**
  - 7 **Nov-Dec 1917 Battle of Cambrai**

- Key Concepts**
- 8 **X-Ray: discovered before WW1, the first x-ray machines were slow and huge. Due to the massive number of bullet wounds, X-ray machines were developed so they were smaller and mobile. This allowed them to be at most base hospitals and CCS's by 1916.**
  - 9 **Blood Transfusion: Blood groups were identified before WW1. Demand for blood during WW1 led to the development of sodium citrate and sodium glucose to prevent blood from clotting and be stored for several weeks. Side by side transfusions were no longer needed and a blood bank was set up at Cambrai.**
  - 10 **Plastic surgery: Harold Gillies pioneered plastic surgery to help the huge number of facial disfigurements caused during WW1. This meant that masks were no longer required and men could have a near normal face.**

Key Words		
11	<b>Gas gangrene</b>	The infection of dead tissue causing foul-smelling gas
12	<b>Aseptic</b>	A way of making surgery germ free using sterilisation
13	<b>Thomas Splint</b>	A way of treating a broken leg effectively
14	<b>Hill 60</b>	A hill destroyed by the allies
15	<b>Brodie Helmet</b>	Helmet made of steel used in WW1
16	<b>Fire step</b>	a step or ledge on which soldiers in a trench stand to fire.
17	<b>Parapet</b>	A protective wall at the top of a trench
18	<b>No Man's Land</b>	The areas between the two enemy trenches which was not controlled by anyone
19	<b>Trench Fever</b>	A disease spread by lice
20	<b>Shell shock</b>	Today this would be PTSD, this would make soldiers mentally unable to fight
21	<b>Artillery</b>	Large guns, a development from cannons, which fired huge shells
22	<b>Shrapnel</b>	Parts of a bomb, usually metal, which injured soldiers during WW1
23	<b>RAP</b>	Regimental Aid Post- part of the evacuation route, close to the front line
24	<b>CCS</b>	Casualty Clearing Station- part of the evacuation route, larger and better equipped than a RAP
25	<b>RAMC</b>	The organisation that all medical staff were part of
26	<b>FANY</b>	Female nurses and ambulance drivers
27	<b>Carrel-Dakin method</b>	An antiseptic method to clean wounds to prevent infection

