

### Hospitals by 1900 and the impact of Florence Nightingale

Please complete all tasks in this worksheet which goes alongside the Oak National Academy lesson that you will be watching. You will need to work through these tasks as you watch the video. The link to the Oak National Academy is below:

<https://classroom.thenational.academy/lessons/how-did-hospitals-change-over-time-and-improve-prevention-and-treatment-of-illness-and-disease-cgwp6c>

**Task 1:** Please complete the introductory quiz on Oak Academy and paste your result below.

## How and why did ideas about responsibility for public health change?

Total points 4/5

End of lesson exit quiz for Lesson 18, Medicine through Time.

### **PASTE RESULT HERE!**

**Task 2:** Please pause the video when instructed to. Change the colour to green if the statement fits with Medieval or red if it fits with Renaissance:

- a) 30% were owned and run by the Church, attached to monasteries, where monks and nuns said prayers for the sick.
- b) Patients who were contagious were treated by specialist hospitals called Pest Hospitals.
- c) Patients could expect a visit from physicians, who observed symptoms and prescribed treatments. Medicines were mixed by an apothecary on site.
- d) The purpose of a hospital was to care for the sick, not to cure or treat disease. Therefore, there were no physicians or surgeons on site.
- e) Infectious patients were rejected, as were pregnant women and the mentally ill.
- f) The hospitals were kept clean. For example patients' bed linen and clothing were regularly changed.

**Task 3:** Please pause the Oak Academy video when instructed to do so and attempt to complete the following sentences:

An example of progress between Renaissance hospitals and hospitals by 1700 is there were now more hospitals to treat the sick, and surgeries were now carried out in hospitals.

Two examples of regression are hospitals were less sanitary/hygienic - doctors and nurses went patient to patient and ward to ward, without changing their clothes or washing their hands, disease started to spread very quickly. As well as this, infectious patients were not turned away, so in the cramped and stuffy wards, infection spread rapidly.

I think the biggest problem with hospitals by 1700 was **nurses were not trained, and the medical staff failed to remain sanitary throughout the hospital.**

Challenge Question – Why would you expect hospitals to improve from the 1860's?

Pasteur published his findings of the 'germ theory' in 1861, so people started to understand that the microbes in the air could be a cause of disease, so you would expect the hospitals to take this into consideration and start to clean and make sure hospitals are a safe hygienic place to be.

**Task 4:** Please pause the Oak Academy video when instructed to do so. Could you now please change the colour of the sentence to green if it is true, or red if it is false. Please also include a brief reason why any might be wrong.

- a) **In 12 months Nightingale slashed the death rate from 40% to 2%. She reduced the death rate from 40% to 2% in the space of 6 months, not 12.**
- b) **Nightingale wrote Notes on Hospitals in 1859. She wrote 'notes on nursing' in 1859.**
- c) **Nightingale made nursing seem like a respectable occupation. Previously, nurses had a reputation for being drunk, flirtatious and uncaring.**
- d) **Nightingale believed dirt spread disease, so tiles on the floors and painted walls and ceilings made it possible to wash all surfaces and get rid of the dirt.**
- e) **Nightingale promoted 'Nightingale style' hospitals, where separate wards were built in hospitals to ensure infectious patients could be kept separate. They were called 'pavilion style' hospitals.**

**Task 5:** Please pause the video and complete the following comprehension questions. Remember to complete these in full sentences. Some sentence starters have been included if you need them.

**Sentence starters:** In some ways Florence Nightingale was mostly responsible for improving hospital conditions. For example

However, it wasn't just Nightingale who was responsible for improved hospital conditions. For example...

Overall, I mostly agree that...

1. Can you describe two problems with hospitals by 1700?
  - **Hospitals became less hygienic and less sanitary than previously.**
  - **Doctors went patient to patient without changing their clothes or washing their hands, which made infection and disease spread rapidly.**
2. How did Florence Nightingale improve the cleanliness of hospitals?

**She made sure that the floors, walls and ceilings were tiled surfaces, so that they could be easily cleaned. She also promoted 'pavilion style' hospitals, where there were separate wards to ensure that the infectious and non-infectious patients were kept apart.**
3. What was a 'pavilion style' hospital?

**Where there were different/specialist wards, where the infectious and non-infectious patients were kept apart, to keep infection rates down amongst the patients.**
4. Can you describe two big improvements made to hospitals by 1900?

1. There were now operating theatres and specialists wards, so infection was tamed, and infectious patients weren't mixed with the none infectious patients.
  2. Quality of nurses, instead of being labeled incompetent, after training at the Nightingale school for nurses, they were well respected, trained nurses. They were trained in hygiene and good sanitary practices.
5. Challenge Q: How far do you agree that Florence Nightingale was mostly responsible for improved hospital conditions in the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century?

In some ways, Florence Nightingale was responsible for the improvement of hospitals in the second half of the 19th century because she made sure that hospitals were kept clean by making the floors, walls, and ceiling tiled, so that they could be easily cleaned. As well as this, she opened a school which educated training nurses on how to stay sanitary and keep up good hygiene. However, it wasn't just Nightingale who was responsible for improved hospital conditions. For example, without the knowledge that Pasteur discovered from his germ theory, Nightingale may have not been able to understand how unsanitary conditions were a breeding ground for bacteria, disease and infection to spread. Overall, I think that Florence Nightingale was mostly responsible for the improvement of hospital conditions.

**Task 6:** Knowledge quiz. At the end of the Oak Academy lesson after the video, it will direct you to an exit quiz. You need to complete this exit quiz and when you receive your result I would like you to screenshot it and paste it into this document under this instruction.

## How did hospitals change over time and improve prevention and treatment of illness and disease?

Total points **5/5**

End of lesson exit quiz for Lesson 19, Medicine through Time.

**PLEASE PASTE EXIT QUIZ RESULT HERE!**

**Well done! You have completed the lesson. Please hand in this document via google classroom. To do this, close the worksheet (your work will automatically save), go to the right hand side of the screen and select 'Hand in'. Your teacher will read through this and provide you with some feedback.**

**Thank you for engaging! Keep up the good work!**