

## 11. History of Medicine

**Value.** Creating the necessary perspective for shaping the future of medicine in the next decades .

### Difficult words

Thermometer	Daniel Fahrenheit	stethoscope	Dr. Rene Laennec	Ultra sound	Computed tomography scan
Electrocardiogram	Light Amplification	Stimulated Emission	Radiation	Antibiotics	Penicillin
Alexander Fleming	Vaccination	Edward Jenner	Tuberculosis	typhoid	pasteurization
Louis Pasteur	Sterilization	Robert Koch	microorganism	Antiseptic	Joseph Lister.

Key terms from text book

Answer the questions in brief.

Q1. When should one use antiseptic?

Ans. It is used for controlling infection caused by the growth of microorganisms in wounds.

Q2 How do we check a person's body temperature with the help of a clinical thermometer?

Ans. We can check a person's body temperature by placing the thermometer in their mouth and armpit.

Q3. How does an ultrasound work?

Ans. An ultrasound machine takes images of our internal organs by using sound waves.

E. Answer the following in detail.

Q1. What is vaccination?

Ans. Vaccination refers to the biological procedure of treating people with a substance that improves their immunity against one or several diseases. Vaccinations have been developed in the world to provide protection against diseases.

Q2. What is pasteurization?

Ans. Pasteurization is a process of heating and then rapidly cooling liquids or food in order to kill microbes that may cause diseases.

Q3. Which medical devices or techniques would you see in the following situation? Mention the names of the people who invented those devices or techniques.

a. To make surgical instruments germs free

b. To check your body temperature

c. To listen to the sounds of your internal body organs.

Ans. a. Plasma sterilization invented by Dr. Adir Jacob.

Dry heat or autoclaving are the preferred methods of sterilizing surgical instrument invented by Charles Chamberland .

b. Thermometer, invented by Daniel Fahrenheit.

c. Stethoscope invented by Dr. Rene Laennec