

A BREIF HISTORY OF SURGERY FROM THE 1500s UNTILL THE 21st CENTURY

EBOW THE 1200s TILL THE 51st CEVALOKA

***Made by ABDULRAHMAN ALEID
ID 201800290***

***HIST 103
INSTRUCTED BY DR. JORG***

Introduction

Definition of Surgery : The treatment of injuries or disorders of the body by incision or manipulation, especially with instruments.

Main Points

- Surgeons - Injuries or Body Disorders - Procedure - Instruments

What was Surgery Like Before The 1500s ?

- **Galen (130 AD – 210 AD).**
- **The Church Unbanned Human Dissection from 12th Century.**



Galen (130 AD-210AD)



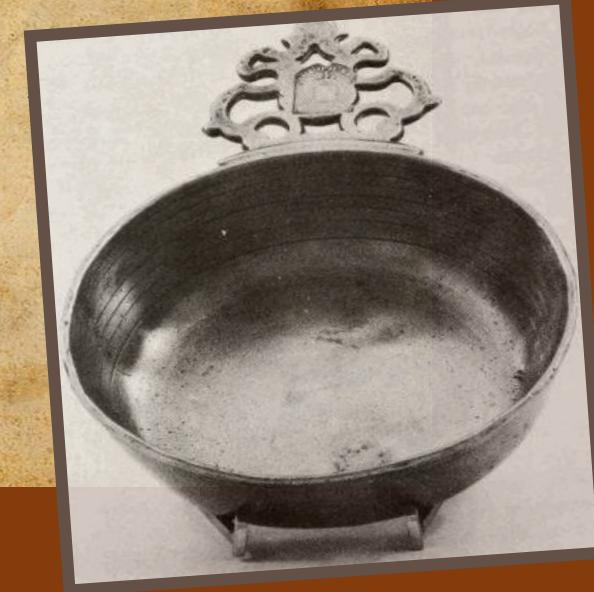
(Surgery in the 1500s and 1600s)

An Important Advance in Anatomy

- **Surgery was Less Important.**
- **Women Were Allowed to Be Surgeons.**
- **Andreas Vesalius (1514-1564).**
- **Blood Letting or Bleeding.**
- **Barber Surgeons.**



Andreas Vesalius (1514-1564).



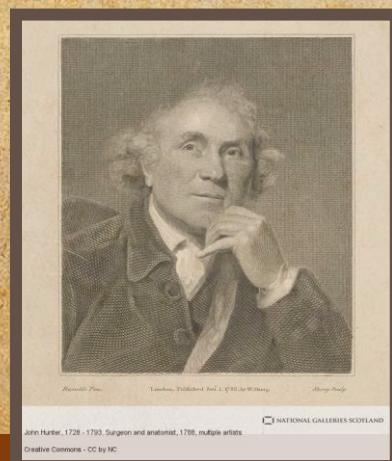
(Surgery in the 1700s)

Surgery Preforming

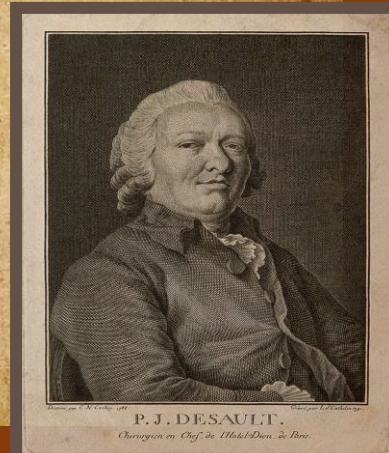
- Speed and Accuracy.
- Treating Gun Wounds.
 - P. J. Desault (1744-1795)
 - Debridement: the process of removing dead skin from a wound.
 - “Preventive Debridement”
 - Letting the Wound Heal First.
 - John Hunter (1728 – 1793)



Amputation. Thomas Rowlandson, 1793



John Hunter (1728 – 1793)



P. J. DESAULT.
Chirurgien en Chef de l'Hôtel-Dieu de Bruxelles

P. J. Desault (1744-1795)



The operation, by Italian painter Gaspare Traversi c.1722-1770. Oil on canvas, 77.5 x 103.5 cm, c.1753-1754. The Staatsgalerie Stuttgart Germany. (Photo by: Leemage/UIG via Getty Images)

(Surgery in the 1800s)

Antiseptics

- “Ward Fever”
- Germ theory: many

diseases are caused by the presence and action of specific micro-organisms within the body.

- Antiseptics

Joseph Lister (1827-1912)

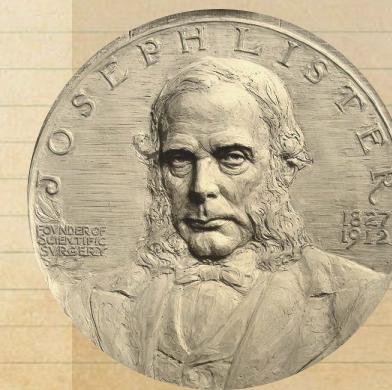
Carbolic Acid

Carbolic-Soaked

Anesthesia

- **Seishu Hanaoka (1760-1835)**

Atropine and Scopolamine



Joseph Lister (1827-1912)



Seishu Hanaoka (1760-1835)



This object is a steam-operated carbolic spraying device and it was introduced in 1871. Its aim was to disinfect the air of operating theatres.



first simple microscope in 1677 By Antonie van Leeuwenhoek (1632 - 1723)

(Surgery in the 1900s)

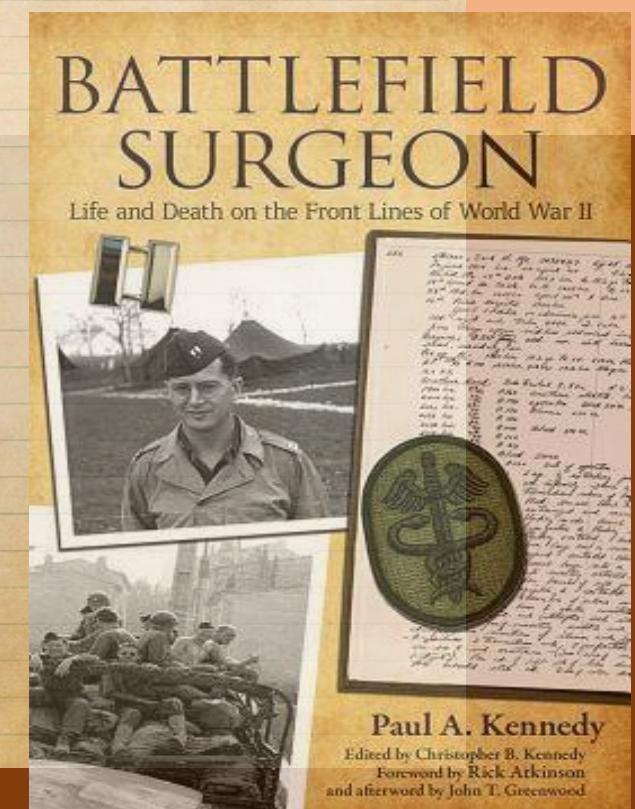
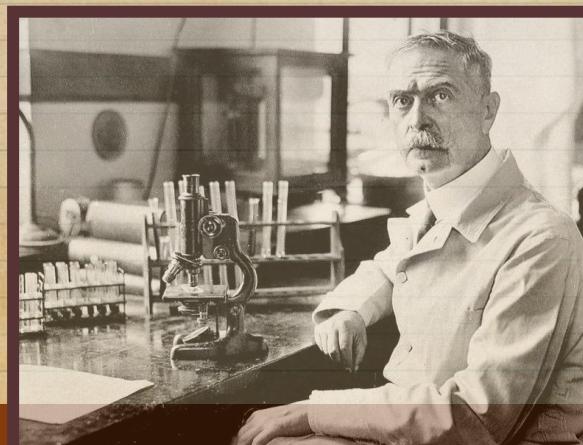
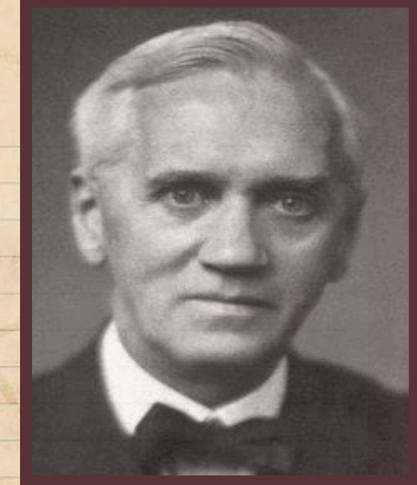
Penicillin and Blood transfusion

- Private Stanley Levy and his surgeon Paul A. Kennedy (February, 15, 1945)

- Near Weismuller, Germany.
- Left Arm and Abdomen gunshot.
- He was given 500cc Plasma, 1,000cc Blood, and 20,000 units of Penicillin.

- Sir Alexander Fleming (1881-1955)
Penicillin 1928

- Karl Landsteiner (1868-1943)
Blood Types 1909



Paul A. Kennedy
Edited by Christopher B. Kennedy
Foreword by Rick Atkinson
and afterword by John T. Greenwood

(Surgery in the 21st Century)

Surgery Now a Days

- No longer limited to external tumors, amputation, and trephining.
- Technology advances.
- Life expectancy.



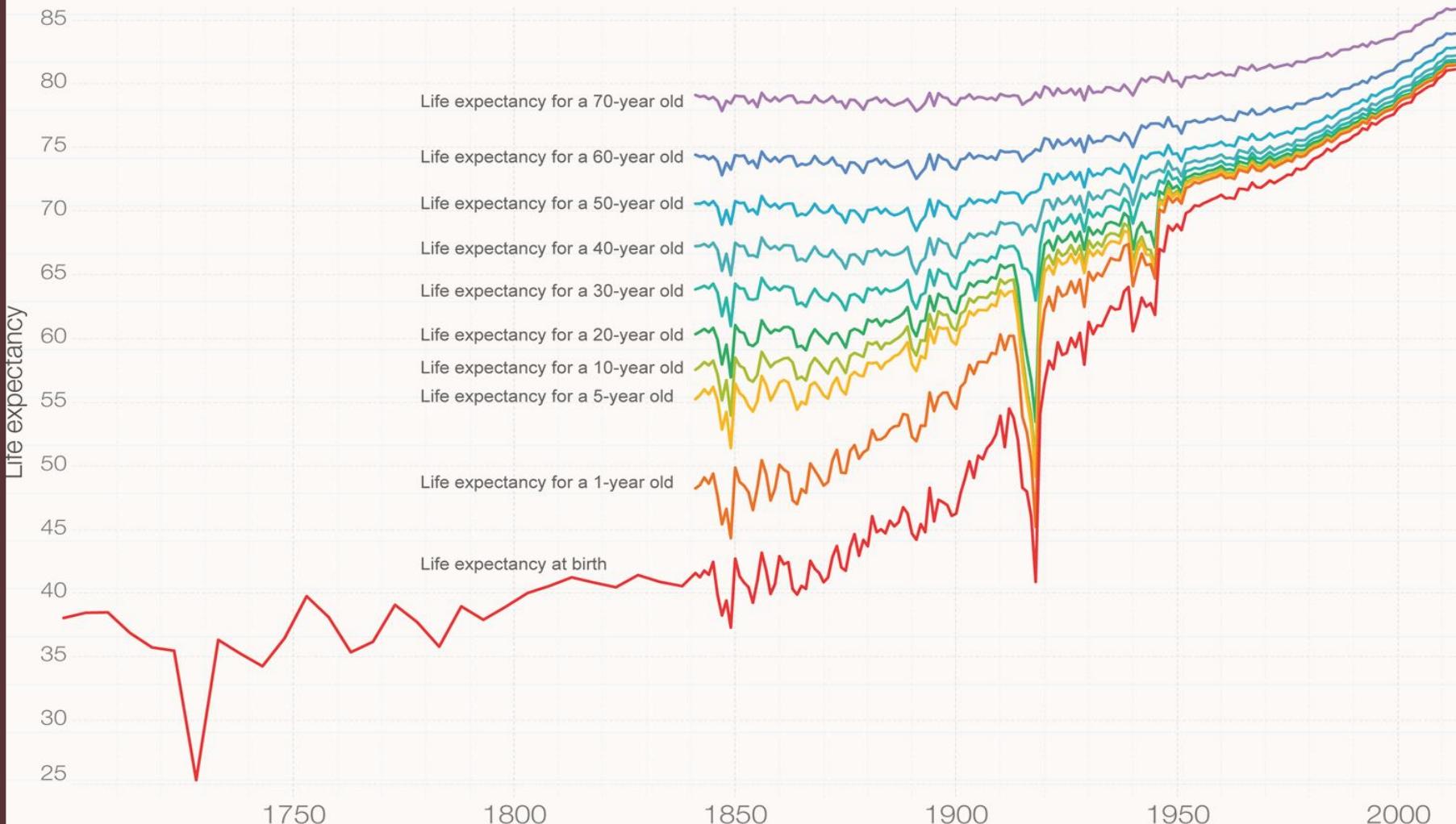
Isabelle Dinoire



Life Expectancy by Age in England and Wales, 1700-2013

Shown is the total life expectancy given that a person reached a certain age.

Our World
in Data



Data source: Life expectancy at birth Clio-Infra. Data on life expectancy at age 1 and older from the Human Mortality Database (www.mortality.org).

The interactive data visualization is available at OurWorldInData.org. There you find the raw data and more visualizations on this topic.

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(Conclusion)

What Do we Learn From This History ?

- A preexisting dogma could affect our advancement and development.
- Wars has an important roll in understanding and discovering new ways to treat the human body.
- The more advanced and civilized we become the more complexed surgery become.

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