1. The Second clinic with 2.5% as the other clinic with 25% had closer to the average percentage to other hospitals. The second clinic was also well sought after, so much so that women would rather have their children in the streets then go to the first clinic.

2a.) Neither the first nor the second hypothesis fit into play as no such information was given but the 3rd could come into play as you are always in contact with free floating airborne particles or bad smells could have caused illness in the mothers especially during a weakened state like childbirth.

2b.) This observation weakens the first 2 hypothesis more and these fluids are ever more likely to get “corrupted” while giving birth on the street. But it neither weakens nor strengthens the third as these smells or particles are always present and cannot be filtered out easily.

3a.) Women that give childbirth on their back are more likely to get childbed fever while giving birth on your sides lowers the chance.

3b.) Observe 100 pregnant women from each group, side or on back and see how many from each group get childbed fever. While a control group is needed its hard to come up with another position from which the mother could still birth the child but not affect the results.

3c.) A greater amount of women in group A (side) will not get the fever if the hypothesis is true while a higher number of women in Group B (back) will not get the fever if the hypothesis is false. If the numbers are about equal there is no correlation.

4a.) Yes, as the visiting of dying / sick patients then walking back through a ward with many people gives the virus / fever a chance of spreading to even more women rather than it being contained in a singular room or to people being in contact with one person.

4b.) Have 15 people come into contact with someone infected with the fever then split into separate groups. The first group will be isolated as a control and the second will briefly interact with an uninfected person. If a majority of the uninfected people in the second group end up getting sick the hypothesis is correct.

5.) The tools needed for surgery if misused could introduce the fever. I could not think of a experiment to test this ethically.

6.) The old Miasma theory did not give specifics as to what caused illness. The best it could proclaim was that ‘bad smells’ or other poisonous vapors. Semmelweis’s new theory goes as far to give specifics to the particles, particles of decomposing flesh from surgeon tools.

7.) While the experiment would be good. Its hard to determine the morality of the experiment with newborn children. A better experiment would to see if any harmful bacteria remained through the bleach handwash compared to the control of the midwives not washing their hands.

8.) It supports his theory as his attempt to disprove the theory, using bleach, failed as bleach seemed to be a counter to the particles Semmelweis believed was causing the illness.