

<b>Subject</b>	<b>History</b>
<b>Unit</b>	Industrial and Modern Medicine 1800-present

Key Vocabulary	Definition
<b>Diagnosing / Diagnosis</b>	Doctors use clues like symptoms, tests, and medical history to figure out what's making someone sick. That's called a diagnosis.
<b>Cause (to do with medicine)</b>	Causes of diseases vary; they can stem from germs (like bacteria or viruses), lifestyle factors, genetics, or environmental influences.
<b>Prevention (to do with medicine)</b>	Something that you do to try to stop someone getting sick e.g. in the medieval period people would pray to God prevent illness, as they believed God sent illness as a punishment for sin.
<b>Treatment (to do with medicine)</b>	Treatment involves methods like medication, therapy, or surgery to help the body recover from illness, manage symptoms, and regain health.
<b>Vaccination</b>	Vaccines train your immune system to create antibodies, just as it does when it's exposed to a disease. However, because vaccines contain only killed or weakened forms of germs like viruses or bacteria, they do not cause the disease or put you at risk of its complications.
<b>Antiseptic</b>	Antiseptic is a substance that kills or stops the growth of germs on skin or wounds, preventing infections.
<b>The Enlightenment</b>	The Enlightenment promoted reason, science, and human rights, reshaping society and politics, in 17th-18th century Europe.
<b>Microbes</b>	Microbes are tiny organisms like bacteria and viruses that exist everywhere, some are harmful, but others are helpful or neutral.
<b>Bacteriology</b>	Bacteriology is the study of tiny organisms called bacteria to understand their behaviour, effects, and how to control them.
<b>Ventilation</b>	Ventilation is the process of bringing fresh air into an indoor space and removing stale air, keeping it healthy and comfortable.
<b>Sanitary</b>	Sanitary means clean and healthy practices to prevent illness, often related to personal hygiene and maintaining cleanliness.
<b>Inoculate</b>	Inoculation teaches your immune system to fight diseases by giving it a weaker version of the germ to practice against.
<b>Epidemic</b>	An epidemic is when a disease spreads quickly and infects many people in a specific area or community.
<b>Lifestyle factors</b>	Lifestyle factors are habits like diet, exercise, sleep, and stress that impact your health and well-being.

<b>Genetics</b>	Genetics is how traits pass from parents to kids through DNA, determining characteristics like eye colour or height.
<b>Mri scans</b>	MRI scans use strong magnets and radio waves to create detailed images of the inside of your body, helping doctors diagnose health conditions.
<b>Magic bullets</b>	A chemical cure that would attack the microbes in the body that were causing disease, while at the same time leaving the body unharmed
<b>Antibiotics</b>	Antibiotics are medicines that kill bacteria causing infections, helping your body to recover from illnesses like strep throat or bacterial infections.
<b>Microsurgery</b>	Microsurgery uses tiny instruments and a microscope to perform delicate operations on small body parts, fixing tiny structures with precision.
<b>Penicillin</b>	An antibiotic produced naturally by certain blue moulds, now usually prepared synthetically. Penicillin was discovered in 1928 and during the Second World War became the first antibiotic to be used by doctors.
<b>Lifestyle campaigns</b>	Lifestyle campaigns promote healthy habits like exercise, balanced diet, and good sleep to improve well-being and prevent health issues.