

SIERRA SACRAMENTO VALLEY MEDICAL SOCIETY
MUSEUM OF MEDICAL HISTORY
ELEMENTARY SCHOOL WORKSHEET

Question	Answer
1. What disease led to the use of the iron lung? A) How does it work? B) What can we use now instead of an iron lung? Entryway	Poliomyelitis (formerly called infantile paralysis.)
2. For what purpose are leeches used? Case 1	Leeches may be used to remove stagnant (excess) blood (in the transplanted tissue.)
3. What instrument is used to look at germs and blood cells? Case 15/ Into the Microscope	Microscope.
4. Instruments with cameras now let doctors look inside body cavities. What is this technique called? Give an example of what you can look at using one of these instruments. What organs can be examined this way? Case 5/ Endoscopy	Endoscopy. Stomach, Esophagus, Intestines.
5. What is quackery? Is quackery still around? Can you give an example? Case 6/ Electromagnetic Quackery	Quackery is the deliberate use of ineffective treatments for illnesses, claiming curative properties that do not exist.
6. In 1918 more than 20 million people worldwide died of what disease? How was it spread? End of cases 7 & 9 / Portable Doctors Bag & Physical Diagnosis Tools	Influenza (Flu) Spread through coughing, sneezing, saliva.
7. A) When was the first artificial heart valve inserted? B) What cardiovascular surgeon in Sacramento developed artificial heart valves? Case 16/ Repairing the Heart	First artificial heart valve was implanted in 1952 (by Charles Hufnagle), Dr. Smeloff improved the ball in cage valves efficiency.
8. What does an electrocardiogram (EKG) measure? Next to 16/ Repairing the Heart	The EKG measures the electricity in the heart. (It can detect abnormal heart rhythms and provide evidence of a heart attack.)
9. Penicillin was the first antibiotic. When was it discovered? Case 17 / Infectious Disease	Penicillin was discovered in 1928 (by Alexander Fleming at St. Mary's Hospital in London England.)
10. Viruses cause many diseases like measles, mumps, chicken pox, polio and the flu. What can	Vaccines or vaccination (or

<p>prevent these diseases? Do antibiotics work against viruses? Can you explain why? Case 17 / Infectious Disease</p>	<p>Immunization(s).</p> <p>Antibiotics do not work against viruses because a virus is not a cell and doesn't have a cell wall, and can't be affected by antibiotics which work by attacking the cell wall of bacteria.</p>
<p>11. Bacteria cause many diseases like pneumonia, tonsillitis, and tuberculosis. What types of drugs are used to treat these diseases? Case 17 / Infectious Disease</p>	<p>Antibiotics (such as penicillin and sulfa drugs.)</p>
<p>12. In modern times, anesthesia and sterile techniques have been important advances in the operating room. In the old operating room photo, what seems to be missing? Case 19/ Early Surgery</p>	<p>In the photo, no one is wearing special operating-room clothing (sterile gowns). There are no caps, facemasks, or gloves. There are no sterile surgical instruments. The patient is not covered with sterile drapes. (The operating room window is open, allowing flies and dust into the room. All of these factors create an increased risk of infection.)</p>
<p>13. The first surgery using general anesthesia occurred in which city in 1846?</p>	<p>Boston (Massachusetts) Ether</p>
<p>14. What was the best thing you learned today?</p>	