

**SIERRA SACRAMENTO VALLEY MEDICAL SOCIETY
MUSEUM OF MEDICAL HISTORY
ADVANCED WORKSHEET**

Question	Answer
1. What disease led to the use of the Iron Lung? <i>Entryway</i>	Poliomyelitis (formerly called infantile paralysis)
2. What are leeches used for in today's medical care. <i>Case 1</i>	Leeches may be used to remove stagnant (excess) blood in the transplanted tissue.
3. Who discovered the X-ray? <i>Case 3</i>	Wihelm Rontgen (Roentgen). He received the first Nobel Prize awarded for physics in 1901.
4. Name two advances in body imaging today. <i>Case 3</i>	Computerized Axial Tomography (CAT) scans, Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) scans and Positron Emission Tomography (PET) scans.
5. What culture, significant in Sacramento's 19 th Century, discovered valuable medicines to treat illness? Give two examples of such medicines. <i>Case 4</i>	The Chinese. Immigrants brought their traditional medicines and therapies. (Note: medications too numerous to list here. Includes all shown in the Chinese exhibition case.)
6. Name three anatomical areas that can be viewed with an endoscope. <i>Case 5</i>	Abdomen, colon, stomach, pelvis, bladder and some joints such as the knee and larynx.
7. What is quackery? <i>Case 6</i>	Quackery is the deliberate use of ineffective treatments, some even harmful for various diseases.
8. Who invented the stethoscope? <i>Case 9</i>	French physician, Rene Laennec in 1816.
9. What was allowed during Prohibition but only with a Doctor's prescription? <i>Case 14</i>	Ethanol/alcohol (included liquor, wine and beer).
10. What is the purpose of an EKG? <i>Adjacent to case 16</i>	EKG measures the electrical impulses of the heart. It can detect abnormal heart rhythms and provide evidence of previous heart attacks.
11. When was the first artificial heart valve inserted? <i>Case 16</i>	1952 by Charles Hufnagle.
12. Who developed smallpox vaccine from cowpox and when? <i>Case 17</i>	The English physician, Edward Jenner, first vaccinated a patient with cowpox, and then tested its efficacy by exposing the patient to smallpox in 1796.
13. Name three diseases caused by viruses. <i>Case 17</i>	Mumps, rubeola (measles), rubella (German measles, influenza, chicken pox, smallpox, AIDS.
14. Name three diseases caused by bacteria. <i>Case 17</i>	Diphtheria, cholera, pertussis (whooping cough), tuberculosis, leprosy, anthrax, impetigo, strep throat (tonsillitis).
15. What are patent medicines? Give four examples. <i>Case 17</i>	Non-prescription compounds sold as medical cures that do not generally work as promoted, often with a significant alcohol content. (Sometimes also known as Nostrums). Examples: Carter's Little Liver Pills, Lydia Pinkham's Pink Pills, Doan's Kidney Pills. And more!
16. How did someone usually die of diphtheria? <i>Case 17</i>	Asphyxiation (inability to breath) or by diphtheria toxin.
17. Name six diseases currently prevented by immunization. <i>Case 17</i>	Mumps, Measles, Rubella, Polio, Diphtheria, Pertussis, Tetanus, Chicken Pox and more.

18.How were extremity injuries frequently treated during the Civil War? <i>Case 19</i>	Amputation
19.Why? (referring to Q18) <i>Case 19</i>	With no antibiotics, mortality approached 100% from infection and gangrene if a broken bone fracture penetrated the skin. Mortality after amputation was only 50%.