

**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 patent medicines? Give four examples. <i>Case B</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!
3.What are leeches used for in today's medical care. <i>Case 1/ Ancient Medical Treatments and Theories of Disease</i>	Leeches may be used to remove stagnant (excess) blood in the transplanted tissue.
4.Who discovered the X-ray? <i>Case 3/ History of Imaging</i>	Wilhelm Rontgen (Roentgen). He received the first Nobel Prize awarded for physics in 1901.
5.Name two advances in body imaging today. <i>Case 3/ History of Imaging</i>	Computerized Axial Tomography (CAT) scans, Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) scans and Positron Emission Tomography (PET) scans.
6. What culture, significant in Sacramento's 19 <sup>th</sup> Century, discovered valuable medicines to treat illness? Give two examples of such medicines. <i>Case 4 / Chinese Medicine In California</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.)
7.Name three anatomical areas that can be viewed with an endoscope. <i>Case 5/ Endoscopy</i>	Abdomen, colon, stomach, pelvis, bladder and some joints such as the knee and larynx.
8.What is quackery? <i>Case 6/ Electromagnetic Quackery</i>	Quackery is the deliberate use of ineffective treatments, some even harmful for various diseases.
9.Who invented the stethoscope? <i>Case 9/ Physical Diagnosis Tools</i>	French physician, Rene Laennec in 1816.
10.What was allowed during Prohibition but only with a Doctor's prescription? <i>Case 14/ A Visit to the Drug Store</i>	Ethanol/alcohol (included liquor, wine and beer).
11.What is the purpose of an EKG? <i>Adjacent to case 16/ Repairing the Heart</i>	EKG measures the electrical impulses of the heart. It can detect abnormal heart rhythms and provide evidence of previous heart attacks.
12.When was the first artificial heart valve inserted? <i>Case 16/ Repairing the Heart</i>	1952 by Charles Hufnagle.
13.Who developed smallpox vaccine from cowpox and when? <i>Case 17/ Infectious Disease</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.
14.Name three diseases caused by viruses. <i>Case 17/ Infectious Disease</i>	Mumps, rubeola (measles), rubella (German measles, influenza, chicken pox, smallpox, AIDS.

15. Name three diseases caused by bacteria. <i>Case 17/ Infectious Disease</i>	Diphtheria, cholera, pertussis (whooping cough), tuberculosis, leprosy, anthrax, impetigo, strep throat (tonsillitis).
16. How did someone usually die of diphtheria? <i>Case 17/ Infectious Disease</i>	Asphyxiation (inability to breath) or by diphtheria toxin.
17. Name six diseases currently prevented by immunization. <i>Case 17/ Infectious Disease</i>	Mumps, Measles, Rubella, Polio, Diphtheria, Pertussis, Tetanus, Chicken Pox and more.
18. How were extremity injuries frequently treated during the Civil War? Why? <i>Case 19/ Early Surgery</i>	<p>Amputation</p> <p>With no antibiotics, mortality approached 100% from infection and gangrene if a broken bone fracture penetrated the skin.</p> <p>Mortality after amputation was only 50%.</p>