

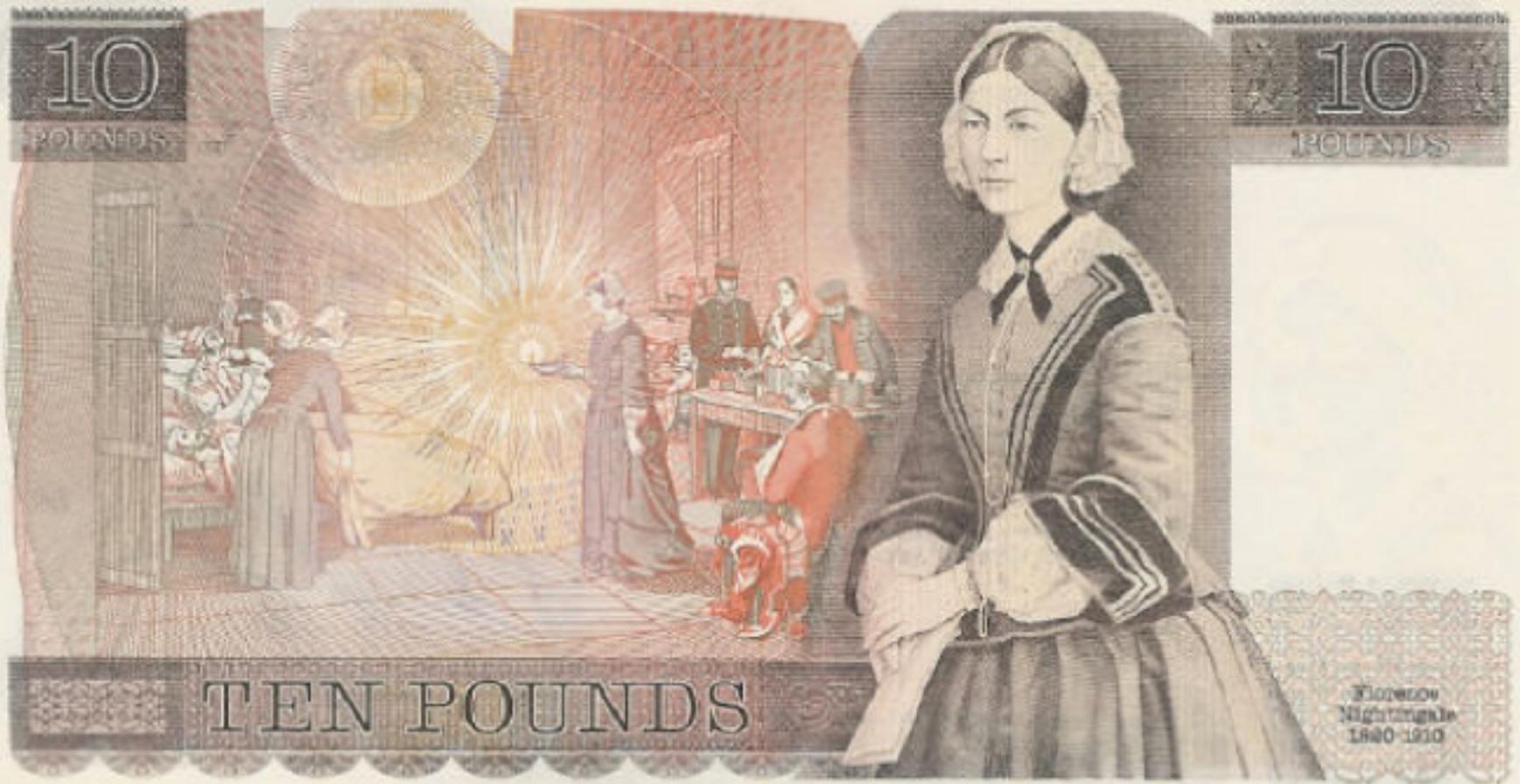


Florence Nightingale

“She’s just a nurse”

Learning outcomes

- Understand how approaches to prevention and treatment changed and stayed the same, c1700–c1900.



What can you learn about Florence Nightingale from this source?
Any inferences?

Who is she?...

- ▶ Florence Nightingale was very wealthy.
- ▶ When she was 17 she had a religious vision that she should devote her life to helping mankind.
- ▶ She convinced her parents to allow her to train as a nurse first in Germany and then Paris.
- ▶ 1853 – She became superintendent of nurses at King's College Hospital in London
- ▶ 1854 – Britain went to war with Russia in the Crimea.
- ▶ Nightingale convinced her friends in the government to send her to improve the hospitals in the Crimea along with 38 nurses.



Her impact:

- ▶ Florence Nightingale was the first woman to be honoured with the Order of Merit. It is awarded for exceptional service to the Crown or the advancement of learning.
- ▶ By the time she returned from the Crimean War in 1856 she was a national hero.
- ▶ She then focused on improving hospitals at home...



Flo's demands

"I demand 300 scrubbing brushes to get rid of any dirt near the patients.

I insist that all of my nurses are to be organised and respected so we can treat the 2000 wounded soldiers effectively

I want clear bedding and good meals to be provided

Give me these things, and I will reduce the death rates from 40% to 2% - I guarantee it!

The very first requirement in a hospital is that it should do the sick no harm!



Nursing & Training Before & After Florence Nightingale:

Before	After
<p>Write as much as you can remember about Nursing & training from everything we've done so far...</p>	

From the following clips & rest of the lesson, add any new information in the 'after' column...

Organise your card sort:

Put your card sort into CHANGE or CONTINUITY from Renaissance to Industrial Britain, when you're happy stick them in your book.

You can if you want add them to your previous table if it is **nursing or hospital related** as opposed to general medicine & health.



Cut and stick these into your 'BEFORE' or 'AFTER' table.



By 1900, most people accepted that germs caused disease.	Following Henry VIII's dissolution of the monasteries, by 1700 there were only 5 hospitals left and they were all in London
Treatments focused on removing the germ not treating the symptom.	18 th Century saw new hospitals appear in other cities, paid for by wealthy people such as lawyers and businessmen.
Scientists were working really hard to come up with treatments for syphilis and tuberculosis.	Some doctors offered their services free of charge to use the new hospitals and practise their skills
Herbal remedies were popular	Hospitals treated the sick as opposed to just resting and praying
Prevention was the most important aspect	Doctors visited patients regularly
People realise infection was everywhere	There was a surgeon or apothecary on site for daily treatments
Avoiding disease by keeping clean and following a sanitary regime made sense	A small staff of untrained nurses cared for patients
The government had taken much greater steps to prevent disease from spreading	The rich receive medical treatment, and even surgery, in their own homes
Hospitals were particular about who they treated <u>ie.</u> The deserving poor, respectable working class people who couldn't afford their bills.	Poor people had access to trained doctors for the first time
More people attended hospitals leading to them becoming less sanitary	They had separate wards for infectious patients
Diseases spread quickly as doctors went from patient to patient without washing or changing clothes	People didn't understand that germs caused disease, so they didn't take steps to avoid spreading the germs
By the middle of the 19 th Century there were a lot more hospitals but conditions were poor.	Death rates in hospitals fell from 40% to 2%

What are Nightingale's priorities from this extract?

What is her main view?

- Training of nurses
- Design of the hospitals

This is from her own writings, she wrote 'Notes on Nursing' which was all about training of nurses and becoming a proper profession.

Source C

In this extract from *Notes on Hospitals*, published in 1859, Nightingale explains how important it is for hospitals to be well-ventilated.

To build a hospital with one closed court with high walls, or what is worse, with two closed courts, is to stagnate the air even before it reaches the wards.

This defect is one of the most serious that can be committed in hospital architecture; and it exists, nevertheless, in some form or other in nearly all the older hospitals, and in many even of recent constructions.

The air outside the hospital cannot be maintained in a state sufficiently pure to be used for internal ventilation, unless there be entire freedom of movement. Anything which interferes with this is injurious. Neighbouring high walls, smoking chimneys, trees, high ground, are all more or less hurtful; but worse than all is bad construction of the hospital itself.



Copy this diagram, summarising the information

Read this information and add to your table anything about hospitals and training

(In your AFTER column).

Hospitals by 1900

Hospitals by 1900 looked very different from the few in Britain in 1700. Many different wards split up infectious patients from those requiring surgery. Operating theatres and specialist departments for new medical equipment provided separate spaces for certain procedures.

Cleanliness was now of the utmost importance: hospitals first focused on cleaning up germs using **antiseptics**, and by 1900 they were focused on preventing the germs from getting in to begin with. Doctors were a common sight, particularly junior doctors who were training and getting more hands-on experience. Trained nurses lived in nearby houses provided for them.

New ideas about hospitals were adopted quickly. Everybody wanted to have the most modern hospital designs, to help them attract donations and new student doctors.

The function of hospitals had completely changed. Instead of being places for the sick to rest, hospitals had become a place where the sick were treated. This fundamental change in the role of hospitals had forced a change in the way they were built and run.



Write an obituary about Florence Nightingale's impact

Using your notes from today:

Homework – Write an essay on how treatment had changed by 1900 and some reasons why (factors).