

Welcome to Thackray Museum of Medicine



PAIN, PUS AND BLOOD

This Pain, Pus and Blood trail has been put together for **KEY STAGE FOUR** groups. We hope you enjoy exploring the museum together.

This trail looks at the development of surgery over time and how and if the treatment of Pain, Infection and Bleeding have improved over time.

Before we start there are some important things to note:



This sign means there is something for you to watch



This sign means it is time for you to be a detective



This sign means there is something for you to touch



This sign means there is something for you to look at



This sign means there is something for you to think about



This sign means there is an activity for you to do back at school.

DISEASE STREET

SOME STUDENTS MAY FIND THIS GALLERY UPSETTING

This gallery shows us what life was like for people living on a slum street in Victorian Leeds and how they did their best to look after themselves. It is important we start here as we need to see how accidents that resulted in surgery happened.



Meet Hannah Dyson and travel back with her to Victorian Leeds



Pick a character. What is your character's name?

Why do you think it was so hard for your character to stay healthy on our Hazard Trail?

What has happened to Hannah Dyson at the Mill?

VICTORIAN OPERATING THEATRE

SOME STUDENTS MAY FIND THE SUBJECT MATTER IN THIS GALLERY UPSETTING

This gallery shows us what it was like to have surgery in Victorian times and how medics at the time were trying to help people, despite not having access to the Scientific knowledge we have today.



Watch the Video of Hannah Dyson having her leg operation.



Find the Surgeons Notes to his students. This explains exactly what the surgeon had to do in order to amputate Hannah's Leg.

What differences are there between modern surgery and Hannah's operation?



How do you think it felt to be a surgical patient in Victorian times?

How do you think it felt to be a Victorian Surgeon?
What emotions do you think the surgeon may have felt before, during and after Hannah's operation?



Find Hannah's Case notes.

Why do you think Hannah's mother was reluctant to let the surgeons operate on her leg?

Read through the treatment and condition reports for the days after Hannah's operation. What do you think caused her eventual death?

DISEASE DETECTIVES

This gallery explores the key people and discoveries that help us understand microorganisms (bacteria, viruses etc) – both good and bad ones. Many of these discoveries, helped to improve conditions in Surgery.



Watch the **What is a Germ?** video. Why is it so important that we understand germs and how they are spread in surgery?



Find the answers to these questions around the walls and on the tables in this gallery

What did Louis Pasteur prove through his experiments?

How did Charles Chamberland use Louis Pasteur's discovery in an attempt to improve surgery?

Why was Ignaz Semmelweis unpopular with Doctors?

What did Joseph Lister introduce to his operating theatres that massively improved surgical survival rates?

Who do you think the most crucial member of 'Team Penicillin' was and why?

CUTTING EDGE

This gallery shows us in more detail, some amazing inventions from throughout history, that help us stay healthy.



Find the Anaesthetics display

Who introduced the use of anaesthetics to relieve the pain of childbirth in 1847?

How were Chloroform and Ether administered to the patient?
What were the dangers of giving a patient too much of either?

When was the first intravenous anaesthesia developed and in what country?

Can you name one alternative method to anaesthesia that is currently used?



Find the Antiseptic display.

Look at the Wooden Operating Table, what does this object tell us about the cleanliness of Victorian surgery?

Who was Dr William Halstead?

Look at the Surgeons kit, what makes these tools unsuitable for modern day surgery?



To ensure that surgical equipment is safe to use, modern surgeons use single-use tools.

What are the problems with this?

Do you think this is a sustainable way to continue?
What alternatives do we have?



Find the History of Surgery display.

Can you list some of the ways that people tried to stop infections before the discovery of antiseptics?

What is cauterisation?

When was Elastoplast introduced?

What do Charles II and George Washington have in common?

What were Leeches used for?

Why do you think some people still use them today?

What is a tourniquet?

How did Jane Todd keep herself calm during her Laparotomy (abdominal surgery) in 1809?

What is a Tracheotomy pipe and which famous President had one used on him in 1963?

RESPONSE TO CRISIS

Medicine reacts to the world around us and responds to crisis in different ways, this gallery explores some of the positive medical developments that emerged from global crises such as wars and public health epidemics/pandemics.



Look around the gallery to find the answers to these questions.

Who was Ambroise Paré and what did he reintroduce to help blood loss in warfare?

Who was Geoffrey Keynes?

Why was the Carrel-Dakin method particularly useful in treating injuries during World War One?

What are Tourniquets used for?

Why did people stop using them and why do you think they are experiencing a resurgence?

What was the 'Blood for Britain' campaign?

What specific type of surgery has its origins in the reconstruction process after warfare?



Find the Prosthetic face mask.

How does this object make you feel?

Would you have wanted to wear this?



Find the Bandaging station. Using Bandages to stop blood loss is a really important innovation. Have a go and see if you have the skills to help someone.



Watch the **Journey to Recovery** animation to see how far surgery and aftercare has come since Hannah Dyson's operation.

BACK AT SCHOOL ACTIVITY



It is important to know what blood group you are in case you ever need a blood transfusion.

How could you find out?

If you didn't know, which Blood Group can be used on everyone?

What kind of diseases are screened for before blood is donated?
