The Fortunes of War

Medical and nursing advancement as a result of war.
From 1852 to modern day.

1852-1900

- Key Conflicts
  - Crimean war (1852-1854)
    - Florence Nightingale
      - hygiene and sanitation
      - improved clothing and diet
  - Italian Independence Battle of Solferino (1859)
    - Henri Dunant founder of Red Cross

1852-1900 cont.

. American Civil War (1861-65)
  - Amputation
  - Anaesthesia
  - Reconstructive (Plastic) surgery
  - Triage
  - Pain management
  - Open chest wound management

-    Franco-Prussian war (1870-71)
      - Use of antiseptics and treat and
        reduce wound infection

-    Boer War (1899-1902)
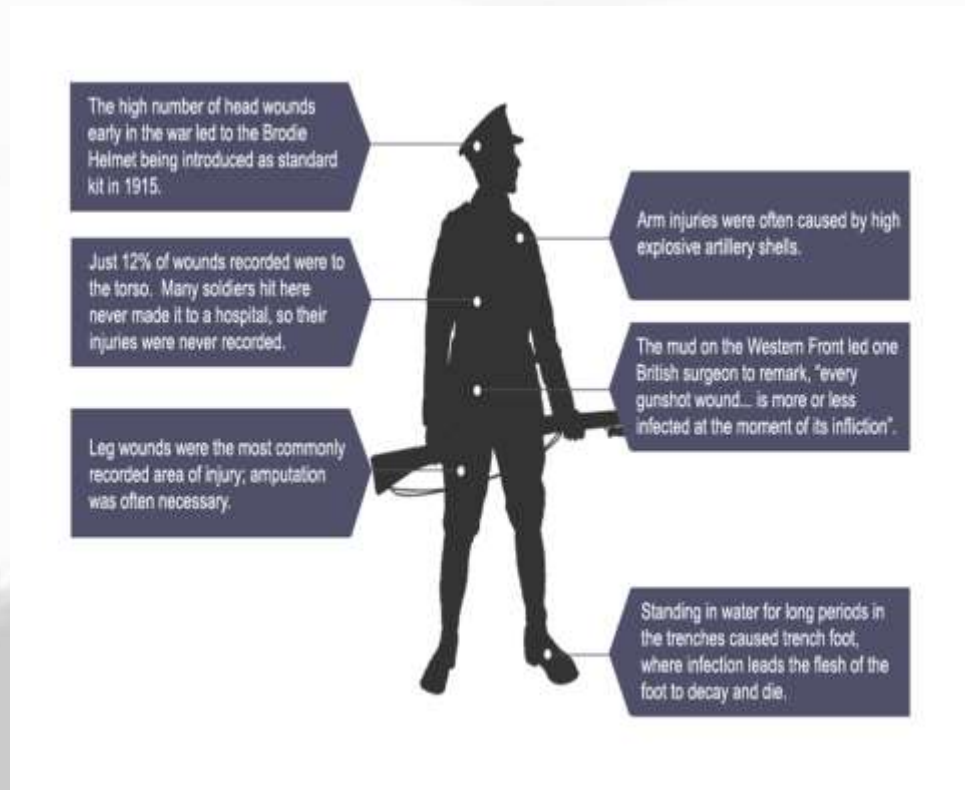   Water bed to reduce surgical shock
      - Ambulance system to evacuate soldiers
-          Sanitary divisions to reduce risk of
           disease
-          - Use of Ray machines
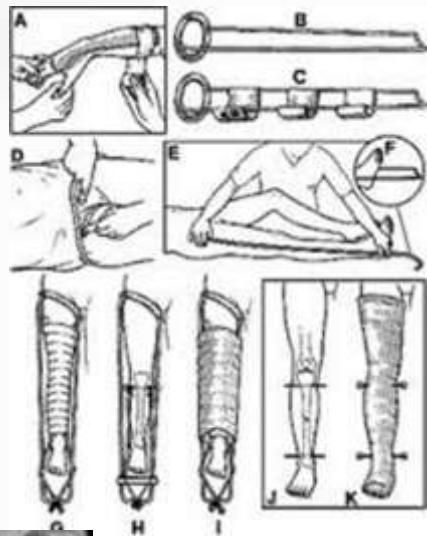   - Field dressings implemented.

World War One 1914-18

Battlefields changed

Infection control measures introduced

Role of women during war drastically changed

Orthopaedic speciality practice began

Plastic surgery continued to develop

Injuries changed

The high number of head wounds early in the war led to the Brodie Helmet being introduced as standard kit in 1915.

Just 12% of wounds recorded were to the torso. Many soldiers hit here never made it to a hospital, so their injuries were never recorded.

Leg wounds were the most commonly recorded area of injury; amputation was often necessary.

Arm injuries were often caused by high explosive artillery shells.

The mud on the Western Front led one British surgeon to remark, "every gunshot wound... is more or less infected at the moment of its infliction".

Standing in water for long periods in the trenches caused trench foot, where infection leads the flesh of the foot to decay and die.

Blood transfusions
Portable X-Ray
Artificial limbs
First responders
Thomas splint
Rehabilitation
Plastic surgery
Nursing
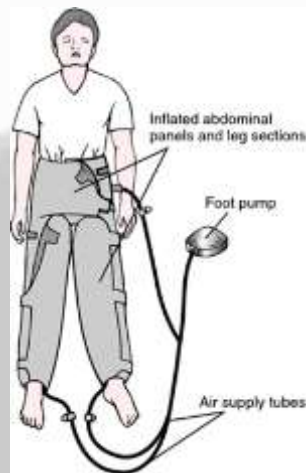

Blood transfusion in Ambulance Car

World War Two (1939-1945)

- Civilian casualties on a large scale
- Infection
- Vaccinations
- Malaria
- Plastic Surgery
- Hitler's Final Solution
- Ultrasound
- Fracture management

Korea (1950-53) and Vietnam (1955-75)

- Mobile Auxiliary Surgical Hospitals
- Improved transportation of casualties
- Vascular surgical repair
- Chemical warfare (Agent Orange)
- MAST trousers

Inflated abdominal panels and leg sections
Foot pump
Air supply tubes

And beyond

arov
DS
rsing

future

Summary

Why is this important?

The past provides the building blocks for our present

In order to fully understand and plan for the future, we need to understand the history

The Challenge

What are you doing with the present we have today to form a basis for the future we will have tomorrow?

What do you think nurses in the future will have to say about what we have done today?