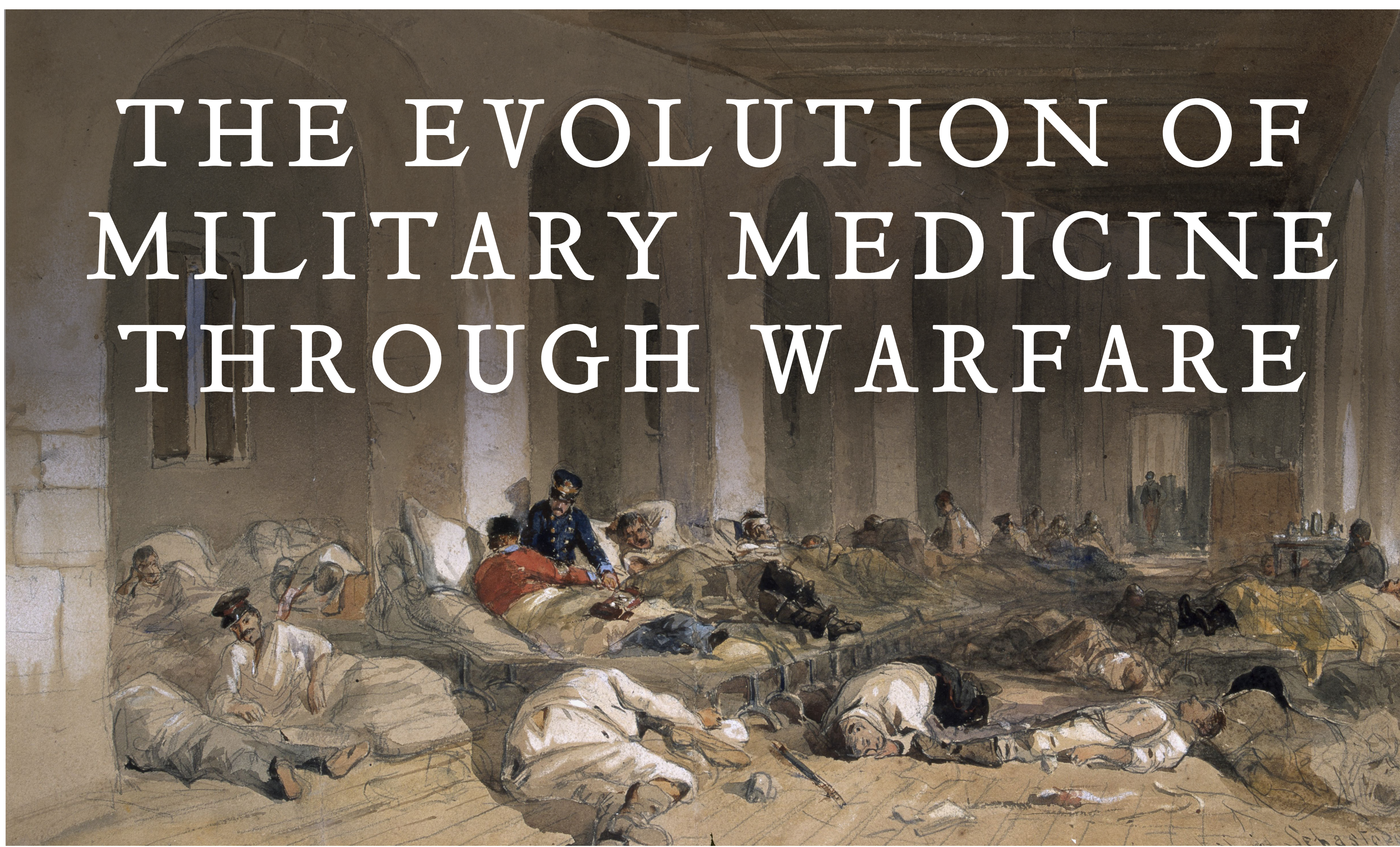


THE EVOLUTION OF MILITARY MEDICINE THROUGH WARFARE



Field hospital – *Siege of Sevastopol (1854–1855), Crimea War*

FORMATION OF THE ARMY

1660

Following the restoration of the Monarchy after the English Civil War, King Charles II was invited to take the throne. Charles had seen the advantages of a standing army and so in 1660 he raised a force of 5,000 men known as the 'Kings Guards and garrisons' and on 26th January 1661, he issued a warrant creating the English Army.

JAMES SIMPSON DISCOVERS CHLOROFORM

1847

James Simpson and his assistants spent their evenings in Simpson's dining room experimenting with new chemicals to see if any of them had any anaesthetic effect. On the 4th November 1847 Simpson tried Chloroform and confirmed it could be used to put someone to sleep.

AMPUTATION OF LORD UXBRIDGE'S LEG

1815

During the Battle of Waterloo Lord Uxbridge was shot and his leg shattered from the casings. Due to his injuries Uxbridge had his leg amputated on the kitchen table of a cottage hospital. The prosthetic legs Uxbridge commissioned, which became known as the Anglesey Legs were ground-breaking because they hinged at either the knee, ankle, and/or toe.



Florence Nightingale, 1860

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE TRAINING SCHOOL

1860

The Florence Nightingale Training School opened in July 1860 as part of St Thomas's Hospital's pioneering efforts towards the teaching of nursing and midwifery as a recognised profession. The school promoted the practices of its patron Florence Nightingale during her time in an army field hospital in the Crimean War, emphasising ventilation and better sanitation.

THE RED CROSS

1863

On 26th October 1863 delegates from countries including the UK, France, Italy, and Russia agreed to a set of resolutions calling for international relief efforts for wounded soldiers on all sides. Medical personnel agreed to take as their emblem an inverse of the flag the of Switzerland, a white armband with a red cross. This gave the organisation its name: The Red Cross.

FORMATION OF ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS

1898

On 23rd June 1898 a Royal Warrant issued by Queen Victoria united medical staff and officers into the Royal Army Medical Corps. The formation of the RAMC meant that officers were granted the same rank structure as the rest of the British Army.



Cap badge of the Royal Army Medical Corp

BLOOD TRANSFUSION KIT

1914
–1918

These kits were used as standard on the front line for the first time during World War One. Transferring blood between soldiers saved lives which would have previously been lost due to lack of suitable storage facilities.

PENICILLIN

1928

In 1928 scientist Alexander Fleming returned from a holiday to find mould growing from a petri dish. Fleming noticed the mould seemed to be preventing the bacteria from growing around it, he named this mould penicillin. Penicillin became the first anti-biotic and would go on to be the biggest life saver for soldiers in the Second World War.

1939
-1945

A GAMES.

BLOOD

P

to save lives

are needed urgently

EMERGENCY BLOOD TRANSFUSION SERVICE

ISSUED BY THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH

FIRST PARALYMPIC GAMES

PTSD TERM DEVELOPED

1980

CAMP BASTION HOSPITAL

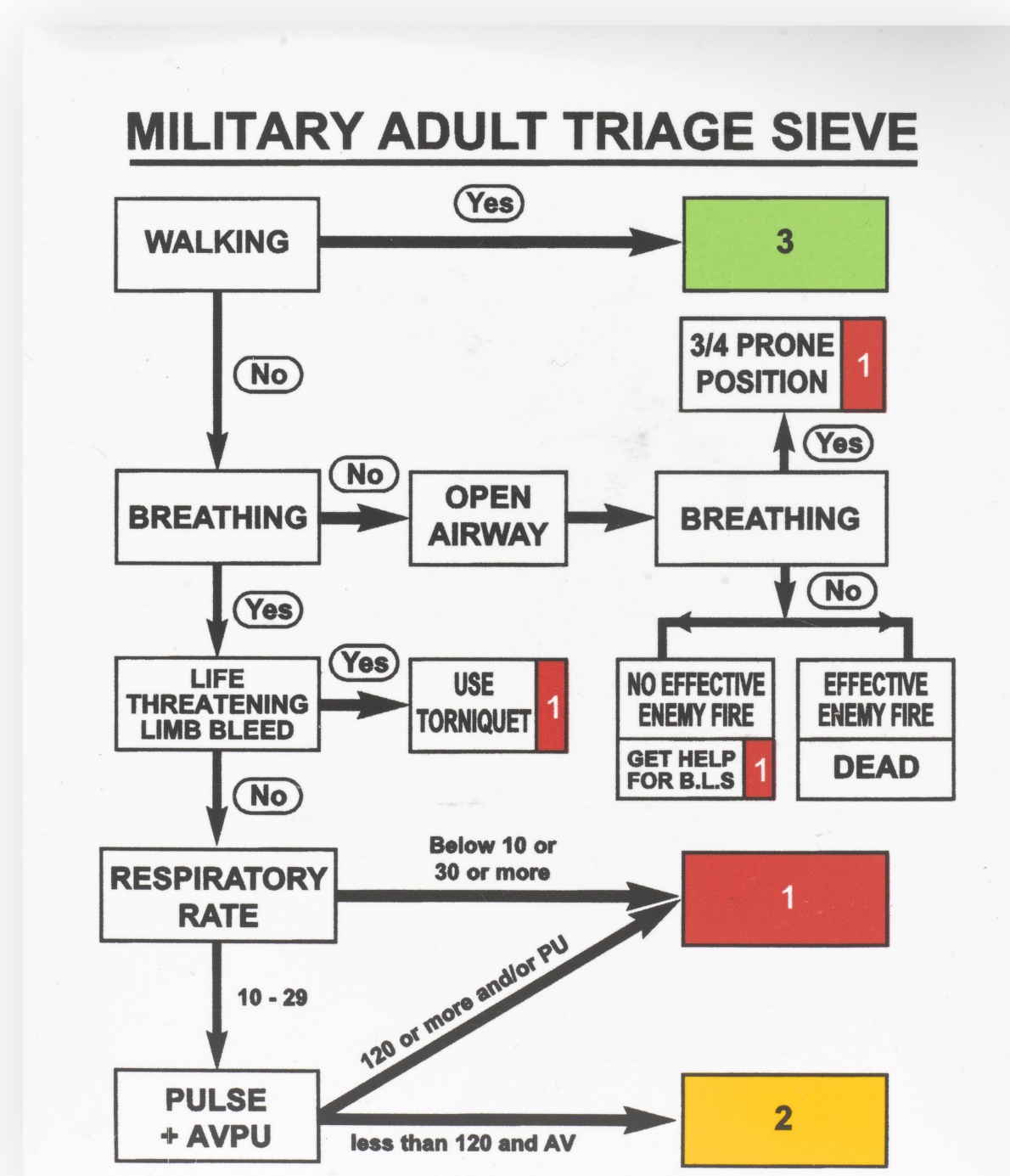
2008

Logistical adjustments by 'Hospital Squadron 22' pioneered the 'Right Turn Resuscitation' process by bringing the operating theatre to the forefront of the site. Critically injured soldiers could be operated on immediately saving precious minutes in the 'golden hour' post injury trauma and leading to a 98% patient survival rate.

FIRST INVICTUS
GAMES

2014

The first Invictus Games brought together over 400 competitors from 13 nations around the world. The Invictus Games use the power of sport to inspire recovery, support rehabilitation and generate a wider understanding and respect for wounded, injured and sick servicemen and women.



Military triage pack used in Afghanistan prior to patient transfer to Camp Bastion, 2013

THE HOUSEHOLD CAVALRY AND COVID 19

2020



Surgeon Lieutenant Colonel Jedge Lewin OBE
of the Blues and Royals in South Sudan, 2020

As you can see, since the formation of the British Army in the 1600s all the way up to today, advancements in sanitation, disease prevention, and medical procedures have evolved and will continue to do so in our lifetime and beyond.

SCAN ME



We would like to thank the Florence Nightingale Museum, the Museum of Military Medicine, the National Army Museum, the Old Operating Theatre, the Royal National Orthopaedic Hospital NHS Trust, and the Veteran Covenant Healthcare Alliance for their support with our **Evolution of Military Medicine through Warfare** project.