**Chapter 1 The History of Medicine and Health Care**

**MULTIPLE CHOICE**

1) Ancient practitioners in the b.c. era of civilization used \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to treat patients.

A) general and local anesthesia

B) plants, herbs, nonpoisonous snakes, and religious beliefs

C) penicillin

D) all of the above

Answer: D

Heading: The Earliest Medical Practices

Learning Objective: 1.2

Page: 4

2) The national, professional organization for medical assistants is:

A) AHIMA.

B) AAMA.

C) AAPC.

D) AAMT.

Answer: B

Heading: The History of the Medical Assisting Profession

Learning Objective: 1.7

Page: 16

3) Medical assisting began in the early:

A) 1940s.

B) 1950s.

C) 1960s.

D) 1930s.

Answer: B

Heading: The History of the Medical Assisting Profession

Learning Objective: 1.7

Page: 16

4) The first president of the AAMA was:

A) Maxine Williams.

B) Clara Barton.

C) Florence Nightingale.

D) Elizabeth Blackwell.

Answer: A

Heading: The History of the Medical Assisting Profession

Learning Objective: 1.7

Page: 16

5) What is the emblem of the medical profession that is derived from ancient times?

A) Shaman

B) Imhotep

C) Caduceus

D) Hippocratic Oath

Answer: C

Heading: The Earliest Medical Practices

Learning Objective: 1.2

Page: 3

6) The humanitarian organization that provides emergency assistance is the:

A) WHO.

B) American Red Cross.

C) American Hospital Association.

D) American Medical Association.

Answer: B

Heading: The Start of the American Red Cross

Learning Objective: 1.4

Page: 13

7) In the history of medical treatment, who is known as the "Father of Medicine"?

A) Caduceus

B) Hippocrates

C) Louis Pasteur

D) Imhotep

Answer: B

Heading: The Father of Medicine

Learning Objective: 1.2

Page: 5

8) The study of the structure and organization of animals and plants is termed:

A) evidence-based medicine.

B) physiology.

C) astrology.

D) anatomy.

Answer: D

Heading: Key Terminology

Learning Objective: 1.1

Page: 3

9) Which medical organization was founded with the goals of scientific advancement, standards for medical education, launching a program of medical ethics, and improved public health?

A) AHA

B) AMA

C) WHO

D) JAMA

Answer: B

Heading: The History of the American Medical Association

Learning Objective: 1.4

Page: 12

10) Dr. Ignaz Semmelweiss is noted for which health care technique that reduced the rate of deaths in treating women in childbirth?

A) Bloodletting

B) Human autopsies

C) Hand washing

D) Immunization

Answer: C

Heading: The Beginning of Hand Washing in Health Care

Learning Objective: 1.3

Pages: 8–9

11) French physician René Laennec:

A) invented the stethoscope.

B) was the first physician to recognize cirrhosis of the liver as a disease.

C) performed extensive research on the disease tuberculosis.

D) invented the stethoscope, performed extensive research on TB, and was the first physician to recognize cirrhosis of the liver as a disease.

Answer: D

Heading: Medical Discoveries

Learning Objective: 1.3

Page: 7

12) The smallpox vaccine was discovered by whom?

A) John Hunter

B) Anton Van Leeuwenhoek

C) Dr. Edward Jenner

D) Wilhelm Roentgen

Answer: C

Heading: Medical Discoveries

Learning Objective: 1.3

Page: 7

13) Who in health care earned the title of the "Father of Preventive Medicine"?

A) Hippocrates

B) Louis Pasteur

C) Joseph Lister

D) Ignaz Semmelweiss

Answer: B

Heading: Antisepsis Use in Health Care

Learning Objective 1.3

Page: 9

14) The destruction of the microorganisms that produce sepsis or septic disease is referred to as:

A) microdestruction.

B) antiseptic.

C) antisepsis.

D) anesthesia.

Answer: C

Heading: Key Terminology

Learning Objective: 1.1

Page: 3

15) Early Chinese methods of medical treatment included all of the following techniques *except*:

A) acupuncture.

B) administration of medicines.

C) treatment of entire body and spirit.

D) scientific theory.

Answer: D

Heading: Early Chinese Medicine

Learning Objective: 1.2

Page: 4

16) The earliest known American hospital was built in Philadelphia by:

A) Benjamin Franklin.

B) Florence Nightingale.

C) Clara Barton.

D) Elizabeth Blackwell.

Answer: A

Heading: The History of American Hospitals

Learning Objective: 1.4

Page: 12

17) The "Founder of Nursing" is:

A) Clara Barton.

B) Florence Nightingale.

C) Elizabeth Blackwell.

D) Marie Curie.

Answer: B

Heading: The Start of the American Red Cross

Learning Objective: 1.4

Page: 14

18) Medical assisting became a recognized health care profession in:

A) 1961.

B) 1963.

C) 1978.

D) 1980.

Answer: C

Heading: The History of the Medical Assisting Profession

Learning Objective: 1.7

Page: 16

19) Crawford Long Hospital is named after an American physician and pharmacist who was the first to use modern-day:

A) anesthesia.

B) surgical techniques.

C) human autopsies.

D) vaccine administration.

Answer: A

Heading: Medical Discoveries

Learning Objective: 1.3

Page: 7

20) Evidence-based medicine uses:

A) scientific findings and effective methods to treat disease conditions.

B) randomized controlled medical trials to find effective and cost-effective treatment.

C) current medical literature.

D) all of the above.

Answer: D

Heading: Evidence-Based Medicine

Learning Objective: 1.6

Page: 15

21) Hospitals in which of the following categories have medical students, interns, and residents treating patients under the supervision of licensed physicians?

A) General or community

B) Research

C) Teaching

D) Specialty

Answer: C

Heading: The History of American Hospitals

Learning Objective: 1.4

Page: 12

22) Clara Barton was the founder of which modern organization?

A) American Medical Association

B) American Red Cross

C) World Health Organization

D) American Hospital Association

Answer: B

Heading: The Start of the American Red Cross

Learning Objective: 1.3

Page: 13

23) Which of the following is true of French biologist Louis Pasteur?

A) He worked to prevent the transmission of anthrax.

B) His pasteurization findings led to the use of heat to sterilize surgical instruments.

C) He invented pasteurization.

D) all of the above

Answer: D

Heading: Antisepsis Use in Health Care

Learning Objective: 1.3

Page: 9

24) Wilhelm Roentgen revolutionized medical diagnosis when he discovered:

A) ether.

B) x-rays.

C) penicillin.

D) the heart pacemaker.

Answer: B

Heading: The Medical Value of X-Rays

Learning Objective: 1.3

Page: 10

25) Penicillin was first successfully used in patient treatment in what year?

A) 3000 b.c.

B) 1920

C) 1930

D) 1950

Answer: C

Heading: Medicine in the 20th Century

Learning Objective: 1.3

Page: 10

26) Physician Karl Landsteiner contributed to the development of modern medicine by creating the contemporary system of:

A) identifying the genetic code (DNA).

B) blood-group classification.

C) ultrasound technology.

D) surgical-instrument sterilization.

Answer: B

Heading: Medicine in the 20th Century

Learning Objective: 1.3

Page: 10

27) The first woman in the United States to practice medicine with a degree was:

A) Florence Nightingale.

B) Clara Barton.

C) Elizabeth Blackwell.

D) Marie Curie.

Answer: C

Heading: The Contributions of the Blackwell Sisters

Learning Objective: 1.5

Page: 14

28) The first vaccine in history was created for what disease condition?

A) Diphtheria

B) Pertussis

C) Polio

D) Chicken pox

Answer: A

Heading: Medicine in the 20th Century

Learning Objective: 1.3

Page: 11

29) The most current vaccine in modern medicine was created for:

A) Tdap for adults.

B) pneumonia.

C) hepatitis A.

D) hepatitis B.

Answer: A

Heading: Medicine in the 20th Century

Learning Objective: 1.3

Page: 11

30) Penicillin was discovered by:

A) Roentgen.

B) Fleming.

C) Lister.

D) Jenner.

Answer: B

Heading: Medicine in the 20th Century

Learning Objective: 1.3

Page: 10

31) The first anatomy and physiology expert was:

A) Galen.

B) Vesalius.

C) Semmelweiss.

D) none of the above

Answer: A

Heading: Early European Medicine

Learning Objective: 1.2

Page: 6

32) In the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ century, chemistry knowledge advanced, and people began to believe that sickness and bacteria, rather than superstitions and religious beliefs, caused disease.

A) 16th

B) 17th

C) 18th

D) 19th

Answer: C

Heading: The Turning Points of Modern Medicine

Learning Objective: 1.3

Page: 7

33) John Hopps invented the first:

A) microscope.

B) anatomy textbook.

C) pacemaker.

D) chiropractic practice.

Answer: C

Heading: Medicine in the 20th Century

Learning Objective: 1.3

Page: 11

34) All of the following are abbreviations for diagnostic equipment *except*:

A) MRI.

B) CT.

C) ECG.

D) TB.

Answer: D

Heading: Abbreviations

Learning Objective: 1.1

Page: 3

35) What noted woman in health care worked with radium?

A) Elizabeth Blackwell

B) Emily Blackwell

C) Marie Curie

D) none of the above

Answer: C

Heading: The Work of Marie Curie

Learning Objective: 1.5

Page: 14

36) The first hospital in the United States founded by a woman was located in:

A) New York.

B) New Jersey.

C) Philadelphia.

D) Pennsylvania.

Answer: A

Heading: The Contributions of the Blackwell Sisters

Learning Objective: 1.5

Page: 14

37) The physician who invented the ECG was:

A) Alexander Wood.

B) Willem Einthoven.

C) Crawford W. Long.

D) D. D. Palmer.

Answer: B

Heading: Medical Discoveries

Learning Objective: 1.3

Page: 8

38) The hypodermic needle was invented by which 1800s physician?

A) Crawford W. Long

B) William Morton

C) Alexander Wood

D) Wilhelm Roentgen

Answer: C

Heading: Medical Discoveries

Learning Objective: 1.3

Page: 8

39) All of the following methods were used to numb a body area during surgery *except*:

A) anesthesia*.*

B) chloroform.

C) antiseptic.

D) ether.

Answer: C

Heading: Medical Discoveries

Learning Objective: 1.3

Page: 8

40) The electrical activity of a patient's heart is recorded using which device?

A) MRI

B) Radiocarbon dating

C) CT

D) ECG

Answer: D

Heading: Abbreviations

Learning Objective: 1.1

Page: 8

41) Childbed fever was a medical condition in the 1800s caused by:

A) uterine or vaginal infection.

B) pregnancy.

C) hand washing.

D) anthrax.

Answer: A

Heading: The Beginning of Hand Washing in Health Care

Learning Objective: 1.3

Pages: 8–9

42) What medicine prevented wound infections?

A) Chloroform

B) Antiseptic

C) Ether

D) Faith healing

Answer: B

Heading: Antisepsis Use in Health Care

Learning Objective: 1.3

Page: 9

43) DNA stands for:

A) deoxyribonucleic acid.

B) Department of Nuclear Medicine Association.

C) do not autopsy.

D) decontamination acid.

Answer: A

Heading: Abbreviations

Learning Objective: 1.1

Page: 10

44) The rabies vaccine was discovered by which medical historian?

A) Semmelweiss

B) Vesalius

C) Fleming

D) Pasteur

Answer: D

Heading: Antisepsis Use in Health Care

Learning Objective: 1.3

Page: 9

45) The Human Genome Projectresearch is used to determine predispositions to which disease condition?

A) Cancer

B) Liver disease

C) Blood-clotting disorders

D) all of the above

Answer: D

Heading: Medicine in the 20th Century

Learning Objective: 1.6

Page: 11

46) Shriners Hospital is categorized as what type of hospital?

A) Community

B) Teaching

C) Research

D) General

Answer: C

Heading: The History of American Hospitals

Learning Objective: 1.4

Page: 12

47) The caduceus symbol depicts:

A) an eagle holding a plant in its beak.

B) two snakes wrapped around a healing staff.

C) a shield with a snake wrapped around a knife.

D) none of the above

Answer: B

Heading: The Earliest Medical Practices

Learning Objective: 1.2

Page: 3

48) The first effective topical anesthetic was used in 1859 for an ophthalmic surgery. The substance used replaced \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for numbing a small area.

A) cocaine

B) salt and ice

C) plants

D) none of the above

Answer: B

Heading: Medical Discoveries

Learning Objective: 1.3

Page: 8

49) WHO is an abbreviation that stands for the:

A) World Health Care Organization.

B) World Health Organization.

C) World Healers Organization.

D) World Hospital Organization.

Answer: B

Heading: Abbreviations

Learning Objective: 1.1

Page: 3

50) Pharmaceuticals are identified as:

A) chemical compounds.

B) medicines, drugs, and chemical compounds.

C) drugs and chemicals.

D) medicines and drugs.

Answer: B

Heading: Medical Care Today

Learning Objective: 1.6

Page: 3

**FILL IN THE BLANK**

1) The emblem of the medical profession derived from ancient times is called the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Answer: caduceus

Heading: The Earliest Medical Practices

Learning Objective: 1.2

Page: 3

2) A religious or spiritual figure that acts as an intermediary between the natural and supernatural worlds and is believed to use magic to cure illness is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Answer: shaman

Heading: The Earliest Medical Practices

Learning Objective: 1.2

Page: 4

3) Early European medicine used \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to train physicians.

Answer: astrology

Heading: Early European Medicine

Learning Objective: 1.2

Page: 7

4) Anton von Leeuwenhoek helped advance medical understanding by introducing the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in 1674.

Answer: microscope

Heading: Medical Discoveries

Learning Objective: 1.3

Page: 7

5) Chloroform replaced \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as an anesthetic agent because of the many side effects associated with it.

Answer: ether

Heading: Medical Discoveries

Learning Objective: 1.3

Page: 8

6) The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ needle was invented, which allowed physicians to inject and extract liquids to and from a patient's body.

Answer: hypodermic

Heading: Medical Discoveries

Learning Objective: 1.3

Page: 8

7) A powerful weapon in disease prevention that occurred in the 20th century is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Answer: immunization

Heading: Medicine in the 20th Century

Learning Objective: 1.3

Page: 10

8) The substance that was released from mold and found to inhibit bacterial growth was called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Answer: penicillin

Heading: Medicine in the 20th Century

Learning Objective: 1.3

Page: 10

9) A hospital found near university medical schools that treats patients under the supervision of physicians is known as a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ hospital.

Answer: teaching

Heading: The History of American Hospitals

Learning Objective: 1.4

Page: 12

10) A hospital that offers care for a specific type of illness is called a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ hospital.

Answer: specialty

Heading: The History of American Hospitals

Learning Objective: 1.4

Page: 12

**MATCHING**

1) **Match the term to the appropriate definition.**

a. physiology

b. ultrasound

c. Native Americans

d. Hippocrates

e. John Hunter

f. antisepsis

g. Galen

h. autopsy

i. Florence Nightingale

j. Clara Barton

Ancient Greek physician known as the Father of Medicine; considered one of the most outstanding figures in the history of medicine

Answer: d

Heading: The Father of Medicine

Learning Objective: 1.2

Page: 5

The examination of a body after death for determination of the cause of death

Answer: h

Heading: Key Terminology

Learning Objective: 1.1

Page: 3

The destruction of the microorganisms that produce sepsis or septic disease

Answer: f

Heading: Key Terminology

Learning Objective: 1.1

Page: 3

The nurse responsible for forming the American Red Cross in 1881

Answer: j

Heading: The Start of the American Red Cross

Learning Objective: 1.4

Page: 13

The study of the mechanical, physical, and biochemical functions of living organisms

Answer: a

Heading: Key Terminology

Learning Objective: 1.1

Page: 3

Surgeon who developed many surgical techniques that are still used today

Answer: e

Heading: Medical Discoveries

Learning Objective: 1.3

Page: 7

Group that is known as the earliest and most effective medical practitioners in the United States

Answer: c

Heading: Early Native American Medicine

Learning Objective: 1.2

Page: 5

A method of using sound waves to create three-dimensional images for diagnostic or therapeutic purposes

Answer: b

Heading: Key Terminology

Learning Objective: 1.1

Page: 3

The first physician to record a patient's pulse, but he did not relate it to the heart's action

Answer: g

Heading: Early European Medicine

Learning Objective: 1.2

Page: 6

Known as the founder of modern nursing

Answer: i

Heading: The Start of the American Red Cross

Learning Objective: 1.5

Page: 13

**TRUE/FALSE**

1) Physicians have always required medical assistants to be professionally trained.

Answer: FALSE

Heading: The History of the Medical Assisting Profession

Learning Objective: 1.7

Page: 16

2) The association that all physicians must belong to is the AAMA.

Answer: FALSE

Heading: The History of the Medical Assisting Profession

Learning Objective: 1.7

Page: 12

3) Galen was the first physician to document parts of the human body by performing human autopsies.

Answer: FALSE

Heading: Early European Medicine

Learning Objective: 1.2

Page: 6

4) American physician William Morton used an ether-based anesthesia on a patient by removing a leg tumor.

Answer: FALSE

Heading: Medical Discoveries

Learning Objective: 1.3

Page: 8

5) Roentgen made his first image of an x-ray by using his wife's hand.

Answer: TRUE

Heading: The Medical Value of X-Rays

Learning Objective: 1.3

Page: 10

6) The organization known for its goals of "scientific advancement, standards for medical education, launching a program of medical ethics, and improved public health" is known as the American Medical Association (AMA).

Answer: TRUE

Heading: The History of the American Medical Association

Learning Objective: 1.4

Page: 12

7) The Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, also known as Obamacare, was signed into law in March 2010.

Answer: TRUE

Heading: Medical Care Today

Learning Objective: 1.6

Page: 15

8) Marie Curie was famous for her work on radioactivity.

Answer: TRUE

Heading: The Work of Marie Curie

Learning Objective: 1.5

Page: 14

9) D. D. Palmer started chiropractic practices when he found he could restore a man's hearing by correcting the man's spinal misalignment.

Answer: TRUE

Heading: Chiropractic Practices in Medicine

Learning Objective: 1.3

Page: 10

10) Joseph Lister discovered in 1867 that antiseptic on wounds helped prevent infection.

Answer: TRUE

Heading: Antisepsis Use in Health Care

Learning Objective: 1.3

Page: 9

11) The global health organization that was established through the United Nations is called the World Health Organization.

Answer: TRUE

Heading: The World Health Organization

Learning Objective: 1.5

Page: 13

12) One of the early Chinese methods of patient treatment is to treat just the illness and not the entire body.

Answer: FALSE

Heading: Early Chinese Medicine

Learning Objective: 1.2

Page: 4

13) The overall health of a community is known as evidence-based medicine.

Answer: FALSE

Heading: Key Terminology

Learning Objective: 1.1

Page: 3

14) Dr. Edward Jenner is responsible for administering a vaccination against smallpox to his son in 1789.

Answer: TRUE

Heading: Medical Discoveries

Learning Objective: 1.3

Page: 8

15) In the year 1847, women who delivered their babies at home were far less likely to survive.

Answer: FALSE

Heading: The Beginning of Hand Washing in Health Care

Learning Objective: 1.3

Page: 9

16) Penicillin is the drug that is responsible for saving the lives and limbs of wounded soldiers in World War II.

Answer: TRUE

Heading: Medicine in the 20th Century

Learning Objective: 1.3

Page: 10

17) The first pacemaker was invented in 1950 and was small enough to be mounted internally in the patient.

Answer: FALSE

Heading: Medicine in the 20th Century

Learning Objective: 1.3

Page: 11

18) By 1910 the American Medical Association counted half of all licensed U.S. physicians among its membership.

Answer: TRUE

Heading: The History of the American Medical Association

Learning Objective: 1.4

Page: 12

19) Since 1990, health care costs in the United States have risen at triple the rate of inflation.

Answer: FALSE

Heading: Medical Care Today

Learning Objective: 1.6

Page: 15

20) The first effective topical anesthetic was used for ophthalmic surgery.

Answer: TRUE

Heading: Medical Discoveries

Learning Objective: 1.3

Page: 8

**SHORT ANSWER**

1) What was the belief of classical Chinese medicine?

Answer: The culture's belief was that everything, including humans, is interconnected, and health comes from living harmoniously in the world.

Heading: Early Chinese Medicine

Learning Objective: 1.2

Page: 4

2) How did tribes communicate and pass medical knowledge to their younger tribe members?

Answer: Tribes lacked a written language, which caused them to use oral means to pass knowledge to the younger tribe members.

Heading: Early Native American Medicine

Learning Objective: 1.2

Page: 5

3) Why were Galen's findings on the parts of the human body difficult to document?

Answer: Galen could not legally use human autopsies, so he had to study dead animals and then transfer his work.

Heading: Early European Medicine

Learning Objective: 1.2

Page: 6

4) With health care costs in the United States rising faster than inflation, what is one way the medical community can bring costs under control?

Answer: Eliminating costly and ineffective treatments is one way for the medical community to bring costs under control.

Heading: Evidence-Based Medicine

Learning Objective: 1.6

Page: 15

5) What did Elizabeth Blackwell do when she found herself barred from practicing in most hospitals?

Answer: Elizabeth Blackwell founded her own hospital in 1857, the New York Infirmary for Indigent Women and Children.

Heading: The Contributions of the Blackwell Sisters

Learning Objective: 1.4

Page: 14

6) What were three discoveries that helped medical care advance from the 1950s to the 1980s?

Answer: The discovery of pharmaceuticals, CT scans, and MRIs helped medical care advance.

Heading: Medical Care Today

Learning Objective: 1.6

Page: 15

7) In 1953 what did scientists James Dewey Watson and Frances Harry Compton Crick identify that became the foundation for today's medical research?

Answer: The two scientists identified the genetic instruction for all living organisms: DNA.

Heading: Medicine in the 20th Century

Learning Objective: 1.3

Page: 10

8) When women delivered their babies at home, what condition resulted from vaginal or uterine infection?

Answer: Childbed fever was the condition that resulted from these two complications.

Heading: The Beginning of Hand Washing in Health Care

Learning Objective: 1.3

Page: 8

9) What is a goal of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, also known as Obamacare?

Answer: A goal of this law is to reduce the costs of health care for individuals as well as the government, and to expand Medicaid coverage to individuals and families that would previously not qualify.

Heading: Medical Care Today

Learning Objective: 1.6

Page: 15

10) How has information technology changed medical care over the past decade?

Answer: Information technology has created advancements in medical care over the past decade. Where physicians used to have to go to a library to research medical conditions or use a medical textbook, physicians today have ready access to numerous electronic sources where this information can be accessed immediately..

Heading: Medicine in the 20th Century

Learning Objective: 1.5

Page: 12

11) What did ancient practitioners use to treat patients?

Answer: Ancient practitioners used nonpoisonous snakes and the roots, leaves, and flowers of plants to treat patients.

Heading: The Earliest Medical Practices

Learning Objective: 1.2

Page: 4

12) Briefly describe the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (Obamacare).

Answer: The Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, also called Obamacare, was signed into law in March, 2010. This law mandates a system that provides and offers health care coverage for all Americans. The goal of this law is to reduce the costs of health care for individuals as well as the government and to expand Medicaid coverage to cover individuals and families that would previously not qualify for this coverage.

Heading: Medical Care Today

Learning Objective: 1.6

Page: 15

13) Describe the role of Clara Barton in medical history.

Answer: Barton was a teacher, nurse, and humanitarian. Clara Barton formed and served as president of the American Red Cross, now one of the largest humanitarian organizations in the world.

Heading: The Start of the American Red Cross

Learning Objective: 1.4

Page: 13

14) What are some of the goals of the World Health Organization (WHO)?

Answer: Some of the stated goals of the WHO are to shape the health research agenda, set the norms and standards for health issues worldwide, articulate evidence-based policy options, provide technical support to countries, and monitor and assess health trends around the globe.

Heading: The World Health Organization (WHO)

Learning Objective: 1.4

Page: 13

15) How did Hippocrates shift medical care from a religious and superstitious practice to a scientific one?

Answer: Hippocrates, known as the “Father of Medicine,” helped shift medical care from a religious and superstitious practice to a scientific one by basing his practice of medicine on the belief that illness was the result of a physical condition.

Heading: The Father of Medicine

Learning Objective: 1.2

Page: 5

16) What was French physician René Laennec well known for?

Answer: In 1816, French physician Rene Laennec invented the stethoscope. At the time, Laennec was well known for extensively researching tuberculosis (TB) and for being the first physician to recognize cirrhosis of the liver as a disease.

Heading: Medical Discoveries

Learning Objective: 1.3

Page: 7

17) What did the invention of the electrocardiograph enable physicians to do?

Answer: It allowed physicians to record the electrical activity of the heart.

Heading: Medical Discoveries

Learning Objective: 1.3

Page: 8

18) Describe chiropractic practices.

Answer: Chiropractic is a system of complementary therapy that corrects misalignments of the joints, especially those of the spinal column.

Heading: Chiropractic Practices in Medicine

Learning Objective: 1.3

Page: 3

19) What is the Human Genome Project?

Answer: In 1990, the U.S. Department of Energy’s Health and Environmental Research Program launched the Human Genome Project, an initiative aimed at identifying all the genes in human DNA.

Heading: Medicine in the 20th Century

Learning Objective: 1.6

Page: 11