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<b>What is the germ theory and who developed it?</b>	<b>The germ theory, developed by Louis Pasteur, states that microorganisms (germs) cause disease.</b>
<b>What was the first antibiotic discovered, and by whom?</b>	<b>Penicillin, discovered by Alexander Fleming in 1928.</b>
<b>What major medical imaging technology was invented in 1895?</b>	<b>X-rays, discovered by Wilhelm Röntgen.</b>
<b>What is the NHS and when was it established?</b>	<b>The National Health Service (NHS) was established in 1948 to provide free healthcare in Britain.</b>

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**What medical innovation helped reduce deaths during childbirth in the 20th century?**

**The use of antiseptics and improved hygiene practices.**

**What was the role of the Beveridge Report in modern medicine?**

**The Beveridge Report of 1942 proposed a welfare state, including free healthcare for all.**

**What is a vaccination and how does it work?**

**A vaccination introduces a harmless form of a disease to stimulate the immune system to provide protection.**

**What new medical imaging technique was introduced in the 1970s?**

**CT (Computed Tomography) scans, which provide detailed images of the body.**

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**Which war significantly advanced surgical techniques?**

**World War I, due to the need to treat severe injuries such as shrapnel wounds.**

**What medical breakthrough occurred in 1953?**

**The discovery of the structure of DNA by Watson and Crick, which revolutionised genetics.**

**What was one of the first synthetic drugs to treat infections?**

**Salvarsan, discovered in 1909, used to treat syphilis.**

**What major global vaccination programme began in the 20th century?**

**The smallpox eradication programme, which led to smallpox being declared eradicated in 1980.**

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**What is the significance of keyhole surgery?**

**Keyhole surgery allows for minimally invasive procedures, reducing recovery time.**

**What was the impact of World War II on blood transfusions?**

**World War II led to the development of blood banks to store and transport blood for transfusions.**

**What role did the discovery of sulphonamides play in medicine?**

**Sulphonamides, discovered in the 1930s, were the first widely used antibiotics before penicillin.**

**What was the significance of the polio vaccine in the 20th century?**

**The polio vaccine, introduced in the 1950s, drastically reduced polio cases worldwide.**

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**What are antibiotics and why are they important?**

**Antibiotics are drugs that kill or inhibit bacteria, revolutionising the treatment of infections.**

**What role did technology play in the development of heart surgery?**

**The invention of the heart-lung machine in the 1950s enabled open-heart surgery.**

**What was the impact of the discovery of insulin?**

**Insulin, discovered in 1921, transformed the treatment of diabetes, saving countless lives.**

**How did the introduction of the contraceptive pill change public health?**

**The contraceptive pill, introduced in the 1960s, gave women control over family planning and reduced unwanted pregnancies.**

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**What was the significance of MRI technology?**

**MRI (Magnetic Resonance Imaging) technology, developed in the 1970s, provides detailed images of soft tissues, improving diagnosis.**

**What is the significance of the Human Genome Project?**

**The Human Genome Project, completed in 2003, mapped all human genes, enabling breakthroughs in personalised medicine.**