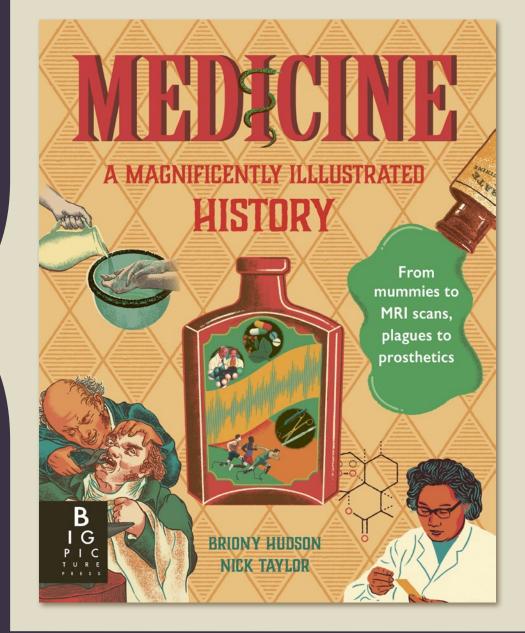
Medicine



An extraordinary visual history of medicine – now available in paperback.

- Winner 2023 Information Book Award Judges' Choice for readers aged 13 to 16
- Expertly written by curator, lecturer and historian Briony Hudson
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Medicine



FINDING MAGIC BULLETS

Once researchers identify the germ that causes a cleases, scientists can search for an active ingredient that harms the pathogen, but desen harm healthy human cells. In 1905, Paul Christ (1954–1915) found the first magic builder melicine, meaning a drug designed to real a specific germ. Ehrich and this assistant Saharchin Hata (1972–1931) had experimented with 405 substances to trast expeditor before they from duccess with Saixstran or Compound 404.





HOW MEDICINES WORK

For generations, humans have noticed that plants such as willow or poppies and substances such as metals and salts affect the body. In more recent history, scientists' growing knowledge about what causes diseases, coupled with how medicines affect our bodies, has dramatically increased the success of medicines. Today, they can improve symptoms such as pain or indigestion, or stop bacteria or viruses from causing infections.

BACTERIUM OR VIRUS?

Bacteria are microscopic, single-celled organisms that can cause tonsittline, pneumenia or thereulasis. Viruses cause colds, chickenpps and flu, but, unlike bacteria, they need a host to survive. Both of these invalidity effectious agents are known as pathogens. To cure diseases, melicines must either deatroy or damage the pathogens, or prevent them from growing or reproducing. Bacterial diseases can be cured by antibilities, but atopping disease's cure of yrunes is more difficult without damaging the cells of their human host. Scientists are still working to fine diffective mathotics against many of them.

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GERM THEORY ESTABLISHED ...

... AND PROVED German scientist Robert Koch (1843–1910) was inspired by Pasteur, but the two were also rivals. Over an incredibly Packed, up the year period, Koch and his students managed to identify and isolate the specific bacteria that caused an impressive range of diseases: anthrax, botalism, cholera, diphteria, dysentery, sybhils, lefanus, luberculosis and typheld fever. Packers's and Koch's achievements atimulated many more scientists to join the andite movimus meri-alism of interchelony. molianian rapidly growing specialism of microbiology, continuing to find ways of preventing the spread of disease.

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