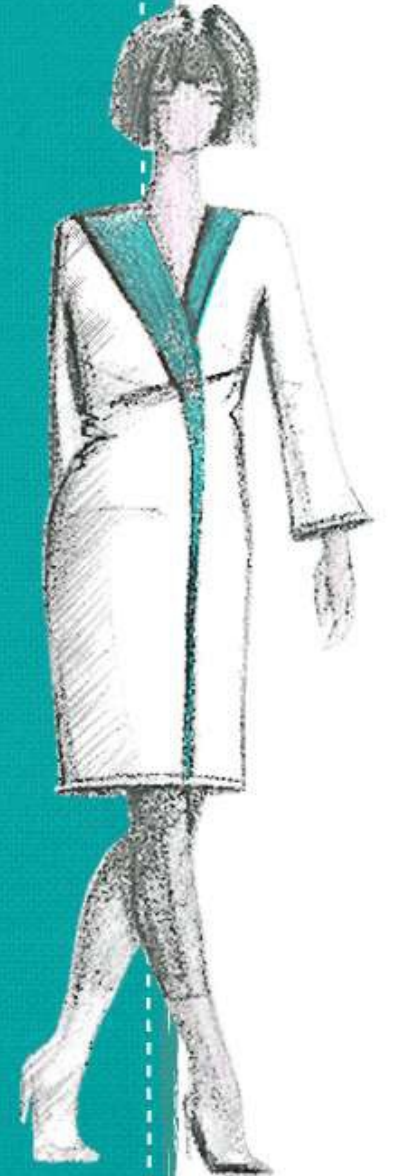


THE HISTORY OF THE MEDICAL APRON

PRO
media
Medica



THE HISTORY OF THE MEDICAL APRON

- The oldest times (p. 3)
- Hospital orders medieval patterns of medical gowns (p. 4–12)
- 17th century medicine without bacteria (p. 13 14)
- Changes are underway in the 18th century (p. 15)
- 19th century Breakthrough (p. 16 24)
- Summary (page 25 26)
- The great future of the medical gown (p. 27)
- Reference materials (p. 28)

The oldest times



Hippocrates of Kos (born 460 BC)

He wrote a set of standards for medical conduct (Corpus Hipocraticum), where next the wording of the medical oath was emphasized by:

- the need to instill confidence in patients,
- the role of proper dress and general appearance (he proposed the Indian pattern with equal teeth, trimmed beard and the right attitude towards the patient called her "the good servant").

Hospital orders - medieval patterns of medical gowns



Benedictine friar

- A group emerged in the 6th century responsible religious for caring for the sick.
- The biblical commandment of mercy initiated the beginnings hospitality.
- The founding by st. Benedict Monastery on Monte Cassino (529).

Hospital orders - medieval patterns of medical gowns

- In the Middle Ages, ministry health services were performed by people religious and the doctor appeared occasionally. Such a state lasted until the 17th century.
- Medical care associated then mainly with religious habit. More and more numerous were created hospital orders.
Nun



Nun of the Order
Saint Benedict

Hospital orders - medieval patterns of medical gowns

- In the Middle Ages, ministry health services were performed by people religious and the doctor appeared occasionally. Such a state lasted until the 17th century.
- Medical care associated then mainly with religious habit. More and more numerous were created hospital orders.
Nun



Good Samaritan Sisters
Of the Order of St. Benedict

Hospital orders - medieval patterns of medical gowns

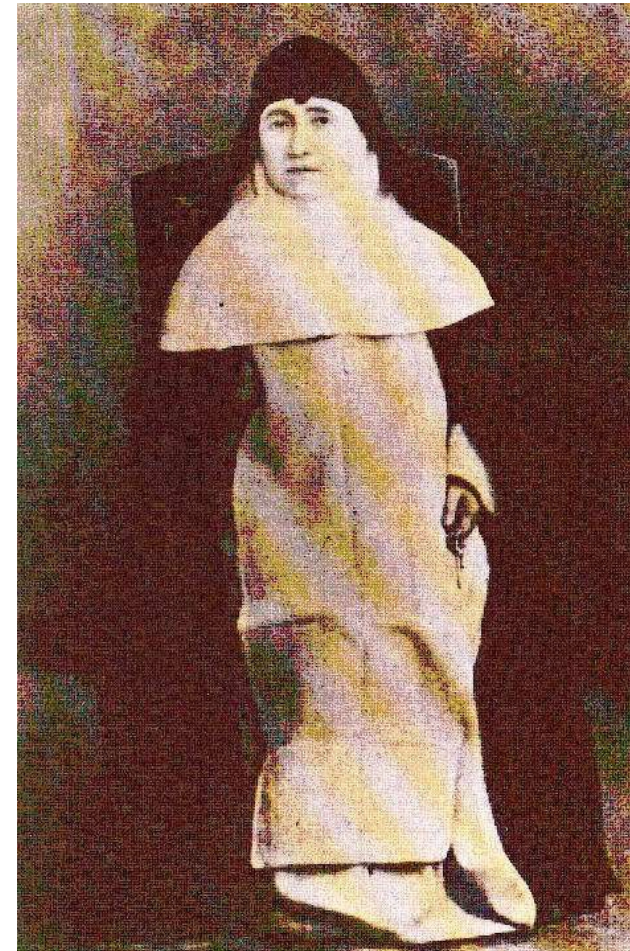
- In the Middle Ages, ministry health services were performed by people religious and the doctor appeared occasionally. Such a state lasted until the 17th century.
- Medical care associated then mainly with religious habit. More and more numerous were created hospital orders.
Nun



Daughters of Mary of Health of the Sick

Hospital orders - medieval patterns of medical gowns

- In the Middle Ages, ministry health services were performed by people religious and the doctor appeared occasionally. Such a state lasted until the 17th century.
- Medical care associated then mainly with religious habit. More and more numerous were created hospital orders.
Nun



Missionaries of St. Dominica

Hospital orders - medieval patterns of medical gowns

- In the Middle Ages, ministry health services were performed by people religious and the doctor appeared occasionally. Such a state lasted until the 17th century.
- Medical care associated then mainly with religious habit. More and more numerous were created hospital orders.
Nun



Hospital Franciscans

Hospital orders - medieval patterns of medical gowns

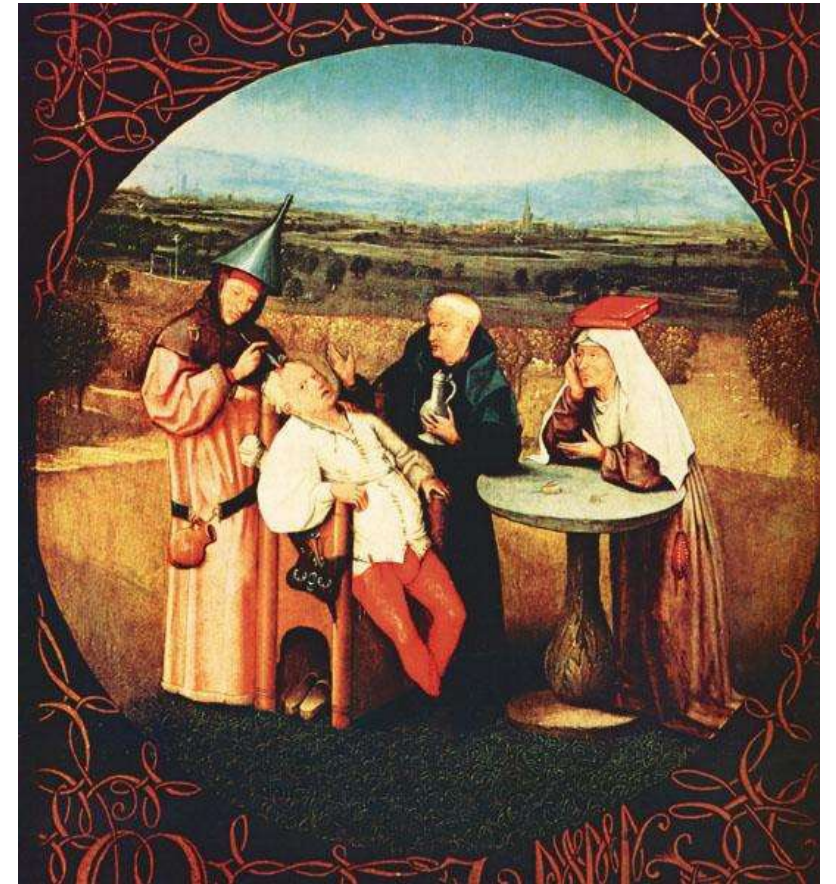
- In the Middle Ages, ministry health services were performed by people religious and the doctor appeared occasionally. Such a state lasted until the 17th century.
- Medical care associated then mainly with religious habit. More and more numerous were created hospital orders.
Nun



Hospital Sisters of the Holy Heart of Jesus

Hospital orders - medieval patterns of medical gowns

- In the Middle Ages, ministry health services were performed by people religious and the doctor appeared occasionally. Such a state lasted until the 17th century.
- Medical care associated then mainly with religious habit. More and more numerous were created hospital orders. Nun



H. Bosch - Treatment of Stupidity by
operational excision
fragment of the head

Hospital orders - medieval patterns of medical gowns

- The Teutonic Knights derive their roots from the group of hospital orders. Their full name is the Order of the Hospital Blessed Virgin Mary of the House German in Jerusalem.
- The order was established during the Third Crusade and the siege of Acre in 1191. Knights a cross of German origin set up an association at the hospital, to look after the wounded and sick Germans.
- The Great Hospitaller of the Elbląg Commander, a member of the Order's government, theoretically he was engaged in charity work order. In fact he was a minister diplomacy.



Brother - a knight of the Teutonic Order.
Fragment of the exhibition in Malbork.

17th century – medicine without bacteria



It still did not exist in the 17th century correct knowledge regarding bacteria. Still unnoticed there was a question of staff hygiene medical, which is not uncommon he carried diseases himself.

17th century – medicine without bacteria

In the second half of the 17th century there has been a development of knowledge about the body and its operation.

A doctor as a special person social importance, he aspired to a higher state. Hence the care more about seriousness and elegance garment than its suitability in the profession. He maintained such a state until the 17th century



Rembrandt van Rijn: "Lesson the anatomy of Doctor Tulp "(1632,

18th century - changes are coming



In the eighteenth century in England the so-called Voluntary Hospitals, (Westminster Infirmary, London Hospital). Introduced in these staff distribution centers caring for the sick directly. This function older women sharing off on "nurses" and watches.

Despite the lack of knowledge about British doctors of bacteria T. Dehman and A. Gordon have come to the conclusion that the clothes of doctors and midwives play the role the transfer agent the disease.

19th century - A breakthrough

Florence Nightingale

The story begins with her modern nursing.

During the Crimean War, between 1854 and 1856 this young Englishwoman took care of the wounded, and later created theoretical basics nursing.



Florencja Nightingale (1820-1910)

19th century - A breakthrough



Florence Nightingale and her nurses

Florence Nightingale
we owe it to establish the
dress design to the
nurses for their
medical suitability and
fixation of their secular
appearance.

19th century - A breakthrough

Patterns of nursing costumes according to Florence Nightingale



Kasia Liszaj from the 2nd year of nursing dressed as Florence Nightingale. (Photo by Justyna Wawak)

Katarzyna Wolnik // kasia@promedia.med.pl // +48 609 444 909

19th century - A breakthrough

Patterns of nursing costumes according to Florence Nightingale



19th century - A breakthrough



Staff of the hospital in Radzyń Podlaski, 1849

19th century - A breakthrough



Polish nurses, around 1890

19th century - A breakthrough



Professor Ludwik Rydygier and assistants (19th century)

19th century - A breakthrough

It was only in the 19th century that the discoveries of L. Pasteur and R. Koch paved the way a new aseptic approach to treatment.
in the nineteenth century, more and more aseptic procedures.
Medical gowns, rubber gloves, and masks began to be worn operating faces.

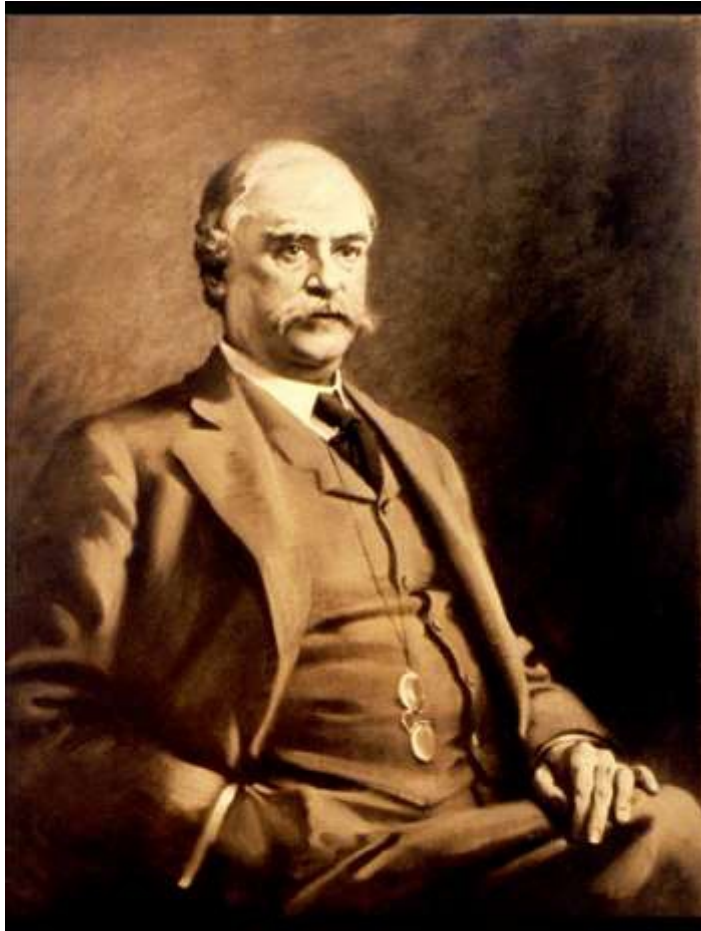


Ludwik Pasteur surrounded by his associates,
nurses and little patients



Robert Koch, in 1872
80, he was a district doctor in Wolsztyn

19th century - A breakthrough



In 1886, Robert Wood Johnson founded in the States United company Johnson & Johnson, which as the first started serial manufacture of surgical garments and materials for their sewing

Summary



Nurses' costumes from the nineteenth century to the present day. VI Baltic
2008 Science Festival (Photo: Justyna Wawak)

An image of a medic
has changed with
medical knowledge.

Current standards
medical garments
have been worked out
only when
they were understood
huge stake in
effective treatment.

Summary

- The nineteenth century became a breakthrough for the idea of medical clothing.
- In the 20th century, the medical gown became the staple tool and an attribute of the image of the medical profession, without which it is difficult envision the proper and effective performance of the ministry towards society.
- Currently designed medical suits take into account both medical requirements, patient needs and staff convenience medical.
- A medical apron also fulfills functions in our time branding, advertising and marketing.

The great future of the medical aprons

We can expect fantastic changes in the 21st century quality medical outfit. These changes will consist of:

- the use of new non-staining and bactericidal agents materials,
- the use of nanotechnology in the creation of materials clothing, which will introduce a new unknown yet the functionality of the outfit,
- combining materials with electronic circuits integrated circuits (chips) that will open the age of smart clothing medical, e.g. they will regulate the color of the material, the temperature of the garment, its humidity, flexibility, connected to the system will provide information about contamination of the environment, about the user, his health (overworked)

Source materials

Literature

- Bardach J., Leśnodorski B., Pietrzak M., History of the Polish state and law, Warsaw 1979
- Podgórska Klawe Z., From a hospice to a modern hospital, Publishing house Polish Academy of Sciences, Wrocław 1981
- Ryszard Kubisz: Outline of the evolution of hospitality in Europe until the 19th century.
- Elżbieta Januchta: The development of epidemiological nursing. Historical view (part I).
- Lectures by prof. Wanda Wojtkiewicz

Pictures

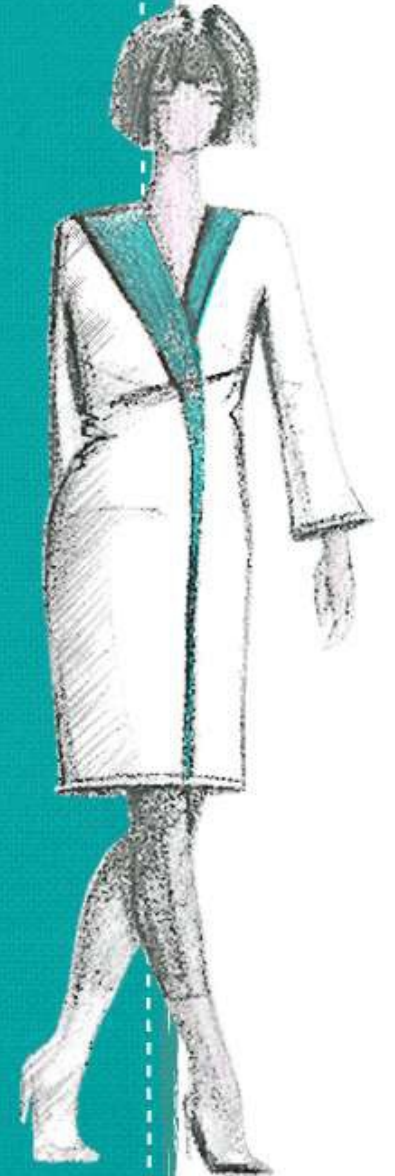
- Louis Pasteur Museum in Paris,
- The Robert Koch Museum in Wolsztyn,
- Florence Nightingale Museum in London.

Photos

- VI Baltic Science Festival in Słupsk 2008, publication GP.24 Serwis Głos Pomorza, photographs by Justyna Wawak
- The show "Nurses' costumes from the 19th century to the present day" by Jolanta
- Braulińska Mysiak and Bożena Matyjaszek. The photos were taken by Justyna Wawak

**THANK YOU
FOR YOUR ATTENTION**

PRO
media
Medica



Autor:
Krzysztof Wicha