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This engrossing book provides a comprehensive history of the medical response to the Black Death. John Aberth has translated plague treatises that illustrate the human dimensions of the horrific scourge, including doctors' personal anecdotes as they desperately struggled to understand a deadly new disease.

"The volume covers Hong Kong's medical development in the period from 1841 to early 2005, including the history of hospitals and medical education, and the role of the Bacteriological Institute. It is a record of how the health care system has evolved and how the territory has been able to cope with the massive increase in population."--BOOK JACKET.

**An account of the medical world in eastern Spain in the decades before the Black Death.
Medical and Moral Interpretations of Plague and Pestilence in Late Middle English Texts
The Bubo plague in China, with a brief account of the great plague in London
From the Plague to the Present: Medical Perspective and Historical Anecdotes
Translation of Medical Circular**

A Treatise of the Plague Medical and Social Aspects of the Great Plague of London in 1665 Medieval Medicine and the Plague

Dr Wu Lien-teh (1879 – 1960) was a distinguished scientist and Cambridge-trained Chinese physician who, at the age of 31, was sent to Manchuria in the severe winter of 1910 to fight the terrifying pneumonia plague which then threatened the world and claimed a death toll of 60,000 victims. The successful ending of this major plague epidemic, covering a distance of 2,000 miles from the north-western border of Siberia to Peking, within a short period of four months, brought him international fame and marked the beginning of almost thirty years of devoted humanitarian service to China. In 1912, Dr Wu established the Manchurian Plague Prevention Service, and it was on this foundation that he, despite immense difficulties, began to modernise China's medical services and medical education. Some twenty modern hospitals, laboratories and research institutions, including the Peking Central Hospital, built by Dr Wu in different parts of China are memorials to his work. He founded the Chinese Medical Association and established the first national quarantine service in China. He embarked on arduous work for the League of Nations and became a world authority on plague. This volume contains more than 200 historically important photographs vividly depicting the medical scenes and anti-plague work in China during the years 1908 – 37 that came from Dr Wu's private collection — an extraordinary collection filled with unforgettable images. This book, written with sensitivity and tenderness, is a worthy companion to Dr Wu Lien-teh's autobiography entitled *Plague Fighter: The Autobiography of a Modern Chinese Physician*, published by Heffer, Cambridge, in 1959. Contents: Parentage. Education. Early Career and First Marriage. Life and Work in China. Private Life in Later Years. Remembrances. Glossary of Chinese Names, References. Photographic Credits. Index. Readership: General.

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Keywords: Plague; Pneumonia; Epidemic; Prevention; Medical Services

This study of sixteenth-century Seville offers a new perspective on how early modern cities adapted to living with repeated epidemics of plague.

This paper discusses the medical response to the Black Death in both Europe and the Middle East. The Black Death was caused by a series of bacterial strands collectively known as *Yersinia pestis*. The Plague originated in the Mongolian Steppes. It was spread westward by the east-west trading system. Once it arrived in the Crimea in 1346, Italian merchants helped spread it throughout the Mediterranean. Medicine in Europe and the Middle East were centered on Galen's theory of humors. There were many religious explanations for the Plague, but the main medical explanation was the spread of bad air, or miasma. Many preventative measures dealt with eliminating the miasma. The three main diagnostic methods used by physicians were astrology, uroscopy, and pulse-taking. Europeans realized the contagious nature of the disease, but many Muslims refuted the notion of contagion. Most cures for the Plague dealt with balancing body humors, such as bloodletting. Other cures included gold, rose water, and theriac. Even though the Plague killed many, it had beneficial effects on medicine, especially in Europe. Doctors began to question Galenic medicine, they relied more on observation, and they paid more attention to anatomy. There were also improvements in medical ethics, public health, and hospitals.

Medical Intrigue, Hollywood, and the Discovery of AIDS

The Medical Response to the Black Death

How The Plague Pandemic Influenced Medicine and Surgery

Bubonic Plague in Early Modern Russia

The Health Humanities and Camus's *The Plague*

An Analysis of the Medical Understandings and an Epidemiological Evaluation of the Disease

Medical Report on the Epidemic of Bubonic Plague in 1894

Developed throughout early modern Europe, lazaretti, or

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plague hospitals, took on a central role in early modern responses to epidemic disease, in particular the prevention and treatment of plague. The lazaretti served as isolation hospitals, quarantine centres, convalescent homes, cemeteries, and depots for the disinfection or destruction of infected goods. The first permanent example of this institution was established in Venice in 1423 and between the fifteenth and eighteenth centuries tens of thousands of patients passed through the doors. Founded on lagoon islands, the lazaretti tell us about the relationship between the city and its natural environment. The plague hospitals also illustrate the way in which medical structures in Venice intersected with those of piety and poor relief and provided a model for public health which was influential across Europe. This is the first detailed study of how these plague hospitals functioned, where they were situated, who worked there, what it was like to stay there, and how many people survived. Comparisons are made between the Venetian lazaretti and similar institutions in Padua, Verona and other Italian and European cities. Centred on the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, during which time there were both serious plague outbreaks in Europe and periods of relative calm, the book explores what the lazaretti can tell us about early modern medicine and society and makes a significant contribution to both Venetian history and our understanding of public health in early modern Europe, engaging with ideas of infection and isolation, charity and cure, dirt, disease and death. This edited collection brings together new research by world-leading historians and anthropologists to examine

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the interaction between images of plague in different temporal and spatial contexts, and the imagination of the disease from the Middle Ages to today. The chapters in this book illuminate to what extent the image of plague has not simply reflected, but also impacted the way in which the disease is experienced in different historical periods. The book asks what is the contribution of the entanglement between epidemic image and imagination to the persistence of plague as a category of human suffering across so many centuries, in spite of profound shifts in our medical understanding of the disease. What is it that makes plague such a visually charismatic subject? And why is the medical, religious and lay imagination of plague so consistently determined by the visual register? In answering these questions, this volume takes the study of plague images beyond its usual, art-historical framework, so as to examine them and their relation to the imagination of plague from medical, historical, visual anthropological, and postcolonial perspectives.

Overview of the cholera epidemic in Britain and how society reposed to the cholera.

A Journey Through Th "Plague Year" : City of Diseases, City of Cures

Changing Ideas about Plague in England and France, 1348-1750

A Plague on All Our Houses

The Epidemic of Bubonic Plague in 1894

Medicine Before the Plague

The Health Office and the Implementation of Quarantine in Dubrovnik, 1377-1533

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Plague and Public Health in Early Modern Seville
A vibrant city-state on the Adriatic sea, Dubrovnik, also known as Ragusa, was a hub for the international trade between Europe and the Ottoman Empire. As a result, the city suffered frequent outbreaks of plague. Through a comprehensive analysis of these epidemics in Dubrovnik, Expelling the Plague explores the increasingly sophisticated plague control regulations that were adopted by the city and implemented by its health officials. In 1377, Dubrovnik became the first city in the world to develop and implement quarantine legislation, and in 1390 it established the earliest recorded permanent Health Office. The city's preoccupation with plague control and the powers granted to its Health Office led to a rich archival record chronicling the city's experience of plague, its attempts to safeguard public health, and the social effects of its practices of quarantine, prosecution, and punishment. These sources form the foundation of the authors' analysis, in particular the manuscript Libro deli Signori Chazamorbi, 1500-30, a rare health record of the 1526-27 calamitous plague epidemic. Teeming with real people across the spectrum, including gravediggers, laundresses, and plague survivors, it contains the testimonies collected during trial proceedings conducted by health officials against violators of public health regulations. Outlining the contributions of Dubrovnik in conceiving and establishing early public health measures in Europe, Expelling the Plague reveals how health concerns of the past greatly resemble contemporary anxieties about battling epidemics such as SARS, avian flu,

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and the Ebola virus.

John T. Alexander's study dramatically highlights how the Russian people reacted to the Plague, and shows how the tools of modern epidemiology can illuminate the causes of the plague's tragic course through Russia. Bubonic Plague in Early Modern Russia makes contributions to many aspects of Russian and European history: social, economic, medical, urban, demographic, and meteorological. It is particularly enlightening in its discussion of eighteenth-century Russia's emergent medical profession and public health institutions and, overall, should interest scholars in its use of abundant new primary source material from Soviet, German, and British archives.

The Black Death was an infamous plague causing an estimated 20 million deaths in Europe. Its spread and impact is disputed, but it does give an insight into a medieval way of life. Medieval European medicine was very different from our modern concept of medicine. There was no knowledge of germs, and only relatively basic tools to diagnose and treat illness. Much of medicine was, at best, based on ancient Roman and Greek ideas of the 'humours'. The idea was to balance specific fluids known as 'black bile', 'yellow bile', blood and phlegm (the fluids made by your ear, nose, and throat). To be in a bad or good humor was evidence of how healthy you were! Other doctors would release "evil spirits" by trepanning (drilling a hole in your head to release them). In the 1347-1350 outbreak, doctors were completely unable to prevent or cure the plague. For those who believed in the Greek humours, there were a range of cures available. 'Blood-letting' - deliberately bleeding

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a vein - was a way of reducing 'hot' blood, whilst blowing your nose or clearing your throat was a way of getting rid of too much 'cold' phlegm. Mustard, mint sauce, apple sauce, and horseradish were used to balance wet, dry, hot, and cold in your diet! This book will focus on the effects of the Black Death on medicine and medical practice in Europe. Its purpose is to investigate the Black Death's influence on medicine, especially concerning learned medicine and surgery.

A Doctor's Journey through the AIDS Crisis

British Society and the Cholera, 1831-2

The Black Death and The Medical Practice

Researches Into the Laws and Phenomena of Pestilence

Public Health and Urban Disaster

Containing an Historical Journal, and Medical Account, of the Plague, at Aleppo, in the Years 1760, 1761, and 1762. Also, Remarks on Quarantines, Lazarettos, and the Administration of Police in Times of Pestilence. To which is Added, an Appendix, Containing Cases of the Plague; and an Account of the Weather, During the Pestilential Season
Patterns of Plague

Cultures of Plague opens a new chapter in the history of medicine. Neither the plague nor the ideas it stimulated were static, fixed in a timeless Galenic vacuum over five centuries, as historians and scientists commonly assume. As plague evolved in its pathology, modes of transmission, and the social characteristics of its victims, so too did medical thinking about plague

develop. This study of plague imprints from academic medical treatises to plague poetry highlights the most feared and devastating epidemic of the sixteenth-century, one that threatened Italy top to toe from 1575 to 1578 and unleashed an avalanche of plague writing. From erudite definitions, remote causes, cures and recipes, physicians now directed their plague writings to the prince and discovered their most 'valiant remedies' in public health: strict segregation of the healthy and ill, cleaning streets and latrines, addressing the long-term causes of plague-poverty. Those outside the medical profession joined the chorus. In the heartland of Counter-Reformation Italy, physicians along with those outside the profession questioned the foundations of Galenic and Renaissance medicine, even the role of God. Assaults on medieval and Renaissance medicine did not need to await the Protestant-Paracelsian alliance of seventeenth-century in northern Europe. Instead, creative forces planted by the pandemic of 1575-8 sowed seeds of doubt and unveiled new concerns and ideas within that supposedly most conservative form of medical writing, the plague tract. Relying on health board statistics and dramatized with eyewitness descriptions of bizarre happenings, human misery, and suffering, these writers created the

structure for plague classics of the eighteenth century, and by tracking the contagion's complex and crooked paths, they anticipated trends of nineteenth-century epidemiology. The present pandemic revived the memory of a long history full of endemics, epidemics, and pandemics that spread among all nations and devastated them. The people passed by difficult times like what we are passing through nowadays with the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic. The history is repeating itself: people at those times had no clue of what hit them, what is the source of the disease? How to treat the patients? or How to stop the infection wave at its track? In this book I presented the most known infectious diseases that threatened human life in the past to the present. In addition, I included some of historical anecdotes that will make reading the book less intense. The author Dr. Ayman Elhossiny is a prolific writer in the medical and public health information field, with a long list of publications that were published and distributed by several publishers around the world: both in English and Arabic. Dr. Elhossiny is specialized in Internal Medicine and practices medicine in his private clinic. He has expertise in alternative medicine as well. The present spread of the coronavirus has motivated him to provide medical information on infectious diseases.

Furthermore, he authored and coauthored published books covering the cultural, medical, and political aspects of the COVID-19 pandemic. *Plague and the City* uncovers discourses of plague and anti-plague measures in the city during the medieval, early modern and modern periods, and explores the connection between plague and urban environments including attempts by professional bodies to prevent or limit the outbreak of epidemic disease. Bringing together leading scholars of plague working across different historical periods, this book provides an inter-disciplinary study of plague in the city across time and space. The chapters cover a wide range of periods, geographical locations and disciplinary approaches but all seek to answer significant questions, including whether common motives can be identified, and how far knowledge about plague was based on an understanding of the urban space. It also examines how maps and photographs contribute to understanding plague in the city through exploring the ways in which the relationship between plague and the urban environment has been visualised, from the poisoned darts of plague winging their way towards their victims in the votive pictures from the Renaissance, to the mapping of the spread of disease in late nineteenth-century Bombay and photographing

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Honolulu's great plague fire in 1900. Containing a series of studies that illuminate plague's urban connection as a key social and political concern throughout history, Plague and the City is ideal for students of early modern history, and of the early modern city and plague more specifically. The Medical and Imaginative Texts of Medieval Spain

Plague Image and Imagination from Medieval to Modern Times

Rats, Plague, and Religion

The Return of the Plague

A Manual for Medical and Public Health Workers

The Plague of the Philistines, and Other Medical-historical Essays

Epidemics Across History

Through a comparative analysis of medical texts produced in England and France, Lori Jones reveals changing perceptions across four centuries. Using plague tracts to explore how medical and wider social understandings of the plague evolved, this innovative study considers the array of factors that influence how people think about epidemic disease. Cultures of Plague Medical thinking at the end of the Renaissance OUP Oxford

Illustrates how death and incurable disease were considered a common part of medieval life and offers a history of the Black Death, or the plague, which killed millions of people in Europe.

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Plague

Public Health for the City in Early Modern Venice

Understanding Plague

Plague (a Medical Thriller)

Medical thinking at the end of the Renaissance

Plague Years

Bubonic Plague

This ebook is a selective guide designed to help scholars and students of Islamic studies find reliable sources of information by directing them to the best available scholarly materials in whatever form or format they appear from books, chapters, and journal articles to online archives, electronic data sets, and blogs. Written by a leading international authority on the subject, the ebook provides bibliographic information supported by direct recommendations about which sources to consult and editorial commentary to make it clear how the cited sources are interrelated related. This ebook is a static version of an article from Oxford Bibliographies Online: Renaissance and Reformation, a dynamic, continuously updated, online resource designed to provide authoritative guidance through scholarship and other materials relevant to the study of European history and culture between the 14th and 17th centuries. Oxford Bibliographies Online covers most subject disciplines within the social science and humanities, for more information visit www.oxfordbibliographies.com. "Albert Camus's *The Plague* (1947) is widely regarded as a classic of twentieth-century fiction and a touchstone for the field of literature and medicine. Nash's edited collection of essays explores how *The Plague* illuminates important themes, ideas, dilemmas, and roles in modern medicine, helping readers--and particularly medical students and

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practitioners--see the value in Camus's novel. The essays represent various disciplinary and personal perspectives; the introduction presents the overarching theme of 'transmission' that holds the book together"--

As a medical, economic, spiritual and demographic crisis, plague affected practically every aspect of an early modern community whether on a local, regional or national scale. Its study therefore affords opportunities for the reassessment of many aspects of the pre-modern world. This book examines the incidence and effects of plague in an early modern Scottish community by analysing civic, medical and social responses to epidemics in the north-east port of Aberdeen, focusing on the period 1500–1650. While Aberdeen's experience of plague was in many ways similar to that of other towns throughout Europe, certain idiosyncrasies in the city make it a particularly interesting case study, which challenges several assumptions about early modern mentalities.

Cultures of Plague

Doctoring the Black Death

Plague, SARS and the Story of Medicine in Hong Kong
Practitioners and Their Patients in the Crown of Aragon,
1285-1345

Black Death and Plague: the Disease and Medical Thought:
Oxford Bibliographies Online Research Guide
Expelling the Plague

A frightening new plague. A medical mystery. A pioneering immunologist. In *A Plague on All Our Houses*, Dr. Bruce J. Hillman dissects the war of egos, money, academic power, and Hollywood clout that advanced AIDS research even as it compromised the career of the scientist who discovered the disease. At the beginning of the

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worldwide epidemic soon to be known as AIDS, Dr. Michael Gottlieb was a young immunologist new to the faculty of UCLA Medical Center. In 1981 he was brought in to consult on a battery of unusual cases: four formerly healthy gay men presenting with persistent fever, weight loss, and highly unusual infections. Other physicians around the country had noted similar clusters of symptoms, but it was Gottlieb who first realized that these patients had a new and deadly disease. He also identified the defect in their immune system that allowed the disease to flourish. He published his findings in a now-iconic lead article in the *New England Journal of Medicine* - an impressive achievement for such a young scientist - and quickly became the focal point of a whirlwind of panic, envy, desperation, and distrust that played out against a glittering Hollywood backdrop. Courted by the media, the gay community, and the entertainment industry, Gottlieb emerged as the medical face of the terrifying new epidemic when he became personal physician to Rock Hudson, the first celebrity AIDS patient. With Elizabeth Taylor he cofounded the charitable foundation amfAR, which advanced public awareness of AIDS and raised vast sums for research, even as it struggled against political resistance that began with the Reagan administration and trickled down through sedimentary layers of bureaucracy. Far from supporting him, the UCLA medical establishment reacted with dismay to Gottlieb's early work on AIDS, believing it would tarnish the reputation of the Medical Center. Denied promotion and tenure in 1987,

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Gottlieb left UCLA for private practice just as the National Institutes of Health awarded the institution a \$10 million grant for work he had pioneered there. In the thirty-five years since the discovery of AIDS, research, prevention, and clinical care have advanced to the point that the disease is no longer the death sentence it once was. Gottlieb's seminal article is now regarded by the New England Journal of Medicine as one of the most significant publications of its two-hundred-year history. *A Plague on All Our Houses* offers a ringside seat to one of the most important medical discoveries and controversies of our time.

The outbreak of the plague in 1347, commonly referred to as the Black Death, was the source of numerous socio-economic changes in the later Middle Ages. Numerous studies have traced the progress and effects of the disease in countries such as Germany, England, France, and Spain. Such a study concerning Spain has been conspicuously absent until now. The present investigation is among the first to bring together information that documents the pernicious behavior of the disease in Spain and to demonstrate how it changed the societies it afflicted. Studying the medical and imaginative texts of medieval Spain, reveals that the disease did, in fact, help change the perceived role of the medical practitioner, the idea of public health, and the portrayal of death and dying.

THE DEADLIEST DISEASE IN HISTORY . . . A lethal pathogen appears on the Hawaiian island of Oahu. Dr. Samantha Bower of the Centers for Disease Control is

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handed the case and asked to investigate its origins and containment. A MYSTERIOUS FIGURE THAT IS NOT WHO HE APPEARS TO BE . . . Samantha discovers a lethal pathogen unlike any she has encountered in her lifetime. Extremely contagious with a mortality rate higher than any disease ever recorded, it is an extinction level event. A man with an intimate knowledge of the microorganism offers her help. But Samantha Bower begins to suspect he is not who he says he is. HUMANITY HANGS ON THE EDGE OF A CLIFF . . . Samantha begins to realize there are forces at work that she can't understand. Pressures are being applied from outside sources and not all of them wish for a vaccine. But Samantha is sure of one thing: if a vaccine isn't developed, humanity may soon be an endangered species. . . ABOUT THE AUTHOR Victor Methos is the bestselling author of THE WHITE ANGEL MURDER, the #1 mystery book in the United States and United Kingdom for over eight weeks. He is a former prosecutor specializing in violent crime and is currently a criminal defense attorney in the United States. He is on a quest to climb the "Seven Summits," the seven highest peaks on earth, and attain his certificate as a deep-sea submersible pilot. He can be reached through his blog at

www.methosreview.blogspot.com

Medieval Europe's Medical Response to Plague
Socio-Economic, Political and Medical Impacts in a
Scottish Community, 1500–1650

Stories of Medical Mission Work in India

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Including a Medical Sketch and Review of the Plague of London, in 1665; and Remarks on Quarantine. With an Appendix: Containing Extracts and Observations Relative to the Plagues of Morocco, Malta, Noya, and Corfu; Being the Subject of the Anniversary Oration, Delivered Before the Medical Society of London, in the Spring of 1820, and Published at Their Request

Medical London

Containing an Historical Journal, and Medical Account, of the Plague, at Aleppo, in the Years 1760, 1761, and 1762. Also, Remarks on Quarantines, Lazarettos, ... To which is Added, an Appendix, ... By Patrick Russell, M.D. F.R.S.

Formerly Physician to the British Factory, at Aleppo
Plague and the City

In 1992, Dr. Ross A. Slotten signed more death certificates in Chicago—and, by inference, the state of Illinois—than anywhere else. As a family physician, he was trained to care for patients from birth to death, but when he completed his residency in 1984, he had no idea that many of his future patients would be cut down in the prime of their lives. Among those patients were friends, colleagues, and lovers, shunned by most of the medical community because they were gay and HIV positive. Slotten wasn't an infectious disease specialist, but because of his unique position as both a gay man and a young physician, he became an unlikely pioneer, swept up in one of the worst epidemics in modern history. *Plague Years* is an unprecedented first-person account of that epidemic, spanning not just the city of Chicago but four continents as well. Slotten provides an intimate yet comprehensive view of the disease's spread alongside heartfelt portraits of his patients and his

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conflicted feelings as a medical professional, drawn from more than thirty years of personal notebooks. In telling the story of someone who was as much a potential patient as a doctor, *Plague Years* sheds light on the darkest hours in the history of the LGBT community in ways that no previous medical memoir has.

An Urban History of The Plague

The Plague and Doctor Caim

The Great Plague of London, 1665

Memories of Dr Wu Lien-Teh, Plague Fighter

Plague Hospitals