Progress in:	WW1: 1914 - 1918	WW2: 1939 - 1945
Blood Transfusions	By 1900 doctors knew about The problem was that they did not know how In 1914 Other advances meant	Further advances in In 1938 Large blood banks
X Rays	X rays had been Hospitals used them In WW1 mobile Using these surgeons could	
Heart Surgery		Dwight Harken was He cut into His work led to the
Plastic Surgery	In WW1 Harold Gillies set up He is recognized as Gillies treated His work led to the development of	McIndoe was a doctor from He used He gained a worldwide reputation for
Infection	Battlefields are Wounds often became Surgeons worked out that the best	Penicillin was the first This wonder drug cured By 1944
Broken Bones	New techniques The Army Leg Splint elevated It is still	

The impact of science and technology on surgery

Better antiseptics and aseptic operating	organs after transplant surgery, increasing the success rate
New, more effective anaesthetics have been developed which	surgery can be performed without opening up the body and patients recover more quickly
New drugs have been developed to prevent the patient rejecting	on so that they can rejoin nerves and blood vessels; procedures which would have been impossible in the past
Keyhole surgery using small fibre optic cameras linked to computers means	and killing the cancer cells without the need for surgery
Microsurgery enables surgeons to magnify the areas they are working	to clear blocked arteries, remove tumors and ulcers and control bleeding
Radiation therapy is used to treat cancer by shrinking the tumors	theatres have cut down the risk of infections and improved survival rates
Laser surgery (rather than using a scalpel) is widely used	mean patients experience fewer side effects and recover more quickly