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Chapter 1 : Outline of health sciences - Wikipedia

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Modern Medicine Medicine has two basic meanings, it refers to 1. The Science of Healing; the practice of the diagnosis, treatment and prevention of disease, and the promotion of health. Medications, drugs, substances used to treat and cure diseases, and to promote health. This collection of articles focuses on the science of healing, its history from prehistoric times until today, and the medications and healing methods used. Some people might call medicine a regulated patient-focused health profession which is devoted to the health and well-being of patients. Whichever way medicine is described, the thrust of the meaning is the same - diagnosis, treatment and prevention of disease, caring for patients and a dedication to their health and well-being. The art of preventing or curing disease; the science concerned with disease in all its relations. The study and treatment of general diseases or those affecting the internal parts of the body, especially those not usually requiring surgical intervention. Modern medicine includes many fields of science and practice, including: Healthcare science - a multidisciplinary field which deals with the application of science, technology, engineering mathematics for the delivery of care. A healthcare scientist is involved with the delivery of diagnosis, treatment, care and support of patients in systems of healthcare, as opposed to people in academic research. A healthcare scientist actively combines the organizational, psychosocial, biomedical, and societal aspects of health, disease and healthcare. It includes several areas of both physical and life sciences. Biomedical scientists use biotechnology techniques to study biological processes and diseases; their ultimate objective is to develop successful treatments and cures. Biomedical research requires careful experimentation, development and evaluations involving many scientists, including biologists, chemists, doctors, pharmacologist, and others. It is an evolutionary process. Medications - drugs or medicines and their administration. Medications are chemical substances meant for use in medical diagnosis, treatment, cure, or prevention of disease. Surgery - a branch of medicine that focuses on diagnosing and treating disease, deformity and injury by instrumental and manual means. This may involve a surgical procedure, such as one that involves removing or replacing diseased tissue or organs. Medical devices - instruments, implants, in vitro reagents, apparatuses, or other similar articles which help in the diagnosis of diseases and other conditions. Medical devices are also used to cure disease, mitigate harm or symptoms, to treat illness or conditions, and to prevent diseases. They may also be used to affect the structure or function of parts of the body. Unlike medications, medical devices achieve their principal purpose action by mechanical, thermal, physical, physic-chemical, or chemical means. Medical devices range from simple medical thermometers to enormous, sophisticated and expensive image scanning machines. The History of Medicine - humans have been practicing medicine in one way or another for over a million years. In order to understand how modern medicine got to where it is now, it is important to read about the history of medicine. In this series of articles, you can read about:

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Chapter 2 : AAMA - 60 Years of Caring

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Only a good man can be a great physician. Nurses are not commended enough for the work they do and responsibility they take when treating patients. Although the health care field may be regarded as a technical field due to the precision and technology used, it is just as much a field of ethics when dealing with patients. One of the most challenging arenas for ethical considerations comes when dealing with Medication Administration. As stated in a previous post, Medication Administration guises itself under basic rights: The right patient – Is this medication for this patient or someone else? The right drug – Is this the medication the provider ordered? The right dose – How many milliliters, doses, or tablets should be given? The right route – How should the medication be given? By mouth, feeding tube, or injection? The right time – What time of the day should the medication be given or taken, how often? The right documentation – Chart the time, route, etc. The right reason – Does the rationale for the patient taking the prescribed medication justify? The right response – Does the drug give the desired effect? While these basic rights can serve to govern and instruct the administration of medications for nurses, there is always room for error and the potential for ethical issues to arise. Some such ethical issues include: Who should make health-related decisions about patients that are incoherent? What if a patient refuses treatment? These examples are just a few of the ethical issues that occur in the administration of medication. The nurse, in all professional relationships, practices with compassion and respect for the inherent dignity, worth, and uniqueness of every individual, unrestricted by considerations of social or economic status, personal attributes, or the nature of health problems. The nurse promotes, advocates for, and strives to protect the health, safety, and rights of the patient. The nurse owes the same duties to self as to others, including the responsibility to preserve integrity and safety, to maintain competence, and to continue personal and professional growth. The nurse participates in establishing, maintaining, and improving health care environments and conditions of employment conducive to the provision of quality health care and consistent with the values of the profession through individual and collective action. The nurse participates in the advancement of the profession through contributions to practice, education, administration, and knowledge development. The nurse collaborates with other health professionals and the public in promoting community, national, and international efforts to meet health needs. The profession of nursing, as represented by associations and their members, is responsible for articulating nursing values, for maintaining the integrity of the profession and its practice, and for shaping social policy. Regardless of a codes of ethics, predicaments still occur and maybe more frequently that we realize. What do you do? Without proper consent, doing what your colleague tells you could result in serious ethical and legal complications for which you will be held accountable. The best way to deal with this situation can be guided by the Code of Ethics listed above.

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Chapter 3 : Outline of emergency medicine - Wikipedia

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General Practice often called Family Medicine is a branch of medicine that specializes in primary care. Geriatrics â€” branch of medicine that deals with the general health and well-being of the elderly. Gynecology â€” branch of medicine that deals with the health of the female reproductive systems and the breasts. Hematology â€” branch of medicine that deals with the blood and the circulatory system. Hepatology â€” branch of medicine that deals with the liver , gallbladder and the biliary system. Infectious disease â€” branch of medicine that deals with the diagnosis and management of infectious disease , especially for complex cases and immunocompromised patients. Laboratory medicine â€” branch of medicine that deals with diagnostic laboratory examinations and tests and their interpretation what make in a medical laboratory. Medical physics â€” branch of medicine and science that deals with applications of physics concepts, theories, and methods to medicine or healthcare. Neurology â€” branch of medicine that deals with the brain and the nervous system. Nephrology â€” branch of medicine which deals with the kidneys. Oncology â€” is the branch of medicine that studies of cancer. Ophthalmology â€” branch of medicine that deals with the eyes. Otolaryngology â€” branch of medicine that deals the ears , nose and throat. Pathology â€” study of diseases, and the causes, processes, nature, and development of disease Pediatrics â€” branch of medicine that deals with the general health and well-being of children. Pharmacology â€” study and practical application of preparation, use, and effects of drugs and synthetic medicines Pulmonology â€” branch of medicine that deals with the respiratory system. Psychiatry â€” branch of medicine that deals with the study, diagnosis, treatment, and prevention of mental disorders. Radiology â€” branch of medicine that employs medical imaging to diagnose and treat disease. Rheumatology â€” branch of medicine that deals with the diagnosis and treatment of rheumatic diseases. Splanchnology â€” branch of medicine that deals with visceral organs. Surgery â€” branch of medicine that uses operative techniques to investigate or treat both disease and injury, or to help improve bodily function or appearance. Urology â€” branch of medicine that deals with the urinary system and the male reproductive system. History of health sciences[edit].

Chapter 4 : The history of the medical profession: aims and methods.

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A 2-volume reprint of the translation, originally published in one volume (GM). Garrison, Singer, and Castiglioni's histories are, for modern readers, better concise histories of medicine than Baas's, but it retains great value for its detail in biography and professional practices up to the late nineteenth century.

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