



Tier 2 Vocabulary	Tier 3 Vocabulary
<p>Anaesthetic: a drug or drugs given to produce unconsciousness before injuring surgery.</p> <p>Antibiotics: a group of drugs used to treat infections caused by bacteria e.g. penicillin.</p> <p>Antiseptics: chemicals used destroy bacteria and prevent infection.</p> <p>Astrology: the study of the planets and how they might influence the lives of people.</p> <p>Cauterise: using a hot iron to burn body tissue. This seals a wound and stops bleeding.</p> <p>Epidemic: a sudden, widespread appearance of infectious disease.</p> <p>Inoculation: putting a low dose of a disease into the body to help it fight against the more serious attack of the same disease.</p> <p>Pasteurisation: approaches of heating that destroys harmful bacteria.</p> <p>Physician: a doctor of medicine who trained at University.</p> <p>Staphylococci: bacteria found on the skin that can cause infection if the bacteria became trapped.</p> <p>Superstition: unreasonable leaf based on ignorance and sometimes fear.</p> <p>Transplant surgery: the implanting of tissue or organs from one part of the body to another, or from a donor to a patient.</p> <p>Vaccination: the injection into the body of killed or weakened organisms to give the body resistance against disease.</p> <p>X-rays: of photographic or digital image of inside the body.</p>	<p>Amulet: a charm but the wearer believes his protection from disease.</p> <p>Aseptic Surgery: the performance of an operation under completely sterile conditions (free of all living microorganisms).</p> <p>Barber Surgeon: mediaeval Barber who also performed surgery and dentistry.</p> <p>Beverage Report: a report that outlines what should be done to improve people's lives after the Second World war. It recommended the setting up of the NHS.</p> <p>Black Death: affrays using the Middle Ages to describe the bubonic plague.</p> <p>Carbolic spray: used to in surgical operations to kill germs in the air around the operating table.</p> <p>Germ theory: the theory that germs cause disease, often by infection through the air.</p> <p>Humours: the ancient Greeks believed the body contained four humours of liquids- blood, phlegm, black bile and yellow bile.</p> <p>Laissez Faire: belief that government should not interfere in people's lives. It prevented public health schemes getting underway in the 19th century.</p> <p>Ligatures: a thread used to tie a blood vessel during an operation.</p> <p>Miasma: smells from decomposing material that were believed to cause disease.</p> <p>Quack: a person who falsely claims of medical ability of qualifications.</p> <p>Spontaneous generation: the theory that decaying matter turns into germs.</p>