Hospitals and Modern Nursing

Nursing: Changes from 1800-1900

What was the traditional source of nurses?

What were the new movements in the 19th century?

What was the role of nurses in changing the nature of hospitals?
Nursing: Changes from 1800-1900

to 1820 Traditional source of nurses:

1820 - 1880 reformers

1880 -> modern nursing profession

Nursing: Changes from 1800-1900

to 1820 Traditional source of nurses:

- Religious

- Lay, lower-class, mid-wife assistants
  Saery Gamp, nurse and midwife
  from Charles Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit (1844)
Nursing: Changes from 1800-1900

to 1820 Traditional source of nurses:

- Religious

- Lay, lower-class, mid-wife assistants
  Sairy Gamp, nurse and midwife
  from Charles Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit (1844)

Thomas Rowlandson, 1811
What does Dickens' description of Sairy Gamp tell us about the view of nurses in the first half of the 19th century?
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II. Nursing reform in the 19th century

Nursing:
Changes from 1800-1900

1820 - 1880 reformers
• Religious:
  • Catholic St. Vincent de Paul (18c) Daughters of Charity
• Lay reformers:
  • Dix, Barton
  • Protestant: Deaconess, Fliedners, Kaiserhof Germany 1840s
  • Nightingale
    • Crimea
    • St. Thomas’s Nursing School (1860)
  • Sister schools
    • Sweden (1867)
    • Australia (1867)
    • U.S. (1873)
    • Canada (1874)
    • Denmark (1897)
Florence Nightingale (1820-1910)

- What does Florence Nightingale's career demonstrate about changes in nursing?
- What was her background?
- What gave her an opportunity and how did she take advantage of it?
- How widespread was her influence?
- Why did a myth develop?

The Mission of Mercy: Florence Nightingale Receiving the Wounded at Scutari (1857)
Florence Nightingale “coxcomb” graph of Crimean casualties

“Florence Nightingale the passionate statistician”

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III. Nursing and hospitals after 1880
Hospitals:
Changes from 1800-1900

Number:
1800: 2 in America, 4,000 beds in UK
1873 (US): 173 including mental (50,000 beds)
1901 (England & Wales) 28,000 beds
1909 (US): 4,359 hospitals (421,065 beds)

Hospital Specialties followed specialization of medical practice
- Surgery
- Dentistry (18c France)
- Pediatrics (1802 children’s hospital in Paris)
- Obstetrics (competition with midwives)
- Ear (1816 hospital)
- Ophthalmology (1812 1st clinic in Vienna)
- Orthopedics (followed WWI)
- Venereal disease
- Cancer

Great Ormond Street Hospital for Children, London (1852)
Hospitals: Changes from 1800-1900

18th century “general” hospital construction (porter, 297-99)

• Austria
  • Vienna Allgemeines Krankenhaus (1784)
  • Prague (1789)
  • Olmütz (1787)
• Berlin Charité Hospital (1768)
• St. Petersburg Obuchov (late 1700s)
• London
  • Westminster (1720)
  • Guy’s (1724)
  • St. George’s (1733)
  • London Hospital (1740)
  • St. Luke’s (1751)