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How have advancements in medicine led to a decline in birth injuries?

The history of medicines is a long and complex topic. It can be traced back to prehistoric times, when people used natural remedies to treat illnesses. Over the centuries, scientists and doctors have developed increasingly sophisticated methods for diagnosing and treating disease. One of the earliest forms of medicine was ritual healing. This involved using spiritual or magical rituals to cure illness. In some cases, herbs or other natural remedies were also used. Ancient Egyptians were some of the first people to develop a formal system of medicine. Later, The Greeks developed a more scientific approach to medicine, based on the principles of anatomy and physiology. They believed that good health depended on the balance of four bodily fluids: blood, phlegm, yellow bile, and black bile (Jouanna).

By the middle Ages, European doctors were using a range of treatments including herbs, minerals, and animal products. In 1796, an English chemist named Joseph Priestley discovered oxygen, which revolutionized the field of medicine by making it possible to develop effective treatments for infections. In 1853, Louis Pasteur developed a method for preventing diseases such as anthrax and rabies. In 1883, Robert Koch identified the bacteria that causes tuberculosis, leading to the development of effective anti-tuberculosis drugs (Rainford).

In recent years, advances in pharmacology and biotechnology have led to the development of many new drugs and treatments. For example, recombinant DNA technology has been used to produce vaccines for hepatitis B and HPV infection. Pharmaceutical companies continue to research new drugs and treatments for example next generation of mRNA vaccines, targeted therapy, and novel drug therapy for Type 2 Diabetes, etc. Similarly, the advances in medical technology have led to a decline in birth injuries. This is because doctors and medical professionals are now able to better identify potential problems before and during birth, which means they can take steps to prevent these problems from occurring. In addition, advances in medical technology have also led to the development of safer and more effective techniques for childbirth, which means that there is less risk of birth injuries occurring.

In the past, medical interventions during childbirth were often crude and rudimentary, and as a result, birth injuries were relatively common. However, with the advent of modern medicine, the risks associated with childbirth have been significantly reduced. Today, thanks to advances in medical technology, doctors are better able to monitor the health of both mother and child throughout the birthing process and intervene when necessary. There are a few different medicines that can be used to help prevent birth injuries. One such example is magnesium sulfate, which is often used to prevent seizures in pregnant women. Another option is to give the woman labor-inducing drugs such as pitocin to help speed up the process and reduce the risk of a complication. Moreover, labetalol is used to lower blood pressure, which can help minimize the risk of birth injuries and nifedipine, helps to keep the blood vessels open, which can improve blood flow and reduce the risk of injury (Johansen-Bibby).

This has led to a dramatic decline in the number of birth injuries, which are now considered relatively rare. In addition, the legal system has also played a role in reducing the

incidence of birth injuries. In recent years, there have been a number of high-profile lawsuits filed against doctors and hospitals for negligence during childbirth. As a result of these lawsuits, medical professionals have become much more cautious when it comes to intervening in the birthing process. While it is impossible to completely eliminate the risk of birth injury, it is clear that modern medicine has made great progress in this area.

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