	Middle Ages	Renaissance	18 th Century	19 th Century	20 th Century	21st Century
Epidemic	(500-1500)	(1500 – 1700)	(1701-1800)	(1801-1900)	(1901 – 2000)	(Today)
Cholera		- 1550: record of earliest cholera - Ganges river spreads cholera		- 1830s: major outbreaks; kills a ½ million in NYC - 1854: John Snow maps cholera outbreaks in London; blamed water as source; disproved "miasmas theory" - 1873: Better sanitation reduces cholera rates	- 1992: cholera re-emerges	- Continues to kill in areas without access to safe water & adequate sanitation - Kills thousands per year
Smallpox	- Smallpox & measles proposed to be 2 different diseases - Person-to-person transmission & acquired immunity proposed	- 1500's: Smallpox carried by Spanish explorers wipes out half of Natives in Central & South America - 1633: Kills 90% of American Indian population in parts of US	- Continues in Europe, killing 400,000 per year - 1718: variolation discovered as a way to confer immunity - 1796: Edward Jenner creates first vaccine	- 1810-1830s: mandatory vaccination laws in Europe - 1840'-1980's: vaccination protests	- 1940s: massive vaccine campaign eliminates SP in Britain/US - 1960s: WHO sets goal to eradicate SP in the world in 10 yrs - 1975: last reported case in Bangladesh - 1979: WHO declares smallpox defeated	- Vaccines remain in 2 secure labs - US/Russia - Debate continues over destroying them (use as weapons vs. need for cure in future)
Epidemic	Middle Ages (500-1500)	Renaissance (1500 – 1700)	18 th Century (1701-1800)	19 th Century (1801-1900)	20 th Century (1901 – 2000)	21st Century (Today)
Plague	- 541: First plague in Europe kills up to 10,000 per day - 1347: Black death spread by war & trade - 1400s: death depicted in art	- Belief that "bad air" caused plague (miasmas); wearing of costumes including coats and headgear including a metal "beak" packed with herbs to filter the tainted air	- 1720: last serious European outbreak occurs in France - spread to Asia	- 1855: last major epidemic originates in China & spreads globally - 1894: Discovery of the bacteria that causes plague (<i>Yersinia pestis</i>) - 1897: discovery that fleas transfer bacteria from rats to humans	- 1900: beginning of first major outbreak in US - only 10 – 15 cases per year in US since 1925 - 1938: drugs discovered to cure plague - later, antibiotics provide even better treatment	- Remains problem in undeveloped countries 1,000-3,000 cases per year
HIV/AIDS					- 1930s: virus in chimps mutates into a form that can affect humans - 1960s: virus spreads from Africa to Haiti to US - 1981: CDC identifies AIDs in young, gay men - 1983: HIV virus is discovered - 1987: AIDS quilt memorial project	33 million people worldwide live with HIV 20 million have died a cure is still not available

Tuberculosis	- earliest evidence: mummies - 460 BC: Phthisis (Greek for "I am wasting") appears in literature as the name for TB - Hippocrates identifies TB as most widespread & fatal disease of time - 160-1100: human spinal remains show TB signs		- "Great White Plague" - leading cause of death for Europeans - spread to N. America through settlers	- 1819: stethoscope invented to listen to internal sounds of lungs and help diagnose TB - 1859: first sanitariums for TB started - 1882: Koch discovers TB bacteria, proves it spreads through sneeze/cough, - "Germ Theory" for infectious disease	- Prevention methods like anit-spitting campaign are introduced - 1926: TB vaccine discovered; widely used in Europe/Africa/Asia; not in US (lower infection rates) - 1943: antibiotic cure for TB discovered - 1989: officials predict worldwide eradication of TB by 2010 - 1990s: MDR-TB emerges & WHO declares TB as a global emergency - 2000: XDR-TB discovered (not responsive to any known drugs)	- 1/3 of world pop. carry TB in body, but only 1/10 of those will develop TB & 1/20 will die of it
	Middle Ages	Renaissance	18th Century	19th Century	20th Century	21st Century
Epidemic	(500-1500)	(1500 – 1700)	(1701-1800)	(1801-1900)	(1901 – 2000)	(Today)

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