

Defying Providence Smallpox And The Forgotten 18th Century Medical Revolution

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 The Emperor of All Maladies
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 A imperatriz e o médico inglês

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Angel of Death Melville House

A história real de um encontro improvável que desafiou o preconceito, promoveu a ciência e salvou vidas. No século XVIII, epidemias de varíola varriam a Europa. E a doença era democrática: arrasava tanto o campo quanto os palácios, destruindo dinastias e fazendo os impérios trocarem de mãos. Ninguém estava seguro. É nesse contexto que a todo-poderosa imperatriz da Rússia, Catarina, a Grande, e o médico inglês Thomas Dimsdale se uniram. Numa decisão arriscada e corajosa, a imperatriz aceita se submeter ao estranho procedimento que o médico vinha estudando e que apresentava resultados promissores: a inoculação. Desenvolvida a partir de uma prática popular, a inoculação consistia em fazer o paciente receber uma gota de pus de uma pessoa infectada para que manifestasse uma versão leve da varíola, adquirindo assim imunidade. A novidade científica foi recebida com resistência e ceticismo por grande parte da população. Catarina sabia, no entanto, que a força do exemplo seria maior que a de uma ordem e decidiu tornar-se a primeira monarca da Europa a ser inoculada, usando a própria recuperação para convencer seus súditos da segurança do novo procedimento. Num mundo que ainda flerta com a ignorância e a desinformação, a escritora Lucy Ward nos apresenta uma narrativa tão fascinante quanto urgente, revelando detalhes desse encontro que contribuiu para o desenvolvimento das vacinas.

The Emperor of All Maladies Macmillan

This book is a history of London's vast network of fever and smallpox hospitals, built by the Metropolitan Asylums Board between 1870 and 1900. Unprecedented in size and scope, this public infrastructure inaugurated a new technology of disease prevention—isolation. Londoners suffering from infectious diseases submitted themselves to far-reaching forms of surveillance, removal, and detention, which made them legible to science and the state in entirely new ways. Isolation on a mass scale transformed the meaning of urban epidemics and introduced contentious new relationships between health, citizenship, and the spaces of modern governance. Rich in archival sources and images, this engaging book offers innovative analysis at the intersection of preventive medicine and Victorian-era liberalism.

Cuerpos extraños Oxford University Press

This book explores the response to a new scientific advance in medicine three hundred years ago to understand how this

discourse revealed religious, racial, anti-intellectual, and other ideologies the first time documented vaccinations were introduced in America. This text serves as a case study that examines the historic discourses surrounding the implementation of a new prevention technique, smallpox inoculation, to prevent the devastating epidemics of smallpox that had visited the new colonies since their start on the American continent. Using this detailed analysis of the arguments surrounding the project in early America, the author examines the various arguments that circulated in the 1720s regarding the project. When compared to today's pandemic, this study argues that Americans over-react and complicate scientific applications not with logical scientific perspectives or even with ethical views, but instead bring exaggerated claims founded on uniquely American historical, religious, racial, territorial, and political ideologies. America's First Vaccination will be of interest to anyone interested in American history, the history of medicine, cultural studies, and a comparison to current pandemic events.

The Future of Public Health Random House Trade Paperbacks
 The "intelligent and sweeping" (Booklist) story of the crucial year that prefigured the events of the American Revolution in 1776—and how Boston's smallpox epidemic was at the center of it all. In *The Fever of 1721* Stephen Coss brings to life the amazing cast of characters who changed the course of medical history, American journalism, and colonial revolution: Cotton Mather, the great Puritan preacher, son of the President of Harvard College; Zabdiel Boylston, a doctor whose name is on one of Boston's avenues; James Franklin and his younger brother Benjamin; and Elisha Cooke and his protégé Samuel Adams. Coss describes how, during the worst smallpox epidemic in Boston history Mather convinced Doctor Boylston to try making an incision in the arm of a healthy person and implanting it with smallpox matter. Public outrage forced Boylston into hiding and Mather's house was firebombed. "In 1721, Boston was a dangerous place...In Coss's telling, the troubles of 1721 represent a shift away from a colony of faith and toward the modern politics of representative government" (The New York Times Book Review). Elisha Cooke and Samuel Adams were beginning to resist the British in the run-up to the American Revolution. Meanwhile, a bold young printer names James Franklin launched America's first independent newspaper and landed in jail. His teenaged brother and apprentice, Benjamin Franklin, however, learned his trade in James's shop and became a father of the Independence movement. One by one, the atmosphere in Boston in 1721 simmered and ultimately boiled over, leading to the full drama of the American Revolution. "Fascinating, informational, and pleasing to read...Coss's gem of colonial history immerses readers into eighteenth-century Boston and introduces a

collection of fascinating people and intriguing circumstances" (Library Journal, starred review).

The Public Health Approach Fernwood Publishing
 "Interweaving history, original reportage, and personal narrative, *Pandemic* explores the origins of epidemics, drawing parallels between the story of cholera-- one of history's most disruptive and deadly pathogens-- and the new pathogens that stalk humankind today"--

Oxford Textbook of Global Public Health DEBATE

The story of the rise and fall of smallpox, one of the most savage killers in the history of mankind, and the only disease ever to be successfully exterminated (30 years ago next year) by a public health campaign.

Infidels and Empires in a New World Order Simon and Schuster

National Bestseller To this landmark biography of our first president, Joseph J. Ellis brings the exacting scholarship, shrewd analysis, and lyric prose that have made him one of the premier historians of the Revolutionary era. Training his lens on a figure who sometimes seems as remote as his effigy on Mount Rushmore, Ellis assesses George Washington as a military and political leader and a man whose "statue-like solidity" concealed volcanic energies and emotions. Here is the impetuous young officer whose miraculous survival in combat half-convinced him that he could not be killed. Here is the free-spending landowner whose debts to English merchants instilled him with a prickly resentment of imperial power. We see the general who lost more battles than he won and the reluctant president who tried to float above the partisan feuding of his cabinet. His Excellency is a magnificent work, indispensable to an understanding not only of its subject but also of the nation he brought into being.

The Care of Strangers Simon and Schuster

Covers the history of twelve important diseases and addresses public health responses and societal upheavals. Chronicles the ways disease outbreaks shaped traditions and institutions of Western civilization. Explains the effects, causes, and outcomes from past epidemics. Describes a dozen diseases to show how disease control either was achieved or failed. Makes clear the interrelationship between diseases and history. Presents material in a compelling, clear, and jargon-free prose for a wide audience. Provides a picture of the best practices for dealing with disease outbreaks.

The War of the American Revolution Marshall Cavendish

This book is the principal account of epidemiology's role in the development of effective measures to identify, prevent, and treat diseases. Throughout history, epidemiologists have challenged conventional knowledge, elucidating mysteries of causality and paving the way for remedies. From the outbreak of the bubonic

plague, cholera, and cancer to the search for an effective treatment of AIDS and the origins of Alzheimer's disease, epidemiological thought has been crucial in shaping our understanding of population health issues. Alfredo Morabia's lucid retelling sheds new light on the historical triumphs of epidemiological research and allows for contemporary readers, patients, and nontechnical audiences to make sense of the immense amount of health information disseminated by the media. By drawing from both historical and contemporary sources, Morabia provides the reader with the tools to differentiate health beliefs from health knowledge. The book covers important topics, including the H1N1 swine flu epidemic, breast cancer, the effects of aspirin, and the link between cigarettes and lung cancer. *Enigmas of Health and Disease* is a concise narrative helping patients and health providers develop a more informed relationship.

[His Excellency Crown](#)

La narración perfecta de una historia de miedo, ingenio, persecución, colaboración y grandes logros, por el aclamado historiador Simon Schama. «Una épica historia de pandemias e inmunidad». Jorge Benítez, *El Mundo* Países sumidos en el pánico, desesperados por conseguir vacunas, pero temerosos del efecto de las dosis. Lo hemos vivido con la COVID-19. En esta épica historia de pandemias y vacunas el historiador Simon Schama describe cómo humanos y virus han convivido durante milenios y cómo la humanidad se ha visto atrapada entre el terror al contagio y el ingenio de la ciencia. Con minuciosas explicaciones sobre los estragos de la viruela, el cólera o la peste, se engarzan apasionantes relatos y se presenta a un inolvidable elenco de personajes y ejemplos históricos, cruzando fronteras entre Oriente y Occidente con los que Schama demuestra que la erradicación de las enfermedades es una tarea no solo científica, sino también política, cultural y personal. En el meollo de la narración, un héroe olvidado: Waldemar Haffkine, estudiante judío, pistolero de Odesa convertido en microbiólogo del Instituto Pasteur y aclamado en Inglaterra como «salvador de la humanidad» por crear la primera línea de producción masiva de vacunas en Bombay e inmunizar a millones de personas contra el cólera y la peste bubónica. Este libro es también un firme recordatorio de la interconexión que nos vincula a la naturaleza y a nuestra propia especie. En última instancia, defiende Schama, afrontamos juntos determinados retos de nuestro tiempo, como por ejemplo la lucha contra peligrosas infecciones. En esos momentos, «no hay extranjeros, solo familiares». La crítica ha dicho: «Una espléndida y conmovedora obra histórica. Schama tiene un don para combinar detalles novelísticos, análisis serios y comentarios irónicamente divertidos». *The Daily Telegraph* «Magnífico». *The Observer* «Extraordinario. Una narración meticulosa de un periodo terrible, a la par que científicamente innovador. Defiende la urgencia de construir un futuro mejor a partir de nuestro pasado tóxico». *The Guardian* «Historia del mejor género: humanamente comprometida pero alejada de sentimentalismos». *The Mail on Sunday*

Enigmas of Health and Disease Harvard University Press Describes the history of smallpox in the Americas, covering the arrival of the Spanish as carriers, its spread throughout the New World, the development of the smallpox vaccine, the elimination of the disease, and its potential use as a terrorist weapon.

[The Empress and the English Doctor](#) Rutgers University Press This book shows how contagionism evolved in eighteenth century Britain and describes the consequences of this evolution. By the late eighteenth century, the British medical profession was divided between traditionalists, who attributed acute diseases to the interaction of internal imbalances with external factors such as weather, and reformers, who blamed contagious pathogens. The reformers, who were often "outsiders," English Nonconformists or men born outside England, emerged from three coincidental transformations: transformation in medical ideas, in the nature and content of medical education, and in the sort of men who became physicians. Adopting contagionism led them to see acute diseases as separate entities, spurring a process that reoriented medical research, changed communities, established new medical institutions, and continues to the present day.

[Report on the Small Pox, in the City of Providence](#) Cambridge University Press

Defying Providence is the history of inoculation, the terrifying practice of deliberately infecting individuals with virulent smallpox. This book shows how and why it became widely adopted in the 18th century and how it shaped the development of some of modern medicine's power tools. In particular it shows that vaccination (cowpox) could not have been discovered or used to eradicate the dreadful disease smallpox if inoculation was not already widespread. Defying Providence is a major revision of standard views of 18th century medicine

[How to Fight Presidents](#) Columbia University Press

Sixth edition of the hugely successful, internationally recognised textbook on global public health and epidemiology, with 3 volumes comprehensively covering the scope, methods, and practice of the discipline

Contagionism Catches On Springer

Country of Poxes is the story of land theft in North America through three diseases: syphilis, smallpox and tuberculosis. These infectious diseases reveal that medical care, widely considered a magnanimous cornerstone of the Canadian state, developed in lockstep with colonial control over Indigenous land and life. Pathogens are storytellers of their time. The 500-year-old debate over the origins of syphilis reflects colonial judgments of morality and sexuality that became formally entwined in medicine. Smallpox is notoriously linked with the project of land theft, as colonizers destroyed Indigenous land, economies and life in the name of disease eradication. And tuberculosis, considered the "Indian disease," aroused intense fear of contagion that launched separate systems of care for Indigenous Peoples in a de facto medical apartheid, while white settlers retreated to sanatoria in the Laurentians and Georgian Bay to be cured. In this immersive and deeply reflective book, physician and activist Dr. Baijayanta Mukhopadhyay provides riveting insights into the biological and social relationships of disease and empire. Country of Poxes considers a future of health in Canada that heeds redress and healing for Nations brutalized by the Canadian state.

A Book of Golden Deeds Leya

"Deeply felt... [Kramer's] book is a polemic against a society that accepts depression as a fact of life." —O, The Oprah Magazine A profound look at depression by the author of *The New York Times* Bestseller, *Listening to Prozac* In his landmark bestseller *Listening to Prozac*, Peter Kramer revolutionized the way we think about antidepressants and the culture in which they are so widely used. Now Kramer offers a frank and unflinching look at the condition those medications treat: depression. Definitively refuting our notions of "heroic melancholy," he walks readers through groundbreaking new research—studies that confirm depression's status as a devastating disease and suggest pathways toward resilience. Thought-provoking and enlightening, *Against Depression* provides a bold revision of our understanding of mood disorder and promises hope to the millions who suffer from it.

Plagues Vintage

A review of the original edition of *The Burdens of Disease* that appeared in *ISIS* stated, "Hays has written a remarkable book. He too has a message: That epidemics are primarily dependent on poverty and that the West has consistently refused to accept this." This revised edition confirms the book's timely value and provides a sweeping approach to the history of disease. In this updated volume, with revisions and additions to the original content, including the evolution of drug-resistant diseases and expanded coverage of HIV/AIDS, along with recent data on mortality figures and other relevant statistics, J. N. Hays chronicles perceptions and responses to plague and pestilence over two thousand years of western history. Disease is framed as a multidimensional construct, situated at the intersection of history, politics, culture, and medicine, and rooted in mentalities and social relations as much as in biological conditions of pathology. This revised edition of *The Burdens of Disease* also studies the victims of epidemics, paying close attention to the relationships among poverty, power, and disease.

Intelligence Community Legal Reference Book

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Ever since their arrival in North America, European colonists and their descendants have struggled to explain the epidemics that decimated native populations. Century after century, they tried to understand the causes of epidemics, the vulnerability of American Indians, and the persistence of health disparities. They confronted their own responsibility for the epidemics, accepted the obligation

to intervene, and imposed social and medical reforms to improve conditions. In *Rationalizing Epidemics*, David Jones examines crucial episodes in this history: Puritan responses to Indian depopulation in the seventeenth century; attempts to spread or prevent smallpox on the Western frontier in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries; tuberculosis campaigns on the Sioux reservations from 1870 until 1910; and programs to test new antibiotics and implement modern medicine on the Navajo reservation in the 1950s. These encounters were always complex. Colonists, traders, physicians, and bureaucrats often saw epidemics as markers of social injustice and worked to improve Indians' health. At the same time, they exploited epidemics to obtain land, fur, and research subjects, and used health disparities as grounds for "civilizing" American Indians. Revealing the economic and political patterns that link these cases, Jones provides insight into the dilemmas of modern health policy in which desire and action stand alongside indifference and inaction. Table of Contents: List of Figures Acknowledgments Introduction 1. Expecting Providence 2. Meanings of Depopulation 3. Frontiers of Smallpox 4. Using Smallpox 5. Race to Extinction 6. Impossible Responsibilities 7. Pursuit of Efficacy 8. Experiments at Many Farms Epilogue and Conclusions Notes Index *Rationalizing Epidemics* is a superb work of scholarship. By contextualizing his deep and thorough research in original documents within the larger literature on the history and nature of epidemics, Jones has produced a profound account of how epidemics are social and cultural phenomena, not just biological. This book will be of great interest to scholars of American Indian history and the history of medicine, and with its engaging and accessible writing style, it promises to be a book that students and the general public will appreciate as well. --Nancy Shoemaker, University of Connecticut An imaginative and insightful approach to health and disease among American Indians, *Rationalizing Epidemics* represents a remarkable accomplishment. The breadth of reading and depth of research, the subtlety used in explaining each case, and the original approach to the material are altogether impressive. Jones's book undoubtedly will be a major contribution to American history. --Daniel H. Usner, Jr., Vanderbilt University

The National System of Political Economy Springer

Ingrid Chastain readily agreed to accompany her father to deliver vaccines to a mining town in the Montana Territory. She never could have anticipated a terrible accident would leave her alone and badly injured in the wilderness. When rescue comes in the form of a mysterious mountain man who tends her injuries, she's hesitant to put her trust in this quiet man who seems to have his own wounds. Micah Bradley left his work as a doctor after unintentionally bringing home the smallpox disease that killed his wife and daughter. But his self-imposed solitude in the wilds of Montana is broken when he finds Ingrid in desperate need of medical attention, and he's forced to face his regret and call on his doctoring skills once again. Micah can't help but admire Ingrid's tenacious determination despite the severity of her injuries, until he learns the crate she brought contains smallpox vaccines to help quell a nearby outbreak. With Ingrid dead set on trekking through the mountains to deliver the medicine--with or without his help--he has no choice but to accompany her. As they set off through the treacherous, snow-covered Rocky Mountains against all odds, the journey ahead will change their lives more than they could have known.

Rationalizing Epidemics JHU Press

Excerpt from Report on the Small Pox, in the City of Providence: From January to June, 1859 The occurrence of a considerable number of cases of small pox and varioloid in this city, during the past winter and spring, has seemed to call for the preparation of the following report. There are two objects which have seemed to me important in its preparation. About the Publisher Forgotten Books publishes hundreds of thousands of rare and classic books. Find more at www.forgottenbooks.com This book is a reproduction of an important historical work. Forgotten Books uses state-of-the-art technology to digitally reconstruct the work, preserving the original format whilst repairing imperfections present in the aged copy. In rare cases, an imperfection in the original, such as a blemish or missing page, may be replicated in our edition. We do, however, repair the vast majority of imperfections successfully; any imperfections that remain are intentionally left to preserve the state of such historical works.