

# In a sentence on criminals for their bodies

[Education](#), [Teaching](#)



In the 18th and 19th centuries there were very few doctors, they were expensive and the only people who could afford to call the doctor were the upper class and aristocratic. The patients would have the upper hand and dominancy, as there would be competition between doctors to satisfy the patient. They would do this by only dealing with the patients symptoms, rather than the illness in order to make them feel better. This was due to both a lack of knowledge, and wanting to earn the trust of the patient, so they would continue to use that particular doctors services. As the patients were more interested in their symptoms being fixed, the doctors did not feel the need to examine the patients, as this could be seen as a waste of time and was not a quick fix.

This symptom-based model of illness secured the continuance of patient dominance for the duration of this era.(Kaba and Sooriakumaran, 2018). explain in detail how dissection led to the practises now used in modern medicine. Cadaveric Dissection has played a huge part in influencing todays medical practices. By the scientific method of data collection (direct observation of the body structures), it is concluded that early anatomists founded the study of anatomy.

(reference). Dissection aided anatomists to gain a better understanding of the human body, and to be informed of the locations of structures in the body, and how they worked(Mitchell et al., 2011). Anatomical knowledge in Britain and Europe in the late medieval period was predominantly based on manuscripts from medieval Italy and classical Greece, the infrequent dissection of a convicted criminal, or the dissection of an animal. Although printed anatomical books from Greece and Italy become more available in <https://assignbuster.com/in-a-sentence-on-criminals-for-their-bodies/>

the 17th century, as judges could pass a sentence on criminals for their bodies to be dissected after hanging(Mitchell et al.

, 2011). In the 19th century, the main characteristic of medicine was to correlate discoveries in the laboratory and the autopsy room, with the perception made at the patients bedside(online library. wiley, 2005).

Private Anatomy schools in the 19th century thrived as the primary source of income for anatomists was the teaching(Mitchell et al., 2011). Although there was a huge lack in available cadavers for dissection and the amount did not meet the demand necessary for the schools.