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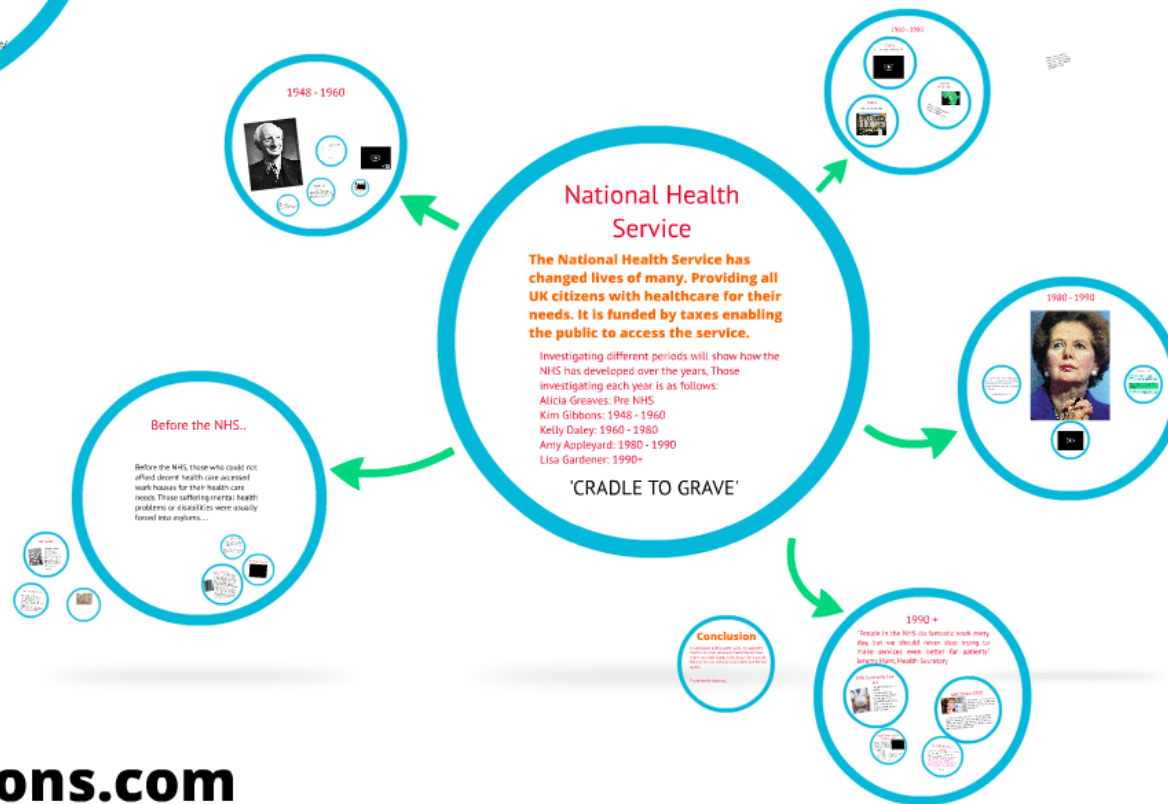
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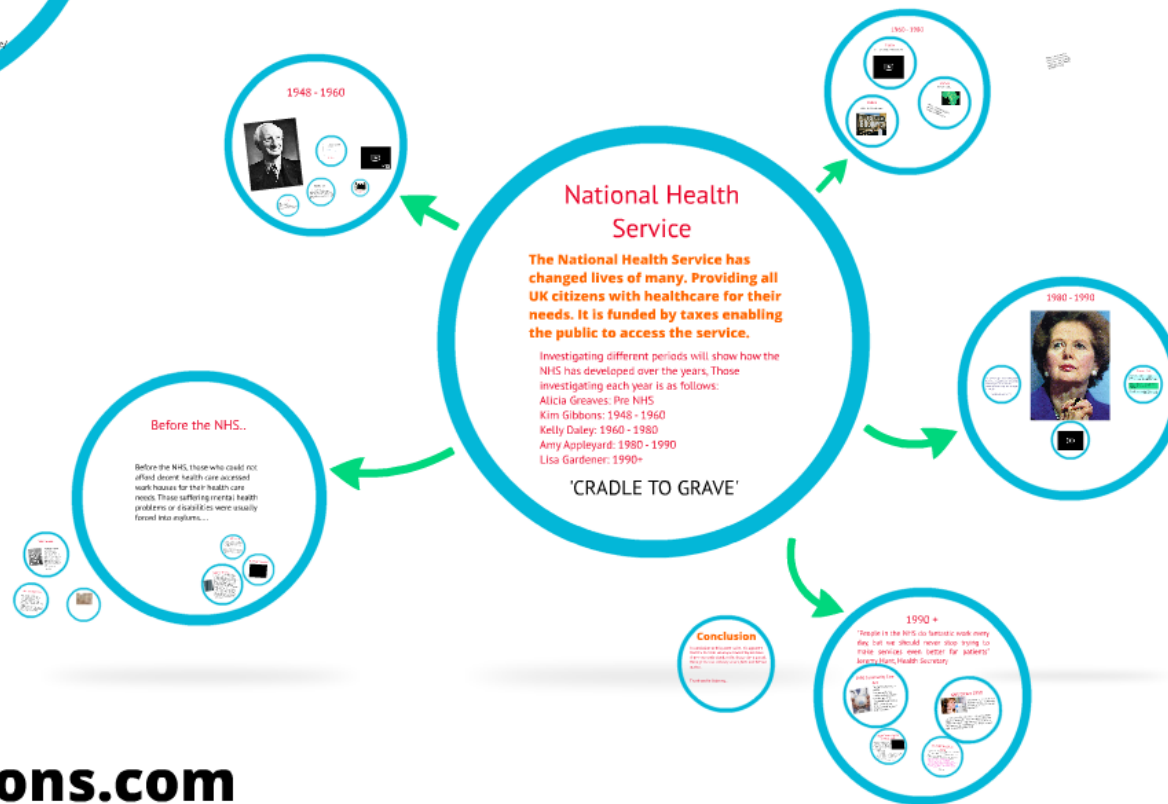
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National Health Service

The National Health Service has changed lives of many. Providing all UK citizens with healthcare for their needs. It is funded by taxes enabling the public to access the service.

Investigating different periods will show how the NHS has developed over the years, Those investigating each year is as follows:

Alicia Greaves: Pre NHS

Kim Gibbons: 1948 - 1960

Kelly Daley: 1960 - 1980

Amy Appleyard: 1980 - 1990

Lisa Gardener: 1990+

'CRADLE TO GRAVE'

Before the NHS..

Before the NHS, those who could not afford decent health care accessed work houses for their health care needs. Those suffering mental health problems or disabilities were usually forced into asylums....

Workhouses



Conditions inside the workhouse were deliberately harsh. Families were split and housed in different parts. Made to wear a uniform. Diet was monotonous. People had to leave their homes. Strict rules and regulations.

New Poor Law

The New Poor Law (1834) was designed to reduce the cost of caring for the poor by imposing a system of 'less eligibility' where conditions in the workhouse had to be less attractive than the lowest paid work in the community. This led to many people being housed into unions and to build a workhouse (or 'pauper's hospital').



"Lunatic" Asylums

In the 18th century, the term 'lunatic' was used to describe people with mental health problems. Asylums were places where they were kept, often in very poor conditions. Some asylums were run by the state, while others were run by private individuals.

Controversies...



In the first half of the 19th century, asylums (or 'mental hospitals') became testing grounds for controversial treatments such as electroconvulsive therapy (ECT) and lobotomy. These methods helped some patients function again, but they were also harmful. Such therapies became widely used because doctors and nurses wanted to offer patients cutting-edge treatment. ECT and lobotomy, however, reinforced an old and persistent image of asylums as intimidating places of last resort.

Broadmoor Hospital



The New Poor Law

The new poor law (1834) was introduced to reduce the cost of looking after the poor, prevent "scroungers" and impose a system which would be the same across the country.

Parishes were grouped into unions and each union had to build a workhouse (if they didn't already have one).

Workhouses



Conditions inside the workhouse were deliberately harsh. Families were split and housed in different parts. Made to wear a uniform. Diet was monotonous. People had to leave their homes. Strict rules and regulations.



"Lunatic" Asylums

Victorian asylums haunt the history of psychiatry, hailed as places of refuge for some of society's supposedly most vulnerable men and women. Later re-named mental hospitals they earned a reputation as dehumanising, prison-like institutions.

Asylum physicians' exaggerated claims of curing 'lunacy' by moral treatment and by 1890 the majority of patients left only in coffins. Old techniques returned - straitjackets, seclusion and sedative drugs such as bromides were used on unruly patients.