

Florence Nightingale: The Lady with the Lamp

Step into the shoes of a pioneer: Discover how one person's dedication changed the world of medicine forever!

- Florence Nightingale travelled to the Barrack Hospital in Scutari in 1854, where she discovered that the lack of clean water and fresh air was causing many soldiers to become ill.
- She insisted on scrubbing the hospital floors, washing bedsheets, and ensuring patients had nutritious food, which significantly lowered the death rate.
- At night, Florence would walk through the dark, cold corridors carrying a small lamp to check on the wounded soldiers, earning her the famous nickname, 'The Lady with the Lamp'.
- After the war, she founded the Nightingale Training School for Nurses at St Thomas' Hospital, setting the standard for professional nursing education.
- Florence Nightingale's emphasis on cleanliness and organisation serves as the foundation for the hospital hygiene protocols we rely on today.

Did you know? Did you know? Florence Nightingale was a brilliant mathematician! She used 'rose diagrams' to show how many soldiers were dying from poor hospital conditions compared to battle wounds. Her data was so convincing that it forced the government to improve hospital standards across the country.

Key vocabulary: Scutari · Sanitation · Hygiene · Statistics · Pioneer · Compassion