

WHAT'S UP DOC?

WHAT'S THE PROBLEM	WHAT'S THE SOLUTION
<p>Case 91 defending the Home Front : Gas had been used in the Great War and although there was a treaty saying that it could only be used in retaliation, the British Government didn't trust the enemy.</p>	
<p>Duel in the Desert : There was no effective treatment for infection caused by bacteria until...</p>	
<p>The distance men travelled away from their bases, especially in the Western Desert meant that if they were wounded men could die from shock and loss of blood.</p>	
<p>Head through to D-Day: You will see that Lance-Corporal of the 2nd Battalion Essex Regiment has a shell dressing on his arm to stop bleeding, but he could still go into shock.</p>	
<p>Pass the paddy field for the next solution: Getting medial and food supplies to soldiers was often difficult in muddy conditions.</p>	
<p>Head over the bridge: Prisoners of War working on the Burma Thailand Railway would get ulcers on their legs as a result of malnutrition aggravated the sharp bamboo. Listen for the solution.</p>	
<p>Case 108: Water, especially in the jungle was often unhealthy causing dysentery and severe stomach upsets.</p>	
<p>Nutritious food is important to staying healthy, but in the jungle supplies dropped by air could not be guaranteed to land by soldiers. Look for the solution.</p>	
<p>If malaria was not treated quickly it would take up to five months to recover. Convalescence could be reduced to three weeks by...</p>	

Which medical solution do you think had the greatest benefit to soldiers and why?
