

Table demonstrating the social and scientific changes between the 18th and 21st Centuries with the UK which have led to the development of personal health and public health services

Introduction to Table

This table demonstrates the range of social and scientific changes in events, legislation and documentation affecting personal and public health services between the 18th and 21st Centuries. The lists are not definitive but provide a focus upon the broad scope of developments. The table is divided into two main areas defined in **blue text** and *italic font* for changes in **Personal Health Services** and **Red regular font** for changes in **Public Health services**. Sometimes the columns are collapsed in each area, just for ease of presentation and there is no significance attached to this style. The date column represents the particular examples highlighted.

Definitions

The following definitions will help to read the table:

An Act:

An Act of Parliament is a statute (commonly called a law) enacted as primary legislation by a national or sub-national parliament. Acts are Acts of Parliament which have been given Royal Assent.

A Draft Act:

A draft Act of Parliament is known as a Bill

A Bill:

A draft piece of legislation is called a Bill that is still going through the parliamentary process. When a Bill is passed by parliament it becomes an Act and part of statute law. There are two types of Bill and Act, public and private. Public Acts apply to the whole of the UK or a number of its constituent countries - England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. Private Acts are local and personal in their effect, giving special powers to bodies such as local authorities or making exceptions to the law in particular geographic areas. In territories within the Westminster system, most Bills that have any possibility of becoming law are introduced into parliament by the government. This will usually happen following the publication of a "white paper", setting out the issues and the way in which the proposed new law is intended to deal with them. A Bill may also be introduced into parliament without formal government backing; this is known as a private member's bill.

Date/Year	Personal Health			Public Health		
	Context	Policy/Reports/ Discoveries	Change	Context	Policy/Reports/ Discoveries	Change
1723-1753				<p>Death amongst poor children, decades of severe epidemics / Gin Craze disastrous: approx 7 gallons of gin per adult consumed each year</p> <p>Disease caused by miasma – emanations from decaying human wastes</p>	<p>(Early Elizabethan Poor Laws) Workhouse Test Act 1723</p> <p>John Pringle's "Sanitary Idea" 1742</p> <p>James Lind Treatise on Scurvy 1753</p>	<p>A system of outdoor relief established for able bodied, although no established framework for matters of public health and disease</p> <p>Citrus fruits described as effective prevention against scurvy</p>
1768-1775	Care of the vulnerable & sick, nursing care in the union workhouse was invariably in the hands of female inmates who would often not be able to read	<p><i>Cavendish isolated hydrogen in (1768) as well as the discoveries of nitrogen (1772) and oxygen (1774).</i></p> <p>Thomas Gilbert 1782 established Poor Houses Act solely for aged and infirm</p>	<p>Parochial workhouses with grants for parish poor with infirmary room for the care of sick inmates. Poor Law Unions obliged to employ qualified medical officers</p>	<p>The prohibition of the shipment of slaves in British ships or to British colonies was rapidly followed by the Slave Trade Act</p>	<p>The Crappers WC was invented in 1775</p> <p>Percival Pott links scrotal cancer with chimney sweeping 1775</p>	<p>Edward Jenner gave the first vaccination against smallpox in 1783</p> <p>The first cancer associated with an occupational exposure</p>

1796					Jenner initiates vaccination with smallpox vaccine	James Phipps immunised with cowpox virus
1816-1824		Stethoscope in 1816 First description of Parkinson's Disease 1817 The first human to human blood transfusion was carried 1819	Although it wasn't until 1840 that the first successful whole blood transfusion to treat hemophilia was undertaken.	Association for the abolition of the Slave Trade was formed in 1787	Slave Trade Act in 1824.	
1832/1834	Hospitals were based on volunteer contributions. The word hospital simply indicating the institution's "hospitality" to those less fortunate.	Anatomy Act 1832 Early hospitals were developed 1834	Unclaimed bodies of dead to go to medical school for dissection In the early years some medical officers even took on the post without payment	Cholera arrives in Europe	New Poor Law 1832	
1842-1847	Saw the start of the 'Hungry 40s', beginning with a trade depression. Industrial workers feared the workhouse which they called the Poor Law 'Bastilles'. First Report of the Royal Commission on the State of Large Towns and Populous District 1842 The Health of Towns Association is established to put pressure on the government to bring about sanitary reform Edwin Chadwick publishes his Report 1847 Chadwick on Sanitary Conditions of the Labouring Population of Great Britain Simmelweiss shows prevention of child birth fever 1847 By medical attendants washing their hands with chloride of lime					

<p>1848/59 1853/60</p>	<p>Crimean War 1853-56</p> <p>Before 1863, not a single trained nurse existed in any workhouse infirmary outside London</p>	<p><i>John Simon as the First Medical Officer to the General Board of Health 1848</i></p> <p><i>The Lancet began a series of detailed reports about conditions in London's workhouse infirmaries.</i></p> <p><i>Florence Nightingale reforms of nursing practice 1854</i></p>	<p>Pressure began for improvements in workhouse medical care by Joseph Rogers, medical officer (and severe critic) of the Strand workhouse,</p> <p>Nightingale's reforms reduce death rates of soldiers in Crimean War</p>	<p>The Metropolitan Sanitary Association is established to campaign for adequate public health provision for London (not covered by the Public Health Act of 1848).</p> <p>Britain suffers another outbreak of cholera. 10,000 people die in three months in London alone.</p> <p>Vaccinations were made compulsory although no one was given the power to enforce them.</p>	<p>The Public Health Act 1848 establishing a Central Board of Health, although it was abolished 10 years later</p> <p>John Snow publishes On the Mode of Communication of Cholera 1849</p> <p>Nuisances Removal and Diseases Prevention Consolidation and Amendment 1855</p> <p>The Burial Act 1859</p>	<p>The Act also encouraged local Boards of Health to be set up to appoint a Medical Officer, provide sewers, inspect lodging houses and check food which was offered for sale.</p> <p>The Morning Chronicle begins a series of letters and articles looking at the issue of sanitary reform. These are published daily until the end of 1850.</p> <p>An Act more effectively to prevent Danger to the Public Health from Places of Burial</p>
--	---	--	--	--	---	---

1860s				<p>Henri Dunant found the Red Cross 1864</p> <p>The Factory Act 1864: This made unhealthy conditions in factories illegal.</p> <p>The Sanitary Act 1866: This made local authorities responsible for sewers, water and street cleaning</p> <p>Metropolitan Poor Act 1867: Population of London began to spiral out of control, driving the city limits ever further outward</p> <p>Expansion of towns imposed complex sanitary discipline upon inhabitants and local authorities alike</p> <p>Required London workhouses to locate their hospital facilities on separate sites from the workhouse.</p> <p>Asylums Board took over the provision of care for the sick poor across the whole of the capital.</p> <p>Metropolitan Poor Act 1867: This Act was a means by which finance could be raised for building larger infirmaries</p> <p>Metropolitan Streets Act 1867: An Act for regulating the Traffic in the Metropolis, and for making Provision for the greater Security of Persons passing through the streets, and for other purposes.</p>		
1869	Standards in Nursing care began	<i>The Evelina Children's Hospital was opened</i>	Providing Southwark with			Guy's was the first hospital in

	to improve		the most up-to-date child care facilities.			London to adopt Lister's antiseptic methods
1870-89	<p>Pasteur devises the process for killing bacteria in milk</p> <p>Vaccinations Act Ensured that the previous Vaccinations Act was obeyed.</p> <p>Pensions Commutation Act: Extended the provisions of the Pension Commutation Acts 1869 and 1870, to certain Public Civil Officers, and to consolidate and amend the said Acts.</p> <p>Dogs Act: Provided further protection against dogs.</p> <p>1875:</p> <p>Artisans Dwelling Act: This made the house owners responsible for keeping their properties in good order and gave local authorities the right to buy and demolish slums if they were not improved.</p> <p>Public Health Act: This brought together a range of Acts covering sewerage and drains, water supply, housing and disease. Local authorities had to appoint Medical Officers in charge of public health. Local sanitary inspectors were appointed to look after slaughterhouses and prevent contaminated food being sold. Local authorities were ordered to cover sewers, keep them in good condition, supply fresh water to their citizens, collect rubbish and provide street lighting.</p> <p>Koch discovers tuberculosis bacillus 1882 Other diseases and their causes subsequently discovered including cholera, diphtheria and pneumonia</p> <p>The Infectious Disease (Notification) Act 1889</p>					
1894-99	<p>Notice of Accidents Act: An Act for providing notice of and inquiry into accidents occurring in certain employments and industries</p>					

	<p>Cleansing of Persons Act: An Act to permit Local Authorities to provide cleansing and disinfection for persons infested with vermin.</p> <p>Inebriates Act: An Act to provide for the treatment of habitual inebriates</p> <p>London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine founded 1899</p>					
1902-05	A Central Midwives Board was formed to set the standards that midwives would have to work to.	1902 Midwives Act:	This Act made it law that all midwives should be trained and registered.	Towns were now expected to form committees to help the unemployed find jobs.	1905 Unemployed Workmen Act:	This led to labour exchanges opening up in some parts of the country and it was their task to ensure that the unemployed knew if and when work was available
1906-07	The annual report received by the Chief Medical Officer clearly showed the lack of good health amongst children from poor backgrounds.	1907 Education (Administrative Provisions) Act	This Act introduced a schools medical service. School children were to be medically inspected on a regular basis and minor ailments were to be treated.	Up to this Act, the provision of school meals had been haphazard and many schools relied on voluntary work to provide meals to children from poor backgrounds.	1906: Education (Provision of Meals) Act	This Act gave local authorities the right to assist those providing voluntary meals services to schools
1909-11	In some industries where there was a history of	1911 National Insurance Act	All those who worked and earned less than	This Act forbade the building of any more back-to-back	1909 Town Planning Act	Local authorities had to prepare schemes of town

	unemployment among certain tradesmen, men who became unemployed could draw money from the scheme when they became unemployed	<i>Maternity and Child Welfare Act 1918</i>	£160 a year, had to join a compulsory insurance scheme. If they fell ill, they received money as a result of the scheme so that the worker and his family were not too badly hindered by his illness/injury	houses – these had become almost symbolic of the poverty of industrial cities.	1913 Public Health (prevention & Treatment of Disease) Act	planning. Builders were now obligated to build homes to certain standards.
1919/28	Lack of advice to voluntary hospitals, which provided most of the medical training at the time until the MoH was established Brought together the medical and public health functions of central	<i>Ministry of Health Act 1919</i> <i>Blind Persons Act 1920</i> <i>Royal Commission on Lunacy and Mental Disorder</i> <i>National Health Insurance Act 1924</i> <i>Royal Commission on National Health Insurance 1926</i>	First steps towards a better organised health care system The co-ordinated emergency hospital service set up during	1918-19 Spanish Influenza pandemic	Ministry of Health established 1919 Housing Act 1919 Public Health (Tuberculosis) Act 1921 Marie Stopes establishes birth control clinic 1921 Poor Law (Consolidation)	It made improvements in areas such as adoption, tackling smoking, housing, public health, food and medicines Gave the Ministry of Health authority to approve the design of houses This act introduced a five

	government, and co-ordinate and supervise local health services in England and Wales.	<i>First Health White Paper in 1928</i>	World War II, further provided a blueprint for the National Health Service.	Between 1919 and 1939 over four million new homes were built, the majority on green fields	Act 1927 Flemming discovered the antibacterial effect of penicillin 1928 Housing Act 1930	year programme for the clearance of slums in towns with designated Improvement Areas. Local authorities were forced to provide housing for those who lost their homes during slum clearance.
1930-1939	Designed around a central swimming pool which could be viewed from a self-service cafeteria. There was a theatre, crèche, and meeting rooms. The aim was to provide an environment in which health could be both cultivated and observed. Members were also entitled to contraceptive advice, ante-natal	<i>Mental Treatment Act 1930</i> <i>Pioneering Peckham Health Centre 1935</i> <i>Emergency medical Service established</i>	A new form of community health and well being through the development of a 'family club', which wasn't simply for the sick. Condition of membership was that families agreed to a periodic 'overhaul' within the centre's specially equipped laboratory.	By 1919, more tobacco was sold as cigarettes than in any other form of tobacco.. At first only men smoked cigarettes and their consumption rose steadily until 1945, when it peaked at 12 manufactured cigarettes per adult male per day.	Poor Law Act 1930 Public Health Act 1936 Publication by Dr Muller of link between cigarette smoking and lung cancer 1939	

	and post-natal care, infant welfare, sex education, and careers advice	1939 <i>Cancer Act 1939</i>				
1940-49	<p>The right to medical treatment for everyone under a new national health service was first proposed</p> <p>Long-held ideal that good healthcare should be available to all, regardless of wealth</p> <p>The health service would be available to all and financed entirely from taxation, which means that people pay into it according to their means.</p>	<p><i>The Beveridge Report The Social Insurance and Allied Services report 1942</i></p> <p><i>National Health Service Act in 1946</i></p> <p><i>The NHS is born on 5th July 1948</i></p> <p><i>Children Act 1948</i></p> <p><i>1949 – powers to introduce prescription charges</i></p> <p><i>Framingham Study on heart disease 1959</i></p>	<p>These proposals were followed by the publication of the NHS Act</p> <p>The first time hospitals, doctors, nurses, pharmacists, opticians and dentists are brought together under one umbrella organisation that is free for all at the point of delivery</p>	<p>1940/1 Clause in a Public Health Act gave local authorities the power to immunise Local authorities, spurred by Wilson Jameson, launched a major campaign in the UK for whooping cough, tetanus and polio. As new vaccines were introduced, each was usually given three times; the schedule for infants became increasingly complex until 'triple' vaccines improved matters.</p> <p>Foods fortified with various vitamins USA & Britain add vitamins, calcium, iron etc to margarine and flour</p> <p>Fluoridation intervention trial 1945 Fluoridation of water to reduce dental caries</p> <p>Constitution of the World Health Organisation approved 1946</p> <p>John Bowlby Maternal Care and Mental Health (WHO) 1946 Was highly influential in causing widespread changes in the practices and prevalence of institutional care for infants and children, and in changing practices relating to the visiting of infants and small children in hospitals by parents.</p>		
1951-57	<i>Collings Report on general practice 1950</i>			Health education had been pursued	1950s, the diagnosis of	Messages were didactic and

	<p><i>Ceiling on NHS expenditure imposed 1951</i></p> <p><i>Bradbeer Committee appointed on internal administration of hospitals 1954</i></p> <p><i>Midwives Act 1951</i></p>			<p>during the years of war. The approach remained mass publicity on all fronts.</p> <p>Report on the mental health of homeless children in post-war Europe</p>	<p>cancer of the breast and cervix.</p> <p>Watson and Crick discover DNA 1953</p> <p>BMRC formally accepted the causal connection between smoking and cancer in 1957</p>	<p>concentrated on the dangers in the home, infectious disease, accident prevention</p> <p>A clear link between smoking and lung cancer was established following Doll and Hill's research</p>
1950s-	<p>Before the second world war many drugs had no effect, for good or ill. Placebo prescribing was commonplace, with a reliance on the patient's faith.</p> <p>Penicillin and streptomycin were available when the NHS began but it was not known how they worked. Tetracyclines and</p>	<p><i>First decade of the NHS saw the discovery of an array of new and potent drugs</i></p> <p><i>1956: Guillebaud Report: Cost of the National Health Service</i></p> <p><i>Jameson Report on Field of Work, Training and Recruitment of Health Visitors</i></p>	<p>Chloramphenicol was isolated and worked in typhus and typhoid</p> <p>Chlorpromazine was introduced in 1952 for the treatment of psychiatric illness.</p> <p>In 1956: A variant of penicillin, penicillin V,</p>	<p>Before this programme, cases of polio could climb as high as 8,000 in epidemic years, with cases of diphtheria as high as 70,000, leading to 5,000 deaths.</p> <p>Spread of hepatitis associated with the reuse of syringes</p>	<p>Introduction of the polio 1954 and diphtheria vaccine was a key part of the NHS's plans in 1958</p> <p>WHO launches Eradication of Smallpox Program 1958</p>	<p>One of the primary aims of the NHS is to promote good health, not simply to treat illness</p>

	cortisone were not available on GP prescription until 1954/5 when industrial-scale production facilities had been created.	<p><i>Medical Act</i></p> <p><i>Dentists Act</i></p> <p><i>Optician Act 1958</i></p> <p><i>Mental Health Act 1959</i></p>	became available for oral use			
1960s	<p><i>First UK transplant takes place at Edinburgh Royal Infirmary</i></p> <p><i>Platt Report -Joint Working Party on the Medical Staffing Structure in the Hospital Service 1961</i></p> <p><i>By 1962 his of a low-friction hip replacement, becomes a practical reality</i></p> <p><i>In 1958, hip replacements were so unusual that the surgeon who invented them asked patients to agree to return them post-mortem.</i></p> <p><i>Improvements in total hip replacements by Charnley,</i></p> <p><i>The NHS now carries out 1,000 of these hip replacements every week.</i></p> <p><i>Enoch Powell's plan for the development of District General Hospitals</i></p> <p><i>Health and Welfare: The Development of Community Care Nursing Homes Act 1963</i></p> <p><i>Prescription Charges abolished 1965</i></p> <p><i>A Charter for Family Doctors 1965</i></p>			<p>The contraceptive pill was hailed as a breakthrough of the 20th Century</p> <p>Between 1962 and 1969, the number of women taking the Pill rose dramatically, from approximately 50,000 to 1m.</p> <p>Seatbelts for motor vehicles show developments in injury control 1960s</p> <p>US Surgeon General's report Smoking and Health 1964</p> <p>Bradford Hill publishes criteria for epidemiological assessment of the cause of disease 1965</p> <p>The Abortion Act 1967</p> <p>Made abortion legal up to 28 weeks if carried out by a registered physician and if two other doctors agreed that the termination was in the best mental and physical interests of the woman</p> <p>Health Services and Public Health Act 1968</p>		

	<p>New GP Contract 1966 Salmon Report on Nursing 1966</p> <p>Ross - The first UK heart transplant patient in 1968 Heart transplant only survived 46 days. The procedure is now routine enough for two dozen to be carried out in the same period</p> <p>1968: Seebohm Report on Social Services Prescription charges re-introduced Ministry of health and Ministry of Social Security joined to form DHSS</p>	
1970s	<p>Hospital Advisory Service established 1970</p> <p>Chronically Sick and Disabled Persons Act 1970</p> <p>"Better services for the mentally handicapped" 1971 National Health Service Reorganisation 1971 Briggs Report on Nursing 1972 National Health Service Reorganisation Act 1973</p> <p>1974: Establishment of Regional Health Authorities and Area Health Authorities Ambulance Services become part of the NHS Health Ombudsman Community Health Councils</p> <p>1975 Nursing Homes Act The Separation of private practice from NHS Hospitals</p>	<p>Yaws largely eliminated by massive treatment programs with penicillin 1970</p> <p>Lalonde Report, launches a worldwide effort for health promotion 1974 WHO launches Expanded program of Immunisation to protect all children of the world from six diseases 1974</p> <p>Swine flu outbreak in USA (only 1 confirmed death) 1976</p> <p>1977 WHO declared worldwide eradication of smallpox WHO Resolution "Health for All by the year 2000" Black Report in 1977 by David Ennals, Then secretary of state, aimed to investigate the inequality of healthcare that still exists despite the foundation of the NHS</p>

	<p>1976 <i>Resource Allocation Working Party (RAWP)</i> <i>Health Services Act</i> <i>"Priorities for health and personal social services in England"</i></p> <p>1977 <i>National Health Services Act</i></p> <p>1978 <i>The first test-tube baby</i> <i>6,000 test-tube babies are now born here annually.</i></p> <p>1979 <i>New consultant contract</i> <i>"Patients First"</i> <i>Nurse, Midwives and Health Visitors Act</i> <i>Royal Commission on the National Health Service</i></p>	<p>Alma Ata declaration to protect and promote the health of all the people of the world through primary health care 1978</p>
1980s	<p><i>Health Service Act 1980</i> <i>Care in the Community 1980</i></p> <p><i>Abolition of health authorities and restructuring of district health authorities 1982</i> <i>United Kingdom Central Council for Nursing, Midwifery and Health Visiting established 1982</i></p> <p><i>Mental Health Act 1983</i> <i>Griffiths Report – NHS general management 1983</i> <i>With general managers appointed throughout the NHS by 1984</i></p> <p>1985: <i>Project 2000 transforms nursing education</i></p>	<p>Isolation then culture of the human immunodeficiency virus 1983</p> <p>The Ottawa Charter for Health Promotion 1986</p> <p>Whitehead Report in 1987</p> <p>The breast-screening programme introduced in 1988 Now saves the lives of 1,400 women a year.</p>

	<p>QALYs 90 Family Practitioner Committee in England and 8 in Wales become autonomous authorities Hospital Complaints Procedure Act</p> <p>1986: NHS Management Board established Crown immunity from the NHS in respect of food and health and safety legislation removed Health and Social Service Journal becomes Health Service Journal Cumberlege Report -Neighbourhood nursing Primary health care - an agenda for discussion National Health Service (Amendment) Act A National Strategic Framework for Information Management in the Hospital and Community Health Services</p> <p>1987: Disablement Services Authority established as a special health authority Hospital Episode Statistics (HES) introduced, based on finished consultant inpatient episodes Promoting better health Access to Medical Reports Act</p> <p>1988: Department of Health and the Department of Social Security split Charges for eye tests and dental check-ups Community Health Councils (Access to Information) Act Health and Medicines Act</p>	
--	---	--

	<p>1989 <i>Children Act</i> <i>Working for Patients: The Health Service Caring for the 1990's</i> <i>Caring for People: Community Care in the Next Decade and Beyond</i></p>	
1990s	<p><i>National Health Service and Community Care Act 1990</i> <i>Access to Health Records Act 1990</i></p> <p>1991: <i>Establishment of 57 NHS Trusts (more in waves over 5 years), eventually 270, with boards of executive and non-executive directors</i> <i>Reconfiguration of district health authorities as health authorities</i> <i>GP Fundholding - 306 practices</i> <i>Patients Charter</i> <i>Abolition of family practitioner committees: establishment of family health services authorities</i> <i>Purchaser/provider split</i></p> <p><i>Tomlinson report on London hospitals 1992</i></p> <p><i>Calman report: Hospital doctors' training for the future 1993</i></p> <p><i>Developing NHS Purchasing and GP Fundholding 1994</i></p> <p>1995: <i>Towards a Primary Care Led NHS</i> <i>Health Authorities Act</i> <i>A Policy Framework for Commissioning Cancer Services</i></p>	<p>Decline in infant death syndrome following educational campaigns about unsafe sleeping positions 1990s</p> <p>Cochrane Collaboration established to undertake systematic reviews of all aspects of health care 1993</p> <p>Jakarta Declaration – re-affirming Ottawa Charter 1997</p> <p>Acheson Report in 1998</p> <p>WHO launches global tobacco-free initiatives 1999</p>

	<p>1996:</p> <p><i>Choice and opportunity</i> <i>Health Service Commissioners (Amendment) Act</i> <i>Community Care (Direct Payments) Act</i> <i>The National Health Service: A Service with Ambitions</i> <i>Primary Care: Delivering the Future</i> <i>Community Fundholding</i> <i>Reorganization of regional health authorities to reduce numbers from 14 to 8 regions.</i> <i>Abolition of Family Health Service Authorities and incorporation of their responsibilities into those of health authorities</i></p> <p>1997:</p> <p><i>The new NHS - Modern, Dependable</i> <i>NHS (Primary Care) Act</i> <i>National Health Service (Private Finance) Act</i></p> <p>1998:</p> <p><i>Scotland Act</i> <i>Government of Wales Act</i> <i>Information for Health. An Information Strategy for the Modern NHS. 1998- 2005</i> <i>A First Class Service: Quality in the New NHS</i> <i>Modernising Social Services</i> <i>Abolition of GP Fundholding</i> <i>The introduction of NHS Direct in 1998 -</i> <i>Pioneering alternative to GP services that currently handles more 500,000 calls a month.</i></p>	
--	--	--

	<p>1999: <u>Health Act</u> <i>Saving Lives: Our Healthier Nation</i> <i>Primary Care Groups (481)</i> <i>Clinical Standards Board for Scotland</i> <i>National Institute for Clinical Excellence</i> <i>Commission for Health Improvement</i> <i>Walk-in NHS Centres</i> <i>National framework for mental health services</i> <i>Devolution of power to Scotland and Wales</i></p>	
2000	<p>2000 <i>The NHS Plan</i> <i>National Service Frameworks</i> <i>Abolition of the NHS Executive</i> <i>Primary Care Trusts (first wave) - eventually to reach 300</i></p> <p>2001 <i>Bristol Royal Infirmary report</i> <i>Shifting the Balance of Power</i> <i>Health and Social Care Act</i></p> <p>2002 <i>Wanless report: Securing Our Future Health: Taking a Long-Term View</i> <i>National Health Service Reform and Health Care Professions Act</i> <i>Delivering the NHS Plan</i> <i>Abolition of NHS regional offices</i> <i>Reorganisation of health authorities, from 96 to 28 strategic health authorities in England,</i></p>	<p>2000: WHO announces elimination of polio from the Western Pacific Region United Nations Millennium Goals – for improvements in health, education, environmental sustainability and reduced poverty</p> <p>2001 Human Genome project completed Anthrax spread across US mail system</p> <p>2003 Severe Acute respiratory Syndrome (SARS) Health Protection Agency Act</p> <p>2005 Preparations for pandemic influenza accelerate Health Protection in the 21st Century - Understanding the Burden of Disease</p>

<p><i>Patient advisory and liaison services</i> <i>Commission for Patient and Public Involvement in Health</i></p> <p>2003 <i>Community Health Councils abolished</i> <i>NHS Modernisation Agency</i> <i>Regional Directorates of Health and Social Care abolished</i> <i>The Health and Social Care Bill was introduced into Parliament on 15 November 2007.</i> <i>Building on the Best; Choice, Responsiveness and Equity in the NHS</i> <i>Health and Social Care (Community Health and Standards) Act</i></p> <p>2004 <i>NHS Improvement Plan</i> <i>Draft Mental Health Bill</i> <i>The NHS Improvement Plan : Putting people at the heart of public services</i> <i>Patients Forums</i> <i>Commission for Healthcare Audit and Inspection</i> <i>First wave Foundation Trusts established</i> <i>Patient Choice Pilots: All patients waiting longer than six months for an operation are given a choice of an alternative place of treatment.</i></p> <p>2005 <i>A Patient-led NHS</i> <i>Healthcare reform in England, Update and next steps.</i> <i>Modernisation Agency replaced by NHS Institute for Improvement and Innovation.</i> <i>Department of Health - Treatment Centres</i> <i>Department of Health - Direct Payments</i></p> <p>2006</p>	<p>2006 Health Act 2006 The Health Act 2006 received the Royal Assent on 19 July 2006. It is an Act to make provision for the prohibition of smoking in certain premises, places and vehicles</p> <p>2007 The Local Government and Public Involvement in Health Act 2007</p> <p>2008 Post-2010 strategic review of health inequalities (the Marmot Review)</p> <p>2009 The Health Bill 2009 Proposes measures to improve the quality of NHS care, the performance of NHS services, and to improve public health.</p> <p>Tackling health inequalities: 10 years on 2009</p> <p>Statement on Swine Flu</p> <p>First step towards Swine Flu vaccine prototype achieved - The first step towards producing a European prototype of a swine flu vaccine has been achieved by the Health Protection Agency (HPA)</p>
--	--

	<p><i>Our Health, Our Care, Our Say</i> <i>Supporting people with long term conditions to Self Care</i> <i>Department of Health - Payment by Results National tariff</i></p> <p><i>2006/07</i> <i>Strategic Health Authorities reduced from 28 to 9</i> <i>PCTs reduced to 151</i> <i>Supporting practice-based commissioning in 2006/07 by determining weighted capitation shares at practice level</i></p> <p><i>2007:</i> <i>The first year since 1993 when major reform was not proposed or implemented - though it was the year when many earlier reforms began to bite.</i> <i>Our NHS Our Future Darzi Report</i> <i>Mental Health Act 2007</i></p> <p><i>2008</i> <i>The Health and Social Care Act 2008 received Royal assent on 22 July 2008</i> - It contains significant measures to modernise and integrate health and social care. <i>NHS complaints system reformed again. Healthcare Commission replaced by Care Quality Commission.</i> <i>Putting people First – Transforming Adult Social Care</i></p>	
--	--	--

Sources

Puncheon, D, Guest, C, Melzer, D, Muir Gray J.A. (2008) *Oxford Handbook for Public Health Practice* Oxford University Press

<http://www.sochealth.co.uk/news/NHSreform.htm>

<http://www.history.ac.uk/ihr/Focus/Medical/epihardy.html>

<http://www.historyworld.net/articles/articles.asp?aid=yaby&pid=100&title=Hospitals,%20clinics%20and%20asylums&type=article&from=index&back=/index/indexsearch.asp%3Findexsearch%3Dhealth%20services>

<http://www.cancerscreening.nhs.uk/breastscreen/index.html#save>

<http://www.dh.gov.uk/en/Publichealth/Healthinequalities/index.htm>

http://www.dh.gov.uk/en/Publicationsandstatistics/Publications/DH_4122399