



A highly organized system was put in place to move wounded men quickly off the battlefield. They were sent to aid stations, then field hospitals, and, if necessary, to evacuation and base hospitals where they received successively more complex levels of care.



Medical belt



Doctors developed new antiseptics and liberally administered tetanus antitoxins in an attempt to prevent infections.

"A war benefits medicine more than it benefits anybody else. It's terrible, of course, but true."
-Dr. Mary Merritt Crawford, surgeon at the American Hospital in France, about 1919

MEDICINE AND WAR



Before millions of recruits were sent to France, military physicians evaluated their health and physical condition, providing the basis for the nation's first comprehensive health assessment.

Many soldiers were killed in the horrific fighting, often by exploding artillery shells. But the desperate needs—and sheer number—of those who survived their wounds or gas attacks inspired innovations in trauma care, medical evacuation strategies, surgical and nursing procedures, and rehabilitation practices.



From *Laradologie en guerre* by Marie Curie

The Hertz compass—used in combination with x-ray images—helped surgeons locate and remove shrapnel.



Many of those who survived underwent new types of physical and occupational therapy in order to return them to "usefulness." Stateside, the government established a system of special veterans hospitals that in 1921 became part of a newly established Veterans Bureau.

Smithsonian

THE UNITED STATES
WORLD WAR ONE
CENTENNIAL COMMISSION

WORLD WAR I:
LESSONS AND LEGACIES

World War I: Lessons and Legacies is organized by the Smithsonian Institution Traveling Exhibition Service and the National Museum of American History, with funding from The United States World War I Centennial Commission and the Smithsonian Bicentennial Committee.

Images courtesy of the National Museum of American History unless otherwise indicated.

