

Q1. TWO FEATURES OVERVIEW

Feature	Feature 1	Feature 2
Front line trench	One key feature was it was the most dangerous part of the trench. For example, a soldier only spent 15% of his time there as they experienced dangers such as shelling, gas and also machine gun fire (if they put their head above the parapet)	A second key feature was there were protective features of a trench. For example, a dugout to shelter in during shelling and sandbags to help stop bullets.
Support line trench	One key feature of the support trench was that it was behind the front line trench. It was 80m behind and soldiers spent 10% of their time there.	A second key feature was that it was more protected than the front line. For example, soldiers could retreat their during heavy attacks and get basic first aid in the dugouts.
Reserve trench	One key feature of the reserve trench was that it was less dangerous than the other trench areas. For example, it was 100m behind the support line therefore men spent 30% of their time there and had less chance of being injured.	A second key feature of was it contained support for the front line. For example, during a heavy attack the reserve troops could be mobilised to go and support the front line, especially if an enemy had taken it.
Stretcher bearers	One key feature of a stretcher bearer was that it was dangerous to go and retrieve soldiers. For example, they had to go at night to avoid machine gun fire and they could get stuck in the mud in No Man's Land.	A second key feature of a stretcher bearer was that it was difficult to retrieve the bodies. For example, the stretchers were very large and were difficult to get into and out of the trenches. They were difficult to carry across No Man's Land.
RAMC	One key feature of the RAMC was that they provided medical aid. For example, they provided 113,000 doctors, stretcher bearers and orderlies by 1918.	A second key feature was that a part of the RAMC was the field hospital. For example, at the Dressing stations where 150 wounded men could be treated e.g. at Hooge (1000 treated)
FANY	One key feature is that they were the first women's voluntary organisation to send women to the front. For example, 500 volunteered to help provide medical aid.	A second key feature was they helped with the ambulances. For example, they drove the ambulances, drove supplies to the frontline and set up mobile bath units and one unit ran the Calais ambulance unit
WW1 Surgeons	One key feature of some WW1 surgeons was those who specialised in brain surgery. For example, Cushing developed new techniques to use magnets to remove metal from the brain and his patients had a 71% chance of survival (compared to the usual 50%)	A further key feature of some WW1 surgeons was those who specialised in plastic surgery. For example, Giles created new techniques including skin grafts and jaw splints, which helped to replace and restore parts of the face that had been damaged.
Trench foot	One key feature of trench foot was that it caused gangrene and limb loss. For example, damp conditions meant that the feet would begin to rot and there were 12,000 cases in the army.	A second key feature was the solutions that they tried to prevent it. For example, they told soldiers to carry 3 pairs of socks and change them twice a day, told them to rub whale oil onto their feet and to stand on the duckboards.
Gas attacks	One key feature of gas attacks was that they could cause blindness and death. For example chlorine gas caused suffocation and phosgene did the same but within 2 days. Mustard gas caused internal and external blisters within 12 hours. 6000 men died from gas attacks.	A second key feature was the solutions that they tried to prevent the amount of injuries that it caused. For example, gas masks, gas warning bells and whistles and soaking cloth in urine.
Horse drawn ambulances	One key feature of the horse drawn ambulances was that there were not enough of them. For example, The Times newspaper led a campaign as there were not enough for the amount of men being injured, so 512 motor ambulances were sent to the frontline.	A second key feature was that they were not always effective. For example they were slow and also the bumpy roads which made soldier's injuries and blood loss worse.

Motor ambulances	One key feature of them was that they were not always effective. For example, there were only 512 and they often got stuck in mud which meant they still had to use horse drawn ambulances.	A second key feature of the motor ambulances is that they were driven by the RAMC or FANY. For example, the FANY ran the Calais unit with 22 drivers and 12 ambulances.
Chain of evacuation	One key feature of the chain of evacuation was there was an RAP (Regimental Aid Post). For example, it was 200m behind the frontline and it gave immediate first aid using a medical officer and stretcher bearers.	A further key feature was that there were dressing stations which provided short term medical care. For example, up to 150 could be treated for only a week there by 10 medical officers, stretcher bearers and nurses.
Dressing stations	One key feature was they were safer so they could provide better medical aid than the RAP. For example, the ADS was 400m from the RAP and the MDS was ½ mile away which meant that they were safe from shelling.	A further key feature was that they provided short term medical care. For example, up to 150 could be treated for only a week there by 10 medical officers, stretcher bearers and nurses.
Casualty Clearing Stations	One key feature of the CCS was they could treat more serious injuries and different types of injuries. For example, there were operating theatres, x-ray machines and wards.	A further key feature was that they could cope with a greater amount of casualties. For example, they could deal with up 1000 casualties and used a triage system to assess the wounded.
Base Hospitals	One key feature is that they were located far away from the fighting and the frontline. For example, they were located near the ports on the French coast as soldiers were transported by train or canal.	A further key feature was that they could treat more serious injuries and different types of injuries. For example, they could treat head wounds, had specialist wards and treated soldiers with gas poisoning.
Underground hospital at Arras	One key feature of the underground hospital is that it could provide treatment for a lot of men. For example, it had 700 spaces for stretchers to be used as beds and there was a waiting room for the injured.	A further key feature was that it was protected. For example, it was hidden in 800m of underground tunnels and it meant they could have electricity and a water supply.
Blood bank at Cambria	One key feature of the blood bank was that it helped to the British to prepare for the battles and possible injuries. For example, they stored 22 units of blood and by storing it then it meant the soldiers got the blood quicker if they did become injured, they didn't have to wait for it to arrive.	A further key feature was that the blood bank helped to reduce death rates at Cambria. For example, 11 of the 20 Canadians that were given the blood then survived.
Thomas splint	One key feature of the Thomas Splint was that it helped to keep the leg straight until the soldier arrived at the CCD. For example, it lessened blood loss, shock and gangrene.	A further key feature of the Thomas Splint was that it helped to reduce death rates due to leg wounds. For example, survival rates increased from 20% to 80% from this type of wound.
Mobile X-ray units	One key feature of the mobile x-ray units was it helped to reduce death rates. For example, the bullets and shrapnel would show up on the x-ray and by removing them there was less chance of casualties dying from infection.	A further key feature of the mobile x-ray units was that they were not always effective. For example, it took a long time to take an x-ray and the tubes overheated which meant they could only be used once an hour.
Blood transfusions	One key feature of blood transfusions was that they helped to reduce death from shock. For example, injured soldiers could get a transfusion at the CCS, a lot quicker than having to wait until they got to the Base Hospitals.	A further key feature is that blood transfusions became portable. For example, Keynes created a portable blood kit with specialist bottle which meant soldiers could have a transfusion on the front line.
Wound excision / debridement	One key feature of wound excision is it reduced the amount of deaths from infection. For example, by removing dead, damaged and infected tissue this meant that it did not spread to other parts of the body.	A further key feature was that it needed some further treatment after. For example, the wound needed to be stitched up and antiseptics would be used to kill infection.
Carrel-Dakin	One key feature of the Carrel-Dakin method was	A further key feature was that it needed to be used

method	that it treated gas gangrene. For example, carbolic lotion wasn't working on it but using sterilised salt solution did treat it.	quickly. For example, the solution only lasted 6 hours which was a problem if large numbers of soldiers needed treatment.
Plastic Surgery	One key feature of plastic surgery was that Gillies developed new techniques to replace parts of the face that were damaged. For example, skin grafts and jaw splints.	A further key feature was that a specialist hospital was set up for plastic surgery. For example, Queens Hospital Kent in 1917 which meant that it contributed to 12,000 plastic surgery operations during the war.
Brain surgery	One key feature of plastic surgery was the use of new surgical techniques which reduced death rates. For example, Cushing used magnets to remove metal from the brain and local anaesthetic to stop the brain from swelling which meant 71% of his patients survived compared to the usual 50%	A further key feature was that Cushing used observation to change some of the methods. For example, some CCS became brain specialist centres, patients now stayed at the CCS for 3 weeks after surgery and all head wounds were carefully examined.