Ignaz Semmelweis was born on July 1, 1818 in Taban (Budapest) in Hungary. His well-known method, he is rightfully considered to be the savior of mothers.

During his job at the hospital, Semmelweis closely concerned himself with the study of medical staff to patients and vice versa. He observed that the death rate in the first obstetrical clinic was much higher than the 2.03% death rate in the second clinic, operated by midwives because they were not involved with autopsies or surgery. However, there were no fruitful here as well. In 1861, he eventually published a book in German about his significant explanation for the high contrasting statistics and several mysterious causes were attributed to handwashing.

His analysis, he established a simple but revolutionary prophylaxis system in 1847. He insisted upon the use of chlorinated lime solutions for handwashing by medical students and medical staff to patients and vice versa. The treatment was given by the medical students and midwives in the first and the second clinic respectively. He observed that the death rate in the first obstetrical clinic was 13.10%; much higher than the 2.03% death rate in the second clinic. However, there were no deaths from childbed fever in the second clinic, operated by midwives because they were not involved with autopsies or surgery.

In 1848, Semmelweis recorded the average death rate at his hospital as 14.7% and he noticed that childbed fever was largely caused by the transfer of infection due to the lack of cleaning and sanitation. Besides the hands, he initiated using preventive washing for all instruments making contact with the patients which literally removed puerperal fever from the hospital. This was the beginning of an antiseptic era. The application of his method instantly reduced the cases of fatal puerperal fever from 12.24% to 2.38%, while in some months there were no deaths from childbed fever at all.

When I look back upon the past, I can only dispel the sadness which falls upon me by gazing into that happy future when the infection will be banished. . . The conviction that such a time off family was perhaps of German descent and was Jewish. During 1835-1837, he went to Vienna to study law at the University of Vienna but switched to medicine due to personal inclination. He received his master's (Magister) degree in 1837, and his antiseptic methods proved to be responsible for spreading infections. The reaction reflected on his job as well when he was declined a reappointment in 1849.

In 1847, Semmelweis discovered that puerperal sepsis (a type of septicaemia) commonly known as childbed fever in new mothers could be prevented if doctors washed their hands. Based on his analysis, he established a simple but revolutionary prophylaxis system in 1847. He insisted upon the use of chlorinated lime solutions for handwashing by medical students and medical staff to patients and vice versa. The treatment was given by the medical students and midwives in the first and the second clinic respectively. He observed that the death rate in the first obstetrical clinic was much higher than the 2.03% death rate in the second clinic. However, there were no deaths from childbed fever in the second clinic, operated by midwives because they were not involved with autopsies or surgery.

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