



Medicine

Merit Badge Workbook

This workbook can help you but you still need to read the merit badge pamphlet.

The work space provided for each requirement should be used by the Scout to make notes for discussing the item with his counselor, not for providing the full and complete answers. Each Scout must do each requirement.

No one may add or subtract from the official requirements found in **Boy Scout Requirements** (Pub. 33216 – SKU 34765).

The requirements were last issued or revised in 2010 • This workbook was updated in June 2012.

Scout's Name: _____ Unit: _____

Counselor's Name: _____ Counselor's Phone No.: _____

<http://www.USScouts.Org> • <http://www.MeritBadge.Org>

Please submit errors, omissions, comments or suggestions about this **workbook** to: Workbooks@USScouts.Org
Comments or suggestions for changes to the **requirements** for the **merit badge** should be sent to: Merit.Badge@Scouting.Org

1. Discuss with your counselor the influence that EIGHT of the following people had on the history of medicine:

a. Hippocrates _____

b. William Harvey _____

c. Antoine van Leeuwenhoek _____

d. Edward Jenner _____

e. Florence Nightingale _____

f. Louis Pasteur _____

g. Gregor Mendel _____

h. Joseph Lister _____

- i. Robert Koch _____

- j. Daniel Hale Williams _____

- k. Wilhelm Conrad Roentgen _____

- l. Marie and Pierre Curie _____

- m. Walter Reed _____

- n. Karl Landsteiner _____

- o. Alexander Fleming _____

- p. Charles Richard Drew _____

- q. Helen Raussig _____

- r. James Watson and Francis Crick _____

- s. Jonas Salk _____

2. Explain the Hippocratic Oath to your counselor, and compare the original version to a more modern one. _____

Explain the Hippocratic Oath: _____

Compare the original version to a more modern one: _____

Discuss to whom those subscribing to the original version of the oath owe the greatest allegiance: _____

3. Discuss the health-care provider-patient relationship with your counselor, and the importance of such a relationship in the delivery of quality care to the patient. _____

Describe the role of confidentiality in this relationship. _____

4. Do the following:

a. Describe the roles the following people play in the delivery of health care in your state. (Note: Not all may exist in your state.)

1. Allopathic physician _____

2. Chiropractor _____

3. Emergency medical technician _____

4. Licensed practical/vocational nurse _____

5. Medical assistant _____

- 6. Medical laboratory technologist _____

- 7. Nurse-midwife _____

- 8. Nurse practitioner _____

- 9. Occupational therapist _____

- 10. Optometrist _____

- 11. Osteopathic physician _____

- 12. Pharmacist _____

- 13. Physical therapist _____

- 14. Physician's assistant _____

- 15. Podiatrist _____

- 16. Psychologist _____

- 17. Radiologic technologist _____

- 18. Registered nurse _____

- 19. Respiratory therapist _____

b. Describe the educational and licensing requirements for five of those in 4a --other than 4a(1)- - practicing health care in your state.

Health Care Practitioner	Describe the educational and licensing requirements
1. _____	_____
2. _____	_____
3. _____	_____
4. _____	_____
5. _____	_____

- 5. a. Tell what is meant by the term "primary care" with regard to a medical specialty. _____

Briefly describe the types of work done by physicians in the following "core" specialties:

- 1. Internal medicine* _____

- 2. Family practice* _____

- 3. Obstetrics/gynecology* _____

- 4. Pediatrics* _____

- 5. Psychiatry _____

- 6. Surgery _____

- b. Describe the additional educational requirements for these specialties.

- 1. Internal medicine* _____

- 2. Family practice* _____

- 3. Obstetrics/gynecology* _____

- 4. Pediatrics* _____

- 5. Psychiatry _____

- 6. Surgery _____

- 6. a. Briefly describe the types of work performed by physicians in FIVE of the following specialties or subspecialties:

- 1. Allergy/immunology _____
- 2. Anesthesiology _____
- 3. Cardiology _____
- 4. Colon and rectal surgery _____
- 5. Dermatology _____
- 6. Emergency Medicine _____

- 7. Endocrinology _____
- 8. Gastroenterology _____
- 9. Geriatric medicine _____
- 10. Hematology/oncology _____
- 11. Infectious disease _____
- 12. Nephrology _____
- 13. Neuro surgery _____
- 14. Neurology _____
- 15. Nuclear medicine _____
- 16. Ophthalmology _____
- 17. Orthopedic surgery _____
- 18. Otolaryngology/head and neck surgery _____
- 19. Pathology _____
- 20. Physical medicine and rehabilitation _____
- 21. Plastic, reconstructive, and maxillofacial surgery. _____
- 22. Preventive medicine _____
- 23. Radiology _____
- 24. Rheumatology _____
- 25. Thoracic/cardiothoracic surgery _____
- 26. Urology _____
- 27. Vascular surgery _____

b. Describe the additional educational requirements for the five specialties or subspecialties you chose in 6a.

- 1. _____

- 2. _____

- 3. _____

- 4. _____

- 5. _____

- 7. a. Visit a physician's office,** preferably one who delivers "primary care." (This may be that of your counselor).

Discuss the components of a medical history and physical examination (an official BSA health form may be used to guide this discussion), and become familiar with the instruments used. _____

Medical history: _____

Physical examination: _____

Instruments used: _____

- b. Describe the characteristics of a good diagnostic test to screen for disease (e.g. routine blood pressure measurement). _____

Explain briefly why diagnostic tests are not perfect. _____

- c. Show how to take a blood pressure reading and a pulse reading.

- 8. Do the following:

- a. Discuss the roles medical societies, the insurance industry, and the government play in influencing the practice of medicine in the United States.

Medical societies: _____

Insurance industry: _____

Government _____

- b. Briefly tell how your state monitors the quality of health care within its borders, and how it provides care to those who do not have health insurance.

How your state monitors the quality of health care: _____

How it provides care to those who do not have health insurance: _____

- 9. Compare and discuss with your counselor the health care delivery systems in the United States, Sweden, and China.

United States: _____

Sweden: _____

China: _____

- 10. Serve as a volunteer at a health-related event or facility in your community (e.g. blood drive, "health fair", blood pressure screening, etc.) approved by your counselor.

* "Primary care" specialties

** If this cannot be arranged, demonstrate to your counselor that you understand the components of a medical history and physical, and discuss the instruments involved.

Requirement resources can be found here:
http://www.meritbadge.org/wiki/index.php/Medicine#Requirement_resources

Important excerpts from the [‘Guide To Advancement’](#), No. 33088:

Effective January 1, 2012, the ‘Guide to Advancement’ (which replaced the publication ‘Advancement Committee Policies and Procedures’) is now the official Boy Scouts of America source on advancement policies and procedures.

- **[Inside front cover, and 5.0.1.4] — Unauthorized Changes to Advancement Program**
No council, committee, district, unit, or individual has the authority to add to, or subtract from, advancement requirements.
(There are limited exceptions relating only to youth members with disabilities. For details see section 10, “Advancement for Members With Special Needs”.)
- **[Inside front cover, and 7.0.1.1] — The [‘Guide to Safe Scouting’](#) Applies**
Policies and procedures outlined in the ‘Guide to Safe Scouting’, No. 34416, apply to all BSA activities, including those related to advancement and Eagle Scout service projects. [Note: Always reference the online version, which is updated quarterly.]
- **[7.0.3.1] — The Buddy System and Certifying Completion**
Youth members must not meet one-on-one with adults. Sessions with counselors must take place where others can view the interaction, or the Scout must have a buddy: a friend, parent, guardian, brother, sister, or other relative—or better yet, another Scout working on the same badge— along with him attending the session. When the Scout meets with the counselor, he should bring any required projects. If these cannot be transported, he should present evidence, such as photographs or adult certification. His unit leader, for example, might state that a satisfactory bridge or tower has been built for the Pioneering merit badge, or that meals were prepared for Cooking. If there are questions that requirements were met, a counselor may confirm with adults involved. Once satisfied, the counselor signs the blue card using the date upon which the Scout completed the requirements, or in the case of partials, initials the individual requirements passed.
- **[7.0.3.2] — Group Instruction**
It is acceptable—and sometimes desirable—for merit badges to be taught in group settings. This often occurs at camp and merit badge midways or similar events. Interactive group discussions can support learning. The method can also be attractive to “guest experts” assisting registered and approved counselors. Slide shows, skits, demonstrations, panels, and various other techniques can also be employed, but as any teacher can attest, not everyone will learn all the material.

There must be attention to each individual’s projects and his fulfillment of *all* requirements. We must know that every Scout—actually and *personally*— completed them. If, for example, a requirement uses words like “show,” “demonstrate,” or “discuss,” then every Scout must do that. It is unacceptable to award badges on the basis of sitting in classrooms *watching* demonstrations, or remaining silent during discussions. Because of the importance of individual attention in the merit badge plan, group instruction should be limited to those scenarios where the benefits are compelling.

- **[7.0.3.3] — Partial Completions**
Scouts need not pass all requirements with one counselor. The Application for Merit Badge has a place to record what has been finished—a “partial.” In the center section on the reverse of the blue card, the counselor initials for each requirement passed. In the case of a partial completion, he or she does not retain the counselor’s portion of the card. A subsequent counselor may choose not to accept partial work, but this should be rare. A Scout, if he believes he is being treated unfairly, may work with his Scoutmaster to find another counselor. An example for the use of a signed partial would be to take it to camp as proof of prerequisites. Partials have no expiration except the 18th birthday.