



Medicine

Merit Badge Workbook



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

This Workbook can help you organize your thoughts as you prepare to meet with your merit badge counselor.

You still must satisfy your counselor that you can demonstrate each skill and have learned the information. You should use the work space provided for each requirement to keep track of which requirements have been completed, and to make notes for discussing the item with your counselor, not for providing full and complete answers.

If a requirement says that you must take an action using words such as "discuss", "show", "tell", "explain", "demonstrate", "identify", etc, that is what you must do.

Merit Badge Counselors may not require the use of this or any similar workbooks.

No one may add or subtract from the official requirements found in Boy Scout Requirements (Pub. 33216 – SKU 621535).

The requirements were last issued or revised in 2010 • This workbook was updated in October 2016.

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:

<input type="checkbox"/> Hippocrates	
<input type="checkbox"/> William Harvey	
<input type="checkbox"/> Antoine van Leeuwenhoek	
<input type="checkbox"/> Edward Jenner	

Workbook © Copyright 2016 - U.S. Scouting Service Project, Inc. - All Rights Reserved
Requirements © Copyright, Boy Scouts of America (Used with permission.)

This workbook may be reproduced and used locally by Scouts and Scouters for purposes consistent with the programs of the Boy Scouts of America (BSA), the World Organization of the Scout Movement (WOSM) or other Scouting and Guiding Organizations. However it may NOT be used or reproduced for electronic redistribution or for commercial or other non-Scouting purposes without the express permission of the U. S. Scouting Service Project, Inc. (USSSP).

Florence Nightingale

Louis Pasteur

Gregor Mendel

Joseph Lister

Robert Koch

Daniel Hale Williams

Wilhelm Conrad Roentgen

Marie and Pierre Curie

Walter Reed

Karl Landsteiner

Alexander Fleming

Charles Richard Drew

Helen Taussig

James Watson and Francis Crick

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.

	Title	Educational and licensing requirements			
1.		<table border="1"> <tr><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td></tr> </table>			
2.		<table border="1"> <tr><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td></tr> </table>			
3.		<table border="1"> <tr><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td></tr> </table>			
4.		<table border="1"> <tr><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td></tr> </table>			
5.		<table border="1"> <tr><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td></tr> </table>			

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

Medicine

Scout's Name: _____

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, employers, the insurance industry, and the government play in influencing the practice of medicine in the United States.

Medical societies:

Employers

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.

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

Important excerpts from the Guide To Advancement - 2015, No. 33088 (SKU-620573)

[1.0.0.0] — Introduction

The current edition of the *Guide to Advancement* is the official source for administering advancement in all Boy Scouts of America programs: Cub Scouting, Boy Scouting, Varsity Scouting, Venturing, and Sea Scouts. It replaces any previous BSA advancement manuals and previous editions of the *Guide to Advancement*.

[Page 2, and 5.0.1.4] — Policy on 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 special needs. For details see section 10, "Advancement for Members With Special Needs".

[Page 2] — 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.

[7.0.3.1] — The Buddy System and Certifying Completion

A youth member must not meet one-on-one with an adult. 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. If merit badge counseling or instruction includes any Web-based interaction, it must be conducted in accordance with the BSA Social Media Guidelines (<http://www.scouting.org/Marketing/Resources/SocialMedia>). For example, always copy one or more authorized adults on email messages between counselors and Scouts.

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 verification. 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.

Note that from time to time, it may be appropriate for a requirement that has been met for one badge to also count for another. See "Fulfilling More Than One Requirement With a Single Activity," 4.2.3.6.

[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, fairs, clinics, 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.

It is sometimes reported that Scouts who have received merit badges through group instructional settings have not fulfilled all the requirements. To offer a quality merit badge program, council and district advancement committees should ensure the following are in place for all group instructional events.

- A culture is established for merit badge group instructional events that partial completions are acceptable expected results.
- A guide or information sheet is distributed in advance of events that promotes the acceptability of partials, explains how merit badges can be finished after events, lists merit badge prerequisites, and provides other helpful information that will establish realistic expectations for the number of merit badges that can be earned at an event.
- Merit badge counselors are known to be registered and approved.
- Any guest experts or guest speakers, or others assisting who are not registered and approved as merit badge counselors, do not accept the responsibilities of, or behave as, merit badge counselors, either at a group instructional event or at any other time. Their service is temporary, not ongoing.
- Counselors agree to sign off only requirements that Scouts have actually and personally completed.
- Counselors agree not to assume prerequisites have been completed without some level of evidence that the work has been done. Pictures and letters from other merit badge counselors or unit leaders are the best form of prerequisite documentation when the actual work done cannot be brought to the camp or site of the merit badge event.
- There is a mechanism for unit leaders or others to report concerns to a council advancement committee on summer camp merit badge programs, group instructional events, and any other merit badge counseling issues—especially in instances where it is believed BSA procedures are not followed. See "Reporting Merit Badge Counseling Concerns," 11.1.0.0.
- 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.

It is permissible for guest speakers, guest experts, or others who are not merit badge counselors to assist in the counseling process. Those providing such assistance must be under the direction of a registered and approved counselor who is readily available onsite, and provides personal supervision to assure all applicable BSA policies and procedures—including those related to BSA Youth Protection—are in place and followed.

[7.0.3.3] — Partial Completions

A Scout need not pass all the requirements of one merit badge with the same counselor. It may be that due to timing or location issues, etc., he must meet with a different counselor to finish the badge. 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, the counselor does not retain his or her 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 unit leader to find another counselor. An example for the use of a signed partial would be to take it to camp as proof of prerequisites. Partial completions have no expiration except the Scout's 18th birthday. Units, districts, or councils shall not establish other expiration dates for partial merit badges.

[7.0.4.8] — Unofficial Worksheets and Learning Aids

Worksheets and other materials that may be of assistance in earning merit badges are available from a variety of places including unofficial sources on the Internet and even troop libraries. Use of these aids is permissible as long as the materials can be correlated with the current requirements that Scouts must fulfill. Completing "worksheets" may suffice where a requirement calls for something in writing, but this would not work for a requirement where the Scout must discuss, tell, show, or demonstrate, etc. Note that Scouts shall not be required to use these learning aids in order to complete a merit badge.