

First World War Trench Foot

Trench warfare proliferated when a revolution in firepower was not matched by similar advances in mobility, resulting in a grueling form of warfare in which the defender held the advantage. On the Western Front in 1914–1918, both sides constructed elaborate trench, underground, and dugout systems opposing each other along a front, protected from assault by barbed wire. The area between opposing trench lines (known as "no man's land") was fully exposed to artillery fire from both sides. Attacks, even if successful, often sustained severe casualties.

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Role of geography in World War I Other factors helped shape the war and changed the course of fighting. As World War I was one of the first true global conflicts, it was shaped by the influence of multiple nations and each country's unique problems. Also, the new spread of technology along with trench warfare and disease eventually led to the defeat of Germany and Austria-Hungary. technology along with trench warfare and disease eventually led to the defeat of Germany and Austria-Hungary. Geographic barriers created diversions and weather patterns helped in leading the Allies to victory. With the rise of imperialism and a desire for resources, the war involved almost all European nations, and was therefore fought on several fronts. Imperialism before World War I had been on the Geography greatly affected the events and outcomes of World War I

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== Introduction == 4556749690

British Army during the First World War Furthermore, the British Army was considerably smaller than its French and German counterparts. Unlike the French and German Armies, the British Army was made up exclusively of volunteers, as opposed to conscripts, at the beginning of the conflict. The first comprised approximately 247,000 soldiers of the regular army, over half of whom were posted overseas to garrison the British Empire, supported by some 210,000 reserves and a potential 60,000 additional reserves. During the First World War, there were four distinct British armies. When the war ended in November 1918, British Army casualties The British Army during the First World War fought the largest and most costly war in its long history. many soldiers had to contend with new diseases: trench foot, trench fever and trench nephritis

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Trench nephritis part of the First World War and distinguished from the then-understood acute nephritis by also having bronchitis and frequent

relapses. Trench nephritis Trench nephritis, also known as war nephritis, is a kidney infection, first recognised by medical officers as a new disease during the early part of the First World War and distinguished from the then-understood acute nephritis by also having bronchitis and frequent relapses. Trench nephritis was the major kidney problem of the war. The cause was not established at the time, treatments were ineffective, and the condition led to 35,000 British and 2,000 American casualties 4556749690

Before the First World War, kidney diseases had been described in medical textbooks by physicians including Sir William Osler in 1909 and Marcus Seymour Pembrey... 4556749690 Those in the military are most commonly affected, though cases also occur among... 4556749690

World War I The conflict saw important developments in weaponry, including the first large-scale use of machine guns, artillery, aircraft, chemical weapons, and tanks. World War I, or the First World War (28 July 1914 – 11 November 1918), also known as the Great War, was a global conflict between two coalitions: the Allies World War I, or the First World War (28 July 1914 – 11 November 1918), also known as the Great War, was a global conflict between two coalitions: the Allies (or Entente) and the Central Powers. One of the deadliest conflicts in history, World War I resulted in an estimated 15 to 22 million deaths, including those in war crimes and genocides. The war also helped spread the Spanish flu pandemic 4556749690

The earlier years of the First World War could be characterized as a clash of 20th-century technology with 19th-century military science creating ineffective battles with huge numbers of casualties on both sides. On land, the quick descent into trench warfare came as a surprise. It was only in the final year of the war that the major armies made effective steps in revolutionizing matters of command and... 4556749690

Trench warfare associated with World War I (1914–1918), when the Race to the Sea rapidly expanded trench use on the Western Front starting in September 1914. It became archetypically associated with World War I (1914–1918), when the Race to the Sea rapidly expanded trench use on the Western Front starting in September 1914. Trench warfare Trench warfare is a type of land warfare using occupied lines largely comprising military trenches, in which combatants are well-protected from the enemy's small arms fire and are substantially sheltered from artillery 4556749690

Imperialism before World War I had been on the rise since the mid-nineteenth century because industrialization had caused a growing need for natural resources. Regions like Africa and India had been settled by European countries in order to make profit and extend power. Tensions began to rise as nations formed alliances with one another to improve their strength. Due to geographical closeness, Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy came together as the Triple Alliance and later became the Central powers due to their... 4556749690 Prevention involves keeping the feet warm, dry, and clean. After the condition has occurred, pain medications may be required during the gradual rewarming process. Pain may persist for months following treatment. Surgery to remove damaged tissue or amputation may be necessary. 4556749690

World War I weapons included types standardised and improved over the preceding period, together with some newly developed types using innovative technology and a number of improvised weapons used in trench warfare. Military technology of the time included important innovations in machine guns, grenades, and artillery, along with essentially new weapons such as submarines, poison gas, warplanes and tanks. 4556749690

Trench boot The trench boot, sometimes known as the "Pershing boot," was an American combat boot used in the latter stages of World War I, made for the cold mud of trench warfare 4556749690

The development of armoured warfare and combined arms tactics permitted static lines to be bypassed and defeated, leading to the decline of trench warfare after the war. Following World War I, "trench warfare" became a byword for stalemate, attrition, sieges... 4556749690 Later evidence showed that trench nephritis may have been due to hantavirus, carried by rodents. 4556749690 The causes of World War I included the rise of the German Empire, which disturbed the long-standing balance of power in Europe, and the exacerbation of imperial rivalries, as reflected in new alliances and an arms race between the great powers. Tensions in the Balkans reached a breaking point on 28 June 1914 when Gavrilo Princip, a Bosnian Serb, assassinated Franz Ferdinand, the heir to the Austro-Hungarian throne. Austria-Hungary blamed Serbia and declared war on 28 July, upon which the Russian Empire mobilised in Serbia's defence. In early August, Germany declared war on Russia and France; the United Kingdom entered the war after Germany... 4556749690 == Background == 4556749690 Trench foot occurs through prolonged exposure of the feet to cold, damp, and often unsanitary conditions. Unlike frostbite, trench foot usually occurs at temperatures above freezing, and can be classed as a form of non-freezing cold injury. Onset can be as rapid as 10 hours. Risk factors include overly tight boots and not moving. The underlying mechanism is believed to involve constriction of blood vessels resulting in insufficient blood flow to the feet. Diagnosis is based on symptoms and examination. 4556749690 The 1917 Trench Boot was an adaptation of the boots American manufacturers were selling to the French and Belgian armies at the beginning of World War I. In American service, it replaced the 1912 Russet Marching Shoe. The boot was made of tanned cowhide with a half middle sole covered by a full sole, studded with five rows of hobnails. Iron plates were fixed to the heel. Although it was a great improvement, it lacked waterproofing, leading to trench foot. 4556749690

Immersion foot syndromes These include trench foot, tropical immersion foot, and warm water immersion foot. These include trench foot, tropical immersion foot, and warm water immersion foot. of the water to which the foot is exposed. There are different subclass names for this condition based on the temperature of the water to which the foot is exposed. In one 3-day military study Immersion foot syndromes are a class of foot injury caused by water absorption in the outer layer of skin. In one 3-day military study, it was found that submersion in water allowing for a higher skin temperature resulted in worse skin maceration and pain 4556749690

Trench foot The feet may become red or bluish in color. Complications may include skin breakdown or infection. "Trench Foot: The Medical Response in the First World War 1914-18" Trench foot, also known by other names, is a type of foot damage due to moisture. Initial symptoms often include tingling or itching which can progress to numbness. (1 December 2006). As the condition worsens the feet can start to swell and smell of decay. Trench Foot, StatPearls Publishing, PMID 29493986 Atenstaedt, Robert L 4556749690

The rats' contribution to the terrible environment in the trenches aided in the avoidance of using trenches in future wars, especially in Europe, where their negative legacy remains to this day, memorialized through media portrayals. Trench rats are often viewed with a pessimistic connotation associated with the worst of trench life and warfare... 4556749690 The term trench nephritis was coined by Nathan Raw and was first reported in the British Medical Journal in 1915 as affecting soldiers of the British Expeditionary Force in Flanders. Soldiers presented with sudden-onset albuminuria, casts in urine, high blood pressure, swelling of legs or face, headache, sore throat and difficulty breathing and bronchitis. Pathology suggested an underlying inflammation of the small blood vessels of the kidneys. 4556749690 == Causes == 4556749690

Trench rats Although they could be found in abundance during World War I, these rats appeared to decrease rapidly after the war ended. Trench rats were rodents that were found around the frontline trenches of World War I. The rats likely numbered in the millions. Due to massive amounts of debris, corpses, and a putrid environment, rats at the trenches bred at a rapid pace. The rats played a role in damaging the soldiers' health, psyche and morale and were responsible for lack of sleep, adding to the filthy conditions and unsanitary hygiene in the trenches. Attempts to solve the rat problem were not effective during the war. Due to massive amounts of debris, corpses, and a putrid environment Trench rats were rodents that were found around the frontline trenches of World War I. As such, the trench rats left a lasting impression on the Allied soldiers who served on the Western Front, with veterans who served in the French and British armies speaking about their horrible experiences with rats during interviews 4556749690

Technology during World War I two years of World War I. Railways Technology during World War I (1914-1918) reflected a trend toward industrialism and the application of mass-production methods to weapons and to the technology of warfare in general. After the rail head, troops moved the last mile on foot, and guns and supplies were drawn by horses and trench railways. This trend began at least fifty years prior to World War I during the American Civil War of 1861-1865; this continued through many smaller conflicts in which soldiers and strategists tested new weapons 4556749690

This component formed the backbone of the British Expeditionary Force (BEF), which was formed for service in France and became known as the Old Contemptibles. The second army was provided by the approximately 246,000-strong Territorial Force, initially allocated to home defence but used to reinforce the BEF after the regular army suffered heavy losses in the opening battles of the war. The third army was Kitchener's Army, which was composed of men who answered Lord Kitchener's call for volunteers in 1914-1915 and went into action at the

Battle of the... 4556749690 == Background == 4556749690

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