The Black Plague



1347 - 1351

Why did the plague hit Europe so hard?

By 1300 Europeans were farming as much land as they could cultivate.

There were three years of crop failures between 1315-17.



Some villages lost up to 15% of their peasant population.

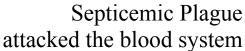
There was a lack of sanitation procedures for keeping towns clean.

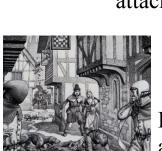
The Bubonic Plague wiped out one-third of Europe's population between 1347 and 1351 - only 4 years!

3 Forms of the Plague



Bubonic Plague painful lymph node swellings, buboes







Pneumonic Plague attacked the respiratory system

Causes of the Plague

Myths



It was a punishment from God.



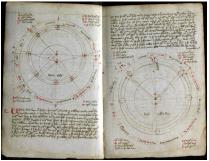
Bad air



The position of the planets



Foreigners or those of a different religion had poisoned the wells



The Bubonic Plague



Swellings "egg" or "apple"
Fever of 101-105 degrees
Headaches and Aching joints
Vomiting
Malaise

People with swellings might have a chance.

Mortality rate: 30-40%

Whole process: 3-5 days

The Pneumonic Plague



1-7 days for symptoms to appear

Mortality Rate: 90-95%

2nd most common form of the plague

sputum infected the lungs

Bacteria in saliva coughed or sneezed up by sick persons



The Septicemic Plague

DIC: disseminated intravascular coagulation (bleeding under the skin)

Attacked the blood system



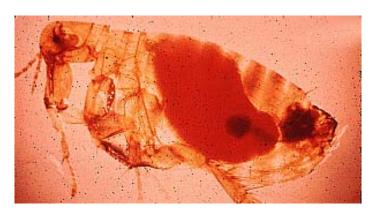
caused the skin to turn dark purple, almost black

Victims usually died the same day symptoms appeared.

Mortality Rate: close to 100%

Transmission of the Bubonic and Septicemic Plague

Direct contact with a flea



The Bacteria (Yersinia pestis) carried by rodents Fleas bite the rodent and move to human hosts Xenopsylla cheopis

