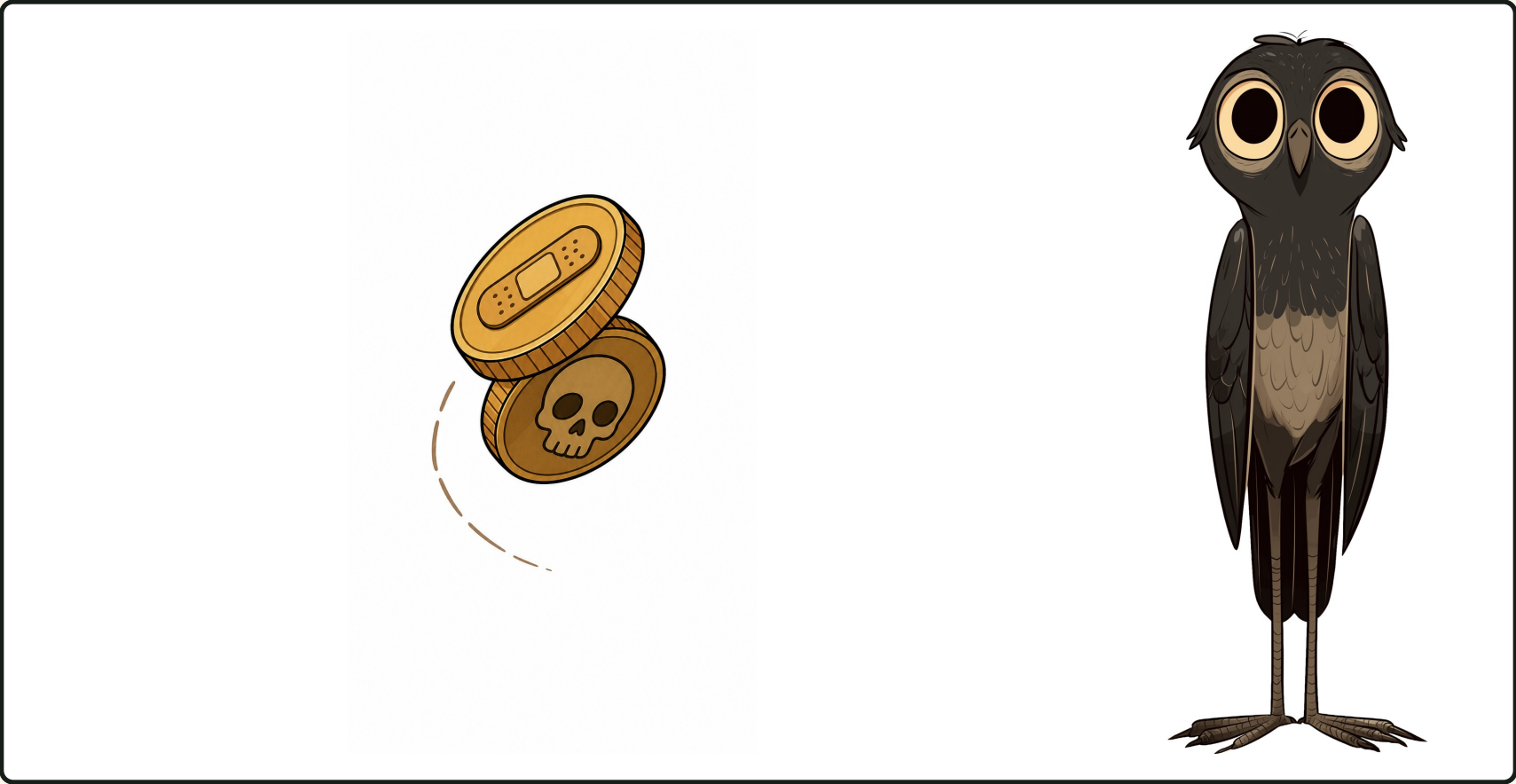


ILLUSTRATED STEPS / SAVE IT. FIND IT. BUILD IT.

PENICILLIN

Understand the discovery. Learn a safer response to a minor cut.



START HERE

01

GET READY

Tools + clickable build map

02

FOLLOW THE STEPS

One clearly numbered stage at a time

03

FIND IT AGAIN

Quick reference + PDF bookmarks

A science companion with minor-cut first aid and signs that need medical care. It does not teach homemade antibiotic production.

WATCH THE TIKTOK

MORE FREE BUILD GUIDES

SOURCES / ACS: Penicillin history · CDC: Antibiotic use

BUILD MAP

NEXT

YOUR BUILD MAP

Tap a step to jump there. The printed page numbers work offline too.

HAVE THESE READY

- Soap and clean running water
- Clean cloth or gauze
- Sterile dressing or adhesive bandage
- Plain petroleum jelly
- Disposable gloves, if available
- Access to medical help

READ IN ORDER

PREP	A mold discovery was only the beginning.	03
01	Decide whether the wound needs help.	04
02	Wash your hands. Stop minor bleeding.	05
03	Clean a small wound gently.	06
04	Protect the cleaned minor cut.	07
05	Watch the wound, not a culture jar.	08
NOTE	Care for the cut. Let clinicians choose treatment.	09

QUICK REFERENCE / PAGE 10

BEFORE YOU START

Minor cuts only. Severe bleeding, deep wounds, or trapped objects need medical help. Never use mold or homemade cultures as medicine; a clinician decides whether antibiotics are needed.

KEEP THIS COPY

Save the PDF with its guide ID. Use the build map, bookmarks, or your PDF reader's search to find a step later. Video and source links need internet; the instructions do not.

BUILD MAP

PREVIOUS

NEXT

SETUP

PREP

A mold discovery was only the beginning.

READ BEFORE STEP 01

The history explains why a fungus and a finished medicine are different things.



THE SCIENTIFIC LEAP

- **In 1928, Alexander Fleming noticed that a mold inhibited nearby bacteria.**
- Turning that observation into usable penicillin required later research, purification, and industrial production.
- A patch of household mold is not a medicine.
- Do not put mold or homemade cultures on a wound or swallow them.

USE MEDICINES APPROPRIATELY

- **Antibiotics treat certain bacterial infections, not viruses.**
- If prescribed one, follow the clinician's instructions; do not share it, save leftovers, or use someone else's prescription.
- This guide cannot select treatment for an infection.

SOURCES / ACS: Penicillin history · CDC: Antibiotic use

BUILD MAP

PREVIOUS

NEXT

STEP

Decide whether the wound needs help.

1 OF 5 / READ IN ORDER

01

These home-care steps apply to a small, superficial cut or scrape, not a major injury.



EMERGENCY SIGNS

- **Call emergency services for severe bleeding, bleeding you cannot stop, lost feeling, or difficulty moving the injured area.**
- Large or deep wounds need medical care.
- Do not pull out a deeply embedded object or dig for debris.

GET A CLINICIAN INVOLVED

- **Bites, punctures, and dirty wounds warrant prompt professional advice.**
- Ask about tetanus protection, especially if vaccination history is uncertain.
- Continue with home care only for a minor wound without these concerns.

SOURCES / MedlinePlus: Cuts · CDC: Tetanus prevention

BUILD MAP

PREVIOUS

NEXT

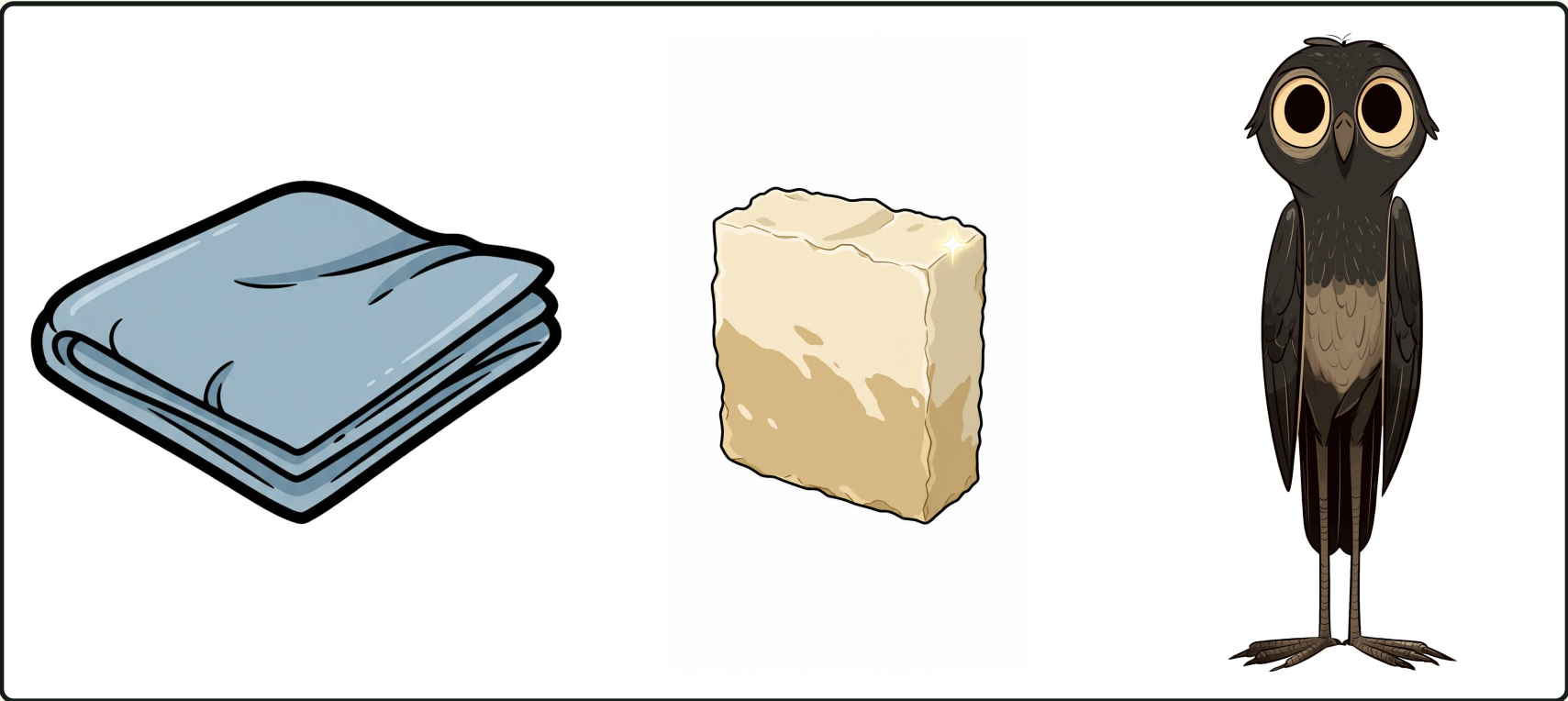
STEP

Wash your hands. Stop minor bleeding.

2 OF 5 / READ IN ORDER

02

Start with clean hands before touching first-aid supplies or the injured area.



PREPARE YOUR HANDS

- **Wash and dry your hands; use disposable gloves if available.**

USE CLEAN PRESSURE

- **For a minor cut with nothing embedded, hold a clean folded cloth or bandage against it.**
- If blood comes through, add another layer rather than removing the first.
- Get emergency help if bleeding will not stop.

SOURCES / NHS: Cuts and grazes

BUILD MAP

PREVIOUS

NEXT

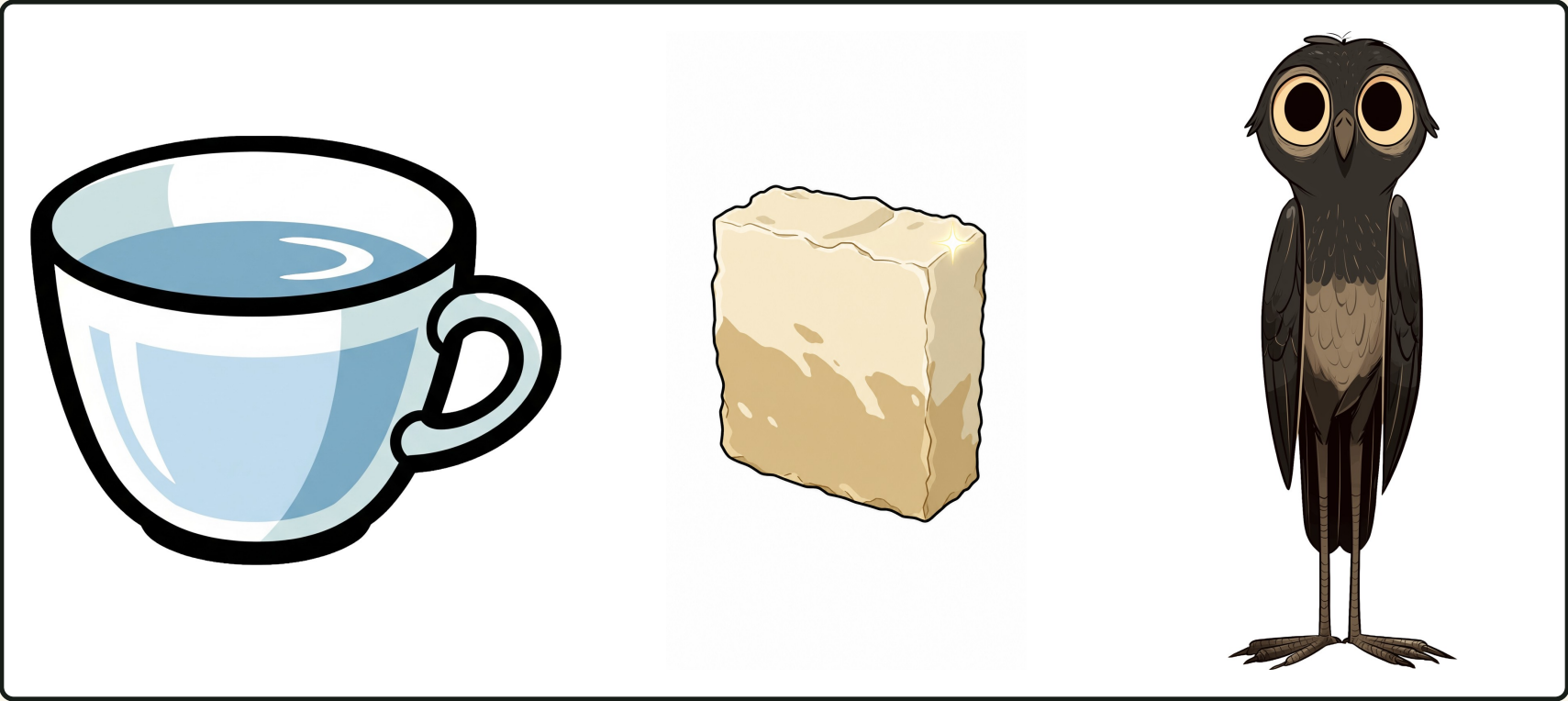
STEP

Clean a small wound gently.

3 OF 5 / READ IN ORDER

03

Once minor bleeding has stopped, rinse before dressing the cut.



USE CLEAN WATER

- **Gently rinse the small wound under clean running water.**
- Clean the surrounding skin with soap and water, then pat the area dry with clean gauze or cloth.

STOP IF DEBRIS REMAINS

- **Do not probe the wound or pick out stuck material.**
- Seek medical care if debris remains.
- Major wounds need professional care rather than this cleaning routine.

SOURCES / St John: Cuts and grazes · MedlinePlus: Cuts

BUILD MAP

PREVIOUS

NEXT

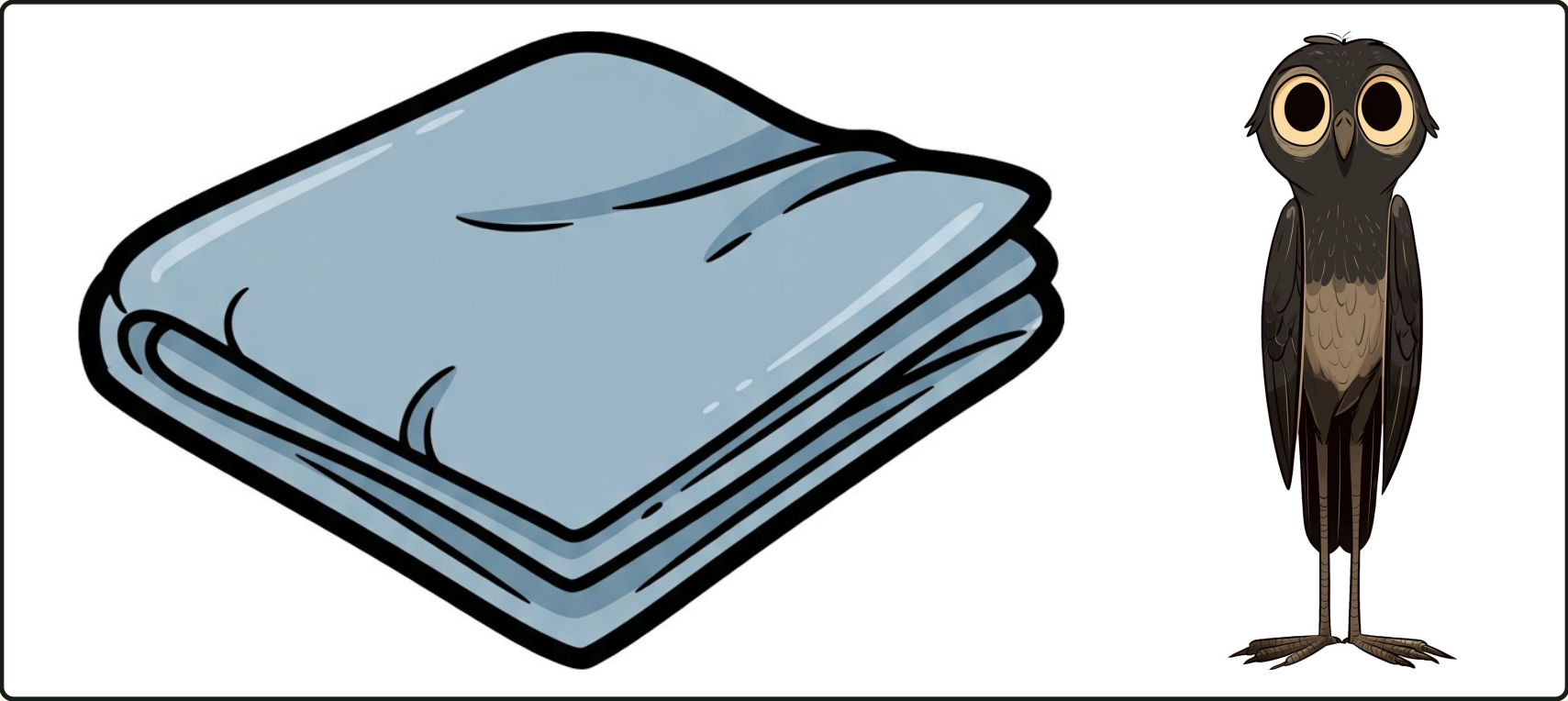
STEP

Protect the cleaned minor cut.

4 OF 5 / READ IN ORDER

04

A simple dressing protects the area while you keep checking it.



KEEP IT PROTECTED

- **Apply plain petroleum jelly to the cleaned minor wound, then cover it with an adhesive bandage or suitable dressing.**
- For adhesive-sensitive skin, a non-adhesive gauze pad and paper tape are alternatives.

REFRESH THE DRESSING

- **Change the bandage daily and whenever it becomes wet or dirty.**
- Gently clean the wound during care.
- Routine antibacterial ointment is not necessary for a minor wound kept clean; follow any individual clinician instructions.

SOURCES / AAD: Wound care · NHS: Cuts and grazes

BUILD MAP

PREVIOUS

NEXT

STEP

Watch the wound, not a culture jar.

5 OF 5 / READ IN ORDER

05

A worsening wound needs attention rather than an improvised antibiotic experiment.



ASK FOR PROMPT MEDICAL ADVICE

- **Seek care for increasing pain, swelling, redness, pus, fever, or feeling generally unwell.**
- A wound still dirty after cleaning also needs advice.
- Do not wait for home care to solve a worsening problem.

REVIEW TETANUS PROTECTION

- **A healthcare professional considers the wound and vaccination history when deciding whether tetanus vaccination or other protection is needed.**
- Cleaning alone does not replace that assessment.

SOURCES / NHS: Cuts and grazes · CDC: Tetanus prevention

BUILD MAP

PREVIOUS

NEXT

NOTE

REF

Care for the cut. Let clinicians choose treatment.

KEEP THESE LIMITS WITH THE STEPS

Keep first aid, infection assessment, and antibiotic decisions as separate jobs.



THE PRACTICAL SEQUENCE

- **Check severity, wash hands, control minor bleeding, clean, dress, and monitor.**
- Serious wounds or worsening symptoms require professional help.
- The linked steps contain the conditions behind this recap.

THE MEDICINE BOUNDARY

- **An antibiotic is not a universal remedy.**
- If one is prescribed, use it exactly as directed and ask the clinician about concerns.
- This companion offers no culture method, extraction recipe, diagnosis, or dose.

SOURCES / MedlinePlus: Cuts · CDC: Antibiotic use

QUICK REFERENCE

Read the full steps first. Tap any row to return to its instructions.

BEFORE STEP 01

Minor cuts only. Severe bleeding, deep wounds, or trapped objects need medical help. Never use mold or homemade cultures as medicine; a clinician decides whether antibiotics are needed.

- 01

Check whether first aid is enough

Severe or unstopable bleeding: call emergency services. Deep wounds or trapped objects need medical care; do not remove embedded objects.

P04
- 02

Wash hands; control minor bleeding

With no embedded object, press with a clean cloth. Bleeding that will not stop needs emergency help.

P05
- 03

Rinse the small wound

After bleeding stops, rinse with clean running water. Get help for debris that remains.

P06
- 04

Protect and change the dressing

For a cleaned minor cut, use plain petroleum jelly and a bandage. Replace the dressing daily or when wet or dirty.

P07
- 05

Watch changes; get care promptly

Increasing pain, swelling, redness, pus, or fever needs prompt medical advice. Ask about tetanus protection.

P08

NUKE SAYS

Five practical steps. Zero backyard prescriptions.

SOURCES / MedlinePlus: Cuts · CDC: Antibiotic use