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**Paper P1: Medicine**

**Answer Question 1 and EITHER Question 2 OR Question 3 OR Question 4. Write your answers in the spaces provided.**

1. (a) Study Sources A, B and C.

What can you learn from these sources about changes in the way illness was treated?  
Explain your answer using these sources.

**(5)**

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<p>(b) Use your own knowledge.</p>	<p>Leave blank</p>
<p>Why did doctors continue to use blood letting as a treatment for illness until the nineteenth century? Explain your answer.</p>	
<p><b>(8)</b></p>	
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Questions continue on page 10.



**Answer ONE of the following questions.**

**EITHER**

**Extension Unit 1: Medicine from the Ancient World onwards**

2. How important was the work of Hippocrates in the development of medicine? Explain your answer.

You could include the following in your answer and any other information of your own.

- Hippocrates introduced Clinical Observation.
- Hippocrates' teachings were written down in the Hippocratic Collection.
- Many people would go to an Asclepion to be treated for illness.

**(Total 15 marks)**

**OR**

**Extension Unit 2: Hospitals and Training, c.1350 to the present day**

3. Who was more important in helping to change the role of women in medicine – Florence Nightingale or Elizabeth Garrett Anderson? Explain your answer.

You could include the following in your answer and any other information of your own.

- In 1860 Florence Nightingale opened a training school for nurses.
- Elizabeth Garrett Anderson was accepted by the Royal Society of Apothecaries in 1865.
- In 1876 a new law opened all medical qualifications to women.

**(Total 15 marks)**

**OR**

**Extension Unit 3: Changes in Surgery**

4. How much progress in surgery was Paré able to make during the sixteenth century? Explain your answer.

You could include the following in your answer and any other information of your own.

- In 1536 Paré served as a military surgeon in the French army.
- In 1545 Paré published a book against the use of cauterisation and boiling oil for wounds.
- The Germ Theory was not discovered until 1861.

**(Total 15 marks)**

**Start your answer on the next page.**











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