

EXAMINATION FOR INTERNAL STUDENTS

For The Following Qualifications:-

B.Sc. B.Sc. (Intercal)

Hist. of Medic. C123: History of Asian Medicine

COURSE CODE : HMEDC123

UNIT VALUE : 0.50

DATE : 28-MAY-03

TIME : 14.30

TIME ALLOWED : 3 Hours

THREE HOURS

Please answer THREE questions

1. Which pre-modern Indian **and/or** Chinese medical practices can be said to have been preventative in their aims? Describe their rationales.
2. Compare and contrast different theories of disease in pre-modern China or India.
3. 'Health-care provision in Asia was a patchwork of competing and complementary systems and traditions.' – Discuss in relation to either
a) early imperial China, or
b) nineteenth and twentieth century India
4. Sun Simiao stated 'A good doctor first makes a diagnosis, and having found out the cause of the disease, he tries to cure it first by food. When food fails, then he prescribes medicine'. What evidence do we find for this view in Chinese dietary and medical literature?
5. How far is it true to say that theory was more important than empirical observation in the formation of traditional medical ideas in China?
6. Discuss the different images of the human body which existed in
a) Indian traditions as ayurveda and tantra, or
b) Chinese acupuncture.
7. In what way did the ayurvedic explanations of the causes of epidemic disease differ from those of diseases affecting just an individual?
8. Were Chinese physicians and Indian ayurvedic physicians simply using different words to talk about the same body?
9. Identify and describe some of the motive forces that shaped and continue to shape Asian medicine as it moves across cultures to Europe and America.
10. In the *Cambridge History of China* (CUP, 1978, vol. 10) John K. Fairbank characterised the British opium trade in China as 'The most long-continued and systematic international crime of modern times.'
Assess this statement in relation to opium culture in China.
11. Review the nature and extent of the impact of the state on medical care in twentieth century China.

CONTINUED

12. The image below is taken from a 15th century medical encyclopaedia. Give an account of its history and relationship to mediaeval Daoism.



END OF PAPER