

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON

University of London

EXAMINATION FOR INTERNAL STUDENTS

For The Following Qualifications:-

B.Sc. B.Sc. (Intercal)

Hist. of Medic. C122: The Rise of Modern Medicine 1650 - 1900

COURSE CODE : HMEDC122

UNIT VALUE : 0.50

DATE : 02-MAY-03

TIME : 10.00

TIME ALLOWED : 3 Hours

HMED C122: THE RISE OF MODERN MEDICINE 1650-1900

THREE HOURS

Answer any **THREE** questions from Part I and **ONE** from Part II.

PART I:

1. Compare and contrast the visions for the future of medicine of Thomas Sydenham and Thomas Willis.
2. 'The business of medicine'. Discuss the practice of medicine in late seventeenth- and eighteenth-century Britain.
3. 'Gateways to death'. Analyse the rise of the hospital in Enlightenment Britain.
4. 'William Cullen was a great teacher but not an original thinker.' Discuss.
5. 'Paris medicine'. What does this phrase signify and why does it matter in the history of medicine?
6. Compare the ideas about public health and preventive medicine of Edwin Chadwick and John Simon.
7. 'Learn to see microscopically'. (Virchow) How did the microscope become the symbol of biomedical science in the nineteenth century?
8. 'Germ theory was the most important development in nineteenth-century medicine'. Evaluate.
9. 'A chance to cut is a chance to cure'. Analyse the rise of surgery in the late nineteenth century.
10. 'Consultants and general practitioners'. Contextualise the development of the medical profession in eighteenth- and nineteenth-century Britain.

PART II:

11. 'The great experimental principle, then is doubt, that philosophic doubt which leaves to the mind its freedom and initiative...' (Claude Bernard) Evaluate Bernard's philosophy of scientific discovery.
12. 'In a word, I consider hospitals only as the entrance to scientific medicine; they are the first field of observation which a physician enters; but the true sanctuary of medical science is a laboratory.' (Claude Bernard) Why was the laboratory so important to Claude Bernard?

END OF PAPER