

THREE HOURS

Answer four questions. Two from Part A and Two from Part B

Part A

1. Explain why therapies such as bloodletting, sweating and evacuation which seem ghastly to us made sense to eighteenth-century practitioners and patients.
2. Describe the ways in which the voluntary hospital movement was part of the Enlightenment.
3. What was the "Patronage System" in the eighteenth-century? Argue whether it had any relation to medical knowledge and practice.
4. Compare and contrast medical education in eighteenth-century London and Edinburgh.
5. Give an account of ideas of the body from René Descartes to Xavier Bichat.
6. What was nosology and what function did eighteenth-century doctors consider it performed?

Part B

7. Describe the ways in which 'Paris Medicine' can be seen as both unprecedented and as having eighteenth-century roots.
8. In what ways did medicine become 'biological' in the nineteenth century?
9. "The problem of the 'poor' changed medicine in the nineteenth century". Discuss.
10. How did surgery become a therapy of choice in the nineteenth century rather than one of last recourse?
11. How did Claude Bernard use the idea of 'determinism' and for what purpose?
12. "There was no medical profession in Britain until the nineteenth century". Discuss.

END OF PAPER