

**UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON**

University of London

**EXAMINATION FOR INTERNAL STUDENTS**

For The Following Qualification:–

*B.Sc. (Intercal)*

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

**COURSE CODE : HMEDC122**

**UNIT VALUE : 0.50**

**DATE : 03–MAY–05**

**TIME : 10.00**

**TIME ALLOWED : 3 Hours**

**THREE HOURS**

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

**Part A**

1. Write an essay on Newton and eighteenth-century medicine.
2. Suggest reasons why Auenbrugger's work on percussion, although well known, was not taken up in practice in the eighteenth century.
3. In what ways was it possible legitimately to gain a medical qualification and license to practise in eighteenth-century Britain?
4. What was "vitalism"? Why was it increasingly advocated as an accurate account of the body from the mid-eighteenth century?
5. Why was Edinburgh so important in eighteenth-century medicine?
6. "Voluntary hospitals in the eighteenth century were of little significance for the welfare of the sick". Discuss.

**Part B**

7. "Paris medicine was surgery writ large". Discuss.
8. Why has the nineteenth century been described as the age of laboratory medicine?
9. "Anaesthesia and antiseptics transformed surgery overnight". Discuss.
10. Claude Bernard endeavoured to present physiology both as part of science in general but also as having a distinct method and goal. How and why did he do this?
11. What part did clinical technology play in changing the doctor-patient encounter in the nineteenth century?
12. Discuss the view that the origins of British public health did not lie in medicine.

**END OF PAPER**