

NST2BBS
Natural Sciences Tripos Part II: Biological and Biomedical Sciences

Wednesday 6 June 2018 09.00–12.00

Paper 45

Philosophy and Ethics of Medicine

*You should answer **four** questions in total. Answer **at least one** question from Section A and **at least one** question from Section B. All questions carry equal weighting.*

Begin each answer on a separate sheet.

*Write legibly and on only **one** side of the paper.*

Answers must be tied up in separate bundles, marked 1, 2, 3, etc. according to the number of the question.

*Attach a completed coversheet to each bundle and complete a master coversheet listing all questions attempted. It is essential that you write your examination number and **not** your name on the coversheet and on **each** bundle.*

You may not start to read the questions printed on the subsequent pages of this question paper until instructed to do so by the invigilator.

SECTION A: Philosophy of Medicine

1. Can medicine rely on evidence from animal experiments to make inferences about the effectiveness of interventions in humans?
2. Compare the Bayesian model of scientific inference with the frequentist model of scientific inference. Which is superior?
3. What, if anything, is the right definition of disease?
4. Can health be measured by eliciting preferences?
5. Is comparative process tracing a reliable method for extrapolation?
6. Should randomised trials be the gold standard for clinical research?
7. Does cost-effectiveness analysis using Quality Adjusted Life Years discriminate against people with disabilities?

SECTION B: Ethics of Medicine

8. Can one consistently be pro-choice and a vegetarian?
9. Should doctors ever kill terminally ill patients?
10. Should we ban cigarettes?
11. Intellectual property should be eliminated in medical research. Discuss.
12. Informed consent is important in both research and treatment contexts, but is it important for the same reasons?
13. Is the argument from inductive risk compelling?
14. Are cancer screening policies that target large, "moderate risk" groups unethical?

END OF PAPER

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Monday 4 June 2018 09.00–12.00

Paper 65

Early Medicine

*You should answer **three** questions. All questions carry equal weighting.*

Begin each answer on a separate sheet.

*Write legibly and on only **one** side of the paper.*

Answers must be tied up in separate bundles, marked 1, 2, 3, etc. according to the number of the question.

*Attach a completed coversheet to each bundle and complete a master coversheet listing all questions attempted. It is essential that you write your examination number and **not** your name on the coversheet and on **each** bundle.*

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1. Why did medieval and early modern medical authors look to Ancient sources?
2. How did non-Chinese traditions influence theories and practices of medicine in China during the Ming and Qing dynasties?
3. Was experience or theory more important for medical practice before 1650?
4. Why did early modern physicians criticise other kinds of healers?
5. "Medicine from below". What does this perspective bring to the history of medieval and early modern medical encounters?
6. Why did anatomy become so important in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries?
7. Discuss the importance of astrology in medical prognosis in the medieval and early modern periods.
8. What difference did 1492 make to European medical practice?
9. "A time of profound transformation in the science of sexuality" (Londa Schiebinger, 1993). How apt is this description of the early modern period?
10. What did lay people in the seventeenth century learn from medical publications?
11. What advantages did apothecaries have over physicians in early modern Europe?
12. Discuss the relationship between state borders and disease in the early modern period.
13. How did the Black Death change medical practices?
14. When would an early modern physician advise his patient and the patient's family to call a priest?
15. How might a scholar writing in 1600 describe the difference between a man's and a woman's body?

END OF PAPER

NST2BBS
Natural Sciences Tripos Part II: Biological and Biomedical Sciences

Monday 4 June 2018 13.30–16.30

Paper 66

Modern Medicine and Biomedical Sciences

*You should answer **three** questions. All questions carry equal weighting.*

Begin each answer on a separate sheet.

*Write legibly and on only **one** side of the paper.*

Answers must be tied up in separate bundles, marked 1, 2, 3, etc. according to the number of the question.

*Attach a completed coversheet to each bundle and complete a master coversheet listing all questions attempted. It is essential that you write your examination number and **not** your name on the coversheet and on **each** bundle.*

You may not start to read the questions printed on the subsequent pages of this question paper until instructed to do so by the invigilator.

1. "Far from revolutionary, the Clinical School of early nineteenth-century Paris in fact represents but one more step in a process of gradual change." Assess this claim.
2. "During the nineteenth century, experimental physiology owed more to the clinic than it gave." Assess this claim.
3. "Men and women naturally occupy separate spheres." What relevance did such views have to nineteenth-century medicine?
4. "In the second half of the nineteenth century, physiology and bacteriology displaced anatomy as surgery's reference sciences." Discuss.
5. How and why did "diseases of the tropics" become "tropical diseases"?
6. How were X-rays introduced into clinical practice?
7. In what ways, and to what extent, did commercial interests shape twentieth-century medical science?
8. How did trials of new medicines change between 1918 and 1968?
9. Was World War II the great turning point in the history of twentieth-century medicine? Why or why not?
10. What difference have users' demands made to reproductive technologies since World War II?
11. Why were so many people disillusioned with medicine by the 1970s?
12. How did ethical considerations shape research on human subjects after World War II?
13. Why were nineteenth-century public health reformers so preoccupied with the condition of the urban environment?
14. To what extent did medicine become an "applied science" in the first half of the twentieth century?
15. How, and with what consequences, did childbirth move from home to hospital?

END OF PAPER