

NST2BBS
Natural Sciences Tripos Part II: Biological and Biomedical Sciences

Friday 7 June 2019

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. What role, if any, should social values play in ascriptions of health and disease?
2. Is there anything special about evidence from randomised control trials, as opposed to other forms of evidence?
3. Does it matter whether we use frequentist or Bayesian statistics to analyse clinical trials? If so, which should we use?
4. How should we decide whom to screen for medical conditions?
5. What is the greatest obstacle to measuring overall health states? Can it be overcome, either in theory or in practice?
6. Is using the Quality Adjusted Life Year in cost-effectiveness analysis for the distribution of limited healthcare resources fair? Why or why not?

SECTION B: Ethics of Medicine

7. Are there any morally salient differences between Pronuclear Transfer (PNT) and Maternal Spindle Transfer (MST)?
8. Does the symbolic value of human embryos impose ethical constraints on how they should be treated?
9. If I consent to the removal of tissue, do I thereby consent to the removal of an organ?
10. Should alcohol policy target “high risk” drinkers or “moderate” drinkers?
11. Critically assess Philip Kitcher’s arguments for “democratising” the research agenda.
12. Does the argument from inductive risk show that science cannot be objective?

END OF PAPER

HST2
Historical Tripos Part II

Monday 3 June 2019 09.00–12.00

Paper 11

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.*

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. Whom would a well-to-do patient consult for a cure in the early modern period?
2. How did the Ancient tradition shape the development of medicine?
3. Was blood-letting the most effective treatment in medieval medicine?
4. How was knowledge exchanged between Chinese and non-Chinese medical practitioners between 1300 and 1700?
5. How important was money in early modern medical encounters?
6. Why did alchemists keep their medical knowledge secret?
7. Why did Old World drugs remain so important in European medical practice after 1492?
8. Was there a one-sex model in early modern Europe?
9. If hospitals were disciplinary spaces in early modern Europe, they were not necessarily so from a medical standpoint. Discuss.
10. Were images useful for the study of Renaissance anatomy?
11. What was the significance of chemistry for the practice of medicine in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries?
12. How do archival sources shape historians' interpretations of the history of medicine?

END OF PAPER

NST2BBS
Natural Sciences Tripos Part II: Biological and Biomedical Sciences

Tuesday 4 June 2019 09.00–12.00

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. “Without hospital medicine there could have been no laboratory medicine.” Discuss.
2. Do you agree with the historian of public health David Barnes, that “the germ theory of disease changed everything and nothing at all”?
3. Is it true that even at the end of the nineteenth century, medical practitioners and surgeons were typically more concerned with cleanliness than with microorganisms?
4. How did laypeople learn to see bodies in new ways? Discuss the case of X-rays.
5. What roles have women played in the history of reproductive technologies?
6. Do you agree that to focus a discussion of “reproductive technologies” on medical products and procedures, such as forceps, semen testing, the pill, ultrasound and in vitro fertilisation, is to frame that topic too narrowly?
7. How were ideas about racial difference enshrined in medical thought and practice in the nineteenth century?
8. Why did influential figures in early twentieth-century medicine insist that it either was or was not essentially applied science?
9. How, if at all, did World War II change the place of science in medicine?
10. How did developments in genetics after World War II reflect changes in perceived relationships between racial identity and disease?
11. What accounts for the rise of randomised controlled clinical trials?
12. What is selective primary health care, and what role did it play in the history of global health?

END OF PAPER