

BIOLOGICAL AND BIOMEDICAL SCIENCES (45)

History and Ethics of Medicine

Before you begin read these instructions carefully:

*You should answer **four** questions, at least one from each section.
All questions carry equal weight.*

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 that you
may do so by the invigilator

SECTION A

1. 'Plague killed master and servant alike.' Did everyone in medieval and early modern Europe respond to an epidemic of plague in the same way?
2. Did Renaissance physicians prioritize ancient authority or first hand observation as sources of medical knowledge?
3. What does it mean to say that medicine was 'commercialized' during the seventeenth century?
4. What were the most significant changes in medical education and medical practice between the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries?
5. **EITHER** (a) Explain what caused contagious disease, and who was responsible for preventing it, in the industrializing cities of nineteenth-century Britain.

OR (b) Consumption, tuberculosis, TB: were these all the same disease? Consider, where relevant, symptoms, diagnosis **and** treatment.
6. 'Woman is a pair of ovaries with a human being attached, whereas man is a human being furnished with a pair of testes' (Rudolph Virchow, 1848). How have such opinions affected medical theories and practices in the twentieth century?

SECTION B

7. Does the justification of informed consent lie in the protection of patient autonomy?
8. What implications, if any, does the doctrine of double effect have for the permissibility of euthanasia?
9. **EITHER** (a) 'There is no difference between health and disease because health cannot be defined.' Discuss.

OR (b) How is the treatment/enhancement distinction morally relevant?
10. 'The non-identity problem has an easy solution: if faced with a choice between more benefit and less, one should always choose the former.' Discuss
11. When, if ever, should we be worried about health outcome inequalities? Justify your answer.
12. Who should pay for healthcare if you fall ill, and why?

END OF PAPER