

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