

University of Aberdeen

ME43XI and ME43XA

**MB ChB Phase IV Medical Humanities Student Selected
Component Option:**

**Essay Project on the history/culture of medicine/health (10 or
15 Credits)**

October - December 2007

Course Co-ordinator: David Smith

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1 School of Divinity, History and Divinity, and History Department Handbooks

The School and subject handbooks may be accessed online from <http://www.abdn.ac.uk/history/ugrad/resource.shtml>

2 Plagiarism

The definition of Plagiarism is the use, without adequate acknowledgement, of the intellectual work of another person in work submitted for assessment. A student cannot be found to have committed plagiarism where it can be shown that the student has taken all reasonable care to avoid representing the work of others as his or her own.

All cases of suspected plagiarism will be reported to the University Investigating Officer.

Essays must be prefixed with the following statement:

"I understand that plagiarism is the use, without adequate acknowledgment, of the intellectual work of another person in work submitted for assessment. A student cannot be found to have committed plagiarism where it can be shown that the student has taken all reasonable care to avoid representing the work of others as his or her own. **I have abided by these guidelines in the preparation of this essay."**

This must be signed and dated.

If you have any doubts about what constitutes plagiarism, please see the course co-ordinator.

Two copies of the essay must be submitted. But the essay must also be sent to the course co-ordinator in electronic form by Email, to facilitate checking in cases of suspected plagiarism.

3 Class certificates

The general regulations for circumstances in which students are liable to have a 'C6' entered on their record are difficult to apply to a non-standard courses such as this one, which demands very little class contact and substitutes independent working and the submission of one essay project proposal:

Students will therefore be liable to a 'C6' if they:

Miss any of the library sessions in weeks 1 and 2 without prior permission or without good cause.

Are more than three days late in handing in their essay project proposal (the weekend counting as one day).

The award of a C6 is the first step towards the withdrawal of a class certificate. Any student awarded a C6 should contact the course co-ordinator immediately.

(Please also note that if you submit work more than a week late, without good cause or medical certificate, then CAS 9 is the maximum grade that you can get.)

4. Penalties for late work

NB PLEASE NOTE THAT THERE WILL A PENALTY OF 1/2 MARK PER DAY FROM THE FINAL MARK FOR THE COURSE FOR ANY WORK SUBMITTED LATE. WITHOUT GOOD CAUSE OR MEDICAL CERTIFICATE. THIS INCLUDES THE ESSAY-PROJECT PROPOSAL AS WELL AS THE FINAL ESSAY.

NB2: PLEASE NOTE ALSO THAT IF YOU SUBMIT ASSESSED WORK MORE THAN A WEEK LATE WITHOUT GOOD CAUSE OR MEDICAL CERTIFICATE THEN CAS 9 IS THE MAXIMUM GRADE THAT YOU CAN GET.

5. Course Prospectus and webCT site

Aim

This course allows students to undertake an essay-project on a topic of their own choice related to the history or culture of medicine or health in a country that speaks the language that they are studying during the medical humanities SSM.

Objectives

Students taking this course will gain:

- an alternative perspective upon medicine / health to that normally provided by medical courses
- an appreciation of the approaches of the humanities towards medicine / health
- experience of choosing, planning and implementing an essay-project
- experience of searching for information on medicine / health in another country
- insights into the history/culture of medicine/health in another country
- experience of preparing and formatting an essay according to guidelines

Description of Content

Students must choose an essay project topic on some aspect of the history and/or culture of medicine and/or health in a country that speaks the language that they are learning during the Medical Humanities SSM. Normally this will mean France for those students taking French, Germany for those students taking German, Spain for those students taking Spanish, and the Highlands and Islands of Scotland for those students taking Gaelic. The essay project topic must be proposed according to the format and timetable outlined below, and approved by the course co-ordinator.

Teaching Methods

After the first three weeks of the SSC, during which students will visit the QML, Taylor and Medical Library, students must submit an essay-project proposal to the course co-ordinator, which must comply with the pattern set out in this booklet. The course co-ordinator will either approve the proposal or will ask for modifications. Students will then work on their essay project, submitting their essay by 5 pm on the last day of the SSM.

Assessment

10 Credit option: one 3000 word essay

15 Credit option: one 4500 word essay

Students whose language and culture course in the School of Modern Languages add up to 30 credits will take the 10 credit option (beginners' language option).

Students whose language and culture course in the School of Modern Languages add up to 25 credits will take the 15 credit option (advanced language option).

NB: The 10-credit essay should involve 100 hours of effort by the average student.
The 15 credit essay should involve 150 hours of effort by the average student.

WebCT site

There is a webCT for the course which includes this booklet and lists of previous essay project topics. It is anticipated that some examples of good essays will be added to the site in the near future.

6. Course Co-ordinator

David Smith (Email d.f.smith@abdn.ac.uk; Tel 273676; Room 102 History Department), is senior lecturer in the history of medicine, and he teaches in the School of Medicine and the School of Divinity, History and Philosophy. In the past he has supervised projects on 'Historical explorations of therapies' in the 'Therapy Theme Group' of the Phase II Population-Based Disease SSC. He currently lectures and supervises projects as part of the Phase III Medical Ethics SSC. He co-ordinates the Medical Humanities SSC in which he also runs the history of medicine option.

In the School of Divinity, History and Philosophy he currently co-ordinates 'Aspects of Culture' and 'Cultural History of Medicine', and has coordinated, in the past, 'Brains Breeding and the Bomb', and

History and Philosophy of Science II and other courses. His special research interest is in the history of nutrition science and food policy during the twentieth century, and his main publications lie in this area. He has supervised or is supervising postgraduate students working on the history of art therapy and occupational therapy, the history of public health in Aberdeen, the history of infant mortality in Aberdeen and Aberdeenshire, the history of general practice and public health in the post-war period, and the influenza pandemic 1918-19, W.A.F. Browne, the pioneer Scottish psychiatrist, and Stanley Hall, a pioneering mental deficiency institution in Wakefield.

7. Students

While conducting their projects, students are encouraged to maintain contact and to discuss ideas and problems with colleagues in the class. To facilitate contact between members of the class, here is a list of names and Email nos. At a later date a list of students and essay topics will be circulated so that students.

French	
ABBOTT,AEDIN PATRICIA ANNE	u01apa3
ANDERSON,MARSALI JANE HELEN	u04mja2
ANKETELL,JANE SARAH	u01jsa3
BLAYNEY,GARETH ROBERT	u01grb3
CAREW,LOUISE ESSIE	u011lc3
CLARK,NATALIE	u07nc3
CURRIE,NICOLA	u13nc2
DAVIDSON,A. MARIE	u02amd3
DORE,MATTHEW PHILIP	u02mpd3
FORDYCE,GILLIAN	u04gf3
GEE,CHRISTOPHER	u01cg3
HANSON,DONALD ALEXANDER	u07dah2
HAYWARD,ABIGAIL LUCY	u02alh3
HOLMES,CLAIRE	u28ch2
JOHNSTON,MARJORIE C	u03mcj2
MARELLO,BARRY	u09bm4
MURRISON,SUZANNE MARIE	u02smm3
NORMAN,KATHRYN	u02kn3
PURDY,SHARON ELIZABETH	u03sep3
ROBERTSON,EMILY SARAH	u01esr3
SHAPTER,OLIVER CHARLES	u01ocs3
URQUHART,COLIN BRUCE	u03cbu2
WILSON,ANYA JULIET	u05ajw3
Spanish	
GOODBODY,JENNIFER CLARE	u01jcg3
HUGHES,MAURA ANNE	u13mah2
HUTCHESON,SARAH	u02sh3
MCCOLLUM,GLADYS MARGARET ANNE	u03gmm3
STEELE,PETER ROBERT CAMPBELL	u01prs3
German	
BORROWMAN,REBECCA CLAIRE	u01rcb3
CHALMERS,JOHN	u14jc3
GRANT,JAIME	u10jg3
HADDOCK,ELAINE MONICA	u05emh4
MCCOLLUM,JAYNE	u37jm3
YOUNG,INNES JAMES	u01ijy3
Gaelic	
MURRAY,DONAL HENRY PATRICK	u02dhm3

8 Topics

To formulate a viable essay project it is not just enough to come up with a topic, but students must also show that there are sufficient primary and secondary sources (see below) to make the project 'doable'.

Projects might focus, for example, on the history of medicine or health in the country you are concerned with. As such you might consider a particular specific epidemic episode, or disease over a particular period of time, or a medical institution (hospital, university department or research institute), or medical innovator or group of innovators. Other topics might consider the health and welfare services or a medical speciality or section of medical the medical profession, or a paramedical profession (eg nursing) or alternative form of practice eg homeopathy. The possibilities are endless.

As for projects dealing with recent or current issues, you could explore, for example, attitudes and/or action surrounding a towards diseases such as HIV/AIDS, vCJD or food poisoning, or health/health-related issue such as teenage pregnancy, smoking, alcoholism or drug abuse, or current debates about the finance of the health services. Again there is a limitless range of possible topics.

There is plenty of scope for designing a project related to your own interests. Eg Are you interested in paediatrics and studying German – then how about exploring paediatrics in Berlin around the turn of the Twentieth Century? Are you interested in psychiatry and studying French – then how about a project on Phillippe Pinel, pioneer of 'moral treatment'? Are you interested in surgery and studying Spanish – then how about a project on the work of Abu Al-Qasim Al-Zahrawi (936-1013 AD) who practised surgery in Islamic Spain?

NB Spanish projects could potentially be concerned with Spanish speaking countries other than Spain, which opens up a vast range of further possible projects.

Please feel free to run with any ideas inspired by the examples of primary and secondary sources and provisional working titles for projects included in this booklet.

9. Examples of essay topics

Here are some examples of possible essay-projects. The most successful questions were those that enabled students to step outside the medical/scientific 'mindset'. Eg Rather than asking, 'Is the French medical system really the best in the world?' – which is likely to lead to conventional medical/scientific data analysis, you could ask eg 'Why are there relatively few general practitioners, and so many specialists in France?' which would leads you more effectively into questions of French medical culture. It would allow the development of a more discursive style, in the manner of an essay in the humanities.

French

'French culture and the care of the elderly in France'

'What impact did being based in France have on the career of Marie Curie?'

'The French health system – widely recognised as the best in the world – is based on fundamental values, the most important being freedom of choice. Does French health benefit from the health system? Are there problems with it and have the solutions protected French liberty?'

'Why the HIV/Blood Scandal happened in France'

'What was the Relationship between Medicine and Health, and French Colonial Expansion in Africa?'

'Is Louis Pasteur's reputation for founding the science of microbiology and revolutionising hygiene and infectious diseases justifiable?'

'What attitudes, behaviour and actions surrounding smoking in France since its politicisation in 1976?'

'What were the impacts of Ambriose Pare's Methods of Military Surgery?'

'How has French culture conditioned the response of the public health authorities to the obesity epidemic?'

'French culture and the management of alcohol abuse in France'

German

‘Has the German Health System come full circle, and if so why?’

‘What was the influence of Eugenics on German Society in the 1930s’

‘Why did German medical scientists carry out the hypothermia research programme, 1939–1945’

Gaelic

‘What were the Medical Traditions and Practices in the Highlands of Scotland, 1600–1800, and to what extent were they part of the culture?’

Spanish

‘Cuba’s Healthcare System: a Miracle of Socialism or Propagandist Tool?’

‘Why did the Colegio Medico (Chilean Medical Association) and majority of working physicians in Chile oppose President Allende and his plans for reform of t Chilean health care in the 1970s? Was this opposition justified?’

‘What cultural factors account for the burden of illegal abortion in Latin America?’

‘What impact did the United States embargo have on the health of the Cuban people in the 1990s?’

‘What possible cultural barriers have affected spread of HIV/AIDS amongst homosexuals in Latin America?’

‘What are the attitudes of people in Spanish-Speaking Latin America to traditional medicine?’

10. Primary and Secondary Sources

Secondary sources

Secondary sources are recent books or articles that you can find in historical, social science and medical journals either directly or indirectly related to the topic that you are investigating.

Eg. 1. If you are interested in the German pioneer bacteriologist Robert Koch, an example of a secondary source would be T. D. Brock, *Robert Koch, a life in medicine and bacteriology*, 1988.

Eg 2. If you are interested in medicine in the Napoleonic wars, Spanish civil war, or the Franco-Prussian war 1870-71, a less directly related secondary source would be Roger Cooter’s article on ‘War and Modern Medicine’ in R. Porter and W. Bynum (eds), *Companion Encyclopaedia of the History of Medicine* (1993). Cooter discusses the question of whether ‘war is good for medicine’ or whether ‘medicine is good for war’ which you could use to frame your own more specific discussion.

Eg 3. If you are interested in current debates about how to reform the health service in Germany, you might find the following useful: S. Giaimo, *Markets and medicine: The politics of health care reform in Britain Germany and the United States*, 2002.

Primary sources

For historical projects primary sources will usually be journal or newspaper articles or books, or letters etc, written at the time of the events under investigation. They may be in the foreign language that you are studying, or in English. For projects on current health/medical issues, primary sources might be items from recent foreign language newspapers, medical and other journals, and websites, proceedings or reports of the national governments or European parliament etc. In principle, foreign language films, television programmes with a health/medical theme could also be useful primary sources.

Eg 1: R. Koch, *Investigations into the etiology of traumatic infective diseases*, London, 1880.

Egs 2: 'The Medical Service of the Prussian Army', *The Lancet*, 1873, vol. 1, p. 137; R. S. Saxton 'The Madrid Blood Transfusion Institute', *The Lancet*, 1937, vol. 2, pp. 606–8

Eg 3: There are various potentially useful links from the web site of the German Health Minister, Ulla Schmidt that would be useful primary sources for a project on health service reform in Germany. <http://www.ulla-schmidt.de/de/pages/home/index.htm>

For projects on current issues, the distinction between primary and secondary sources may not always be entirely clear. This is also true of some historical sources, eg, should a biographical memoir be counted as a primary or as a secondary source?

11. Finding Aids

During the first two weeks of the SSM students will be introduced to various finding aids by information consultants at the QML, Taylor Library, and Medical Library according to the timetable set out below.

Students doing historical projects are also encouraged to explore the resources of the University Historical Collections. The following web address is a good place to start.

<http://www.abdn.ac.uk/diss/historic/>

Besides the older books that are looked after by Special Libraries and Archives, which are on the main library catalogue, there are collections of unpublished papers, oral history transcripts etc. The catalogue for this material can be accessed at:

<http://calms.abdn.ac.uk/Dserve/Dserve.exe?dsqApp=Archive&dsqDb=Catalog&dsqCmd=Search.tcl>

12. The essay project proposal

Deadline: the proposal must be provided in hard copy form **NOT BY EMAIL by Friday 9 November 3 pm** at the latest. It must be delivered to David Smith, Room 202, Crombie Annexe, King's College.

Format: The proposal should comply with the following format:

Provisional Working Title/Question:

You should formulate a working title in the form of a question for your essay project, which provisionally defines the area in which you are working. The title should include the country that you are working on, and, if historical, the time period in which you are interested. The question can be expanded/narrowed as the project progresses, and the final title of the essay might express the crux of the argument that you ultimately develop. Examples of possible provisional working titles/questions:

What impact did the 1930s civil war have upon the subsequent history of medicine in Spain?

How do cultural factors condition the problem of obesity in Spain?

What factors conditioned the reactions of doctors to the rise of Nazism in inter-war Germany?

Is complementary and alternative medicine popular in Germany, and if so, why?

Were Claude Bernard's key contributions to the development of French physiology and medicine in the nineteenth century more philosophical than scientific?

Why did the French respond to the AIDS crisis in the 1980s in the way that they did?

Outline: You should write an outline of at least 300 words describing your project

List of Primary and Secondary Sources with brief annotations

NB: please translate foreign language titles or at least indicate in English what they cover.

Primary Sources:

Students undertaking a 10-credit essay-project must identify a minimum of four primary sources by the time of submission of the project proposal.

Students undertaking a 15-credit essay-project must identify a minimum of six primary sources by the time of submission of the project proposal.

Examples of references to primary sources with brief annotations:

'The Cholera in Spain, with Special Reference to the Site, Surroundings, and Drainage of some of its Principal Cities', *The Lancet*, 1885, vol. 2, pp. 544–5. This is a discussion item which critically examines Spain's public health arrangements in the light of recent outbreaks of cholera in Spain. There is much further material about this outbreak in this journal.

(Further primary sources for a project around this outbreak would be the numerous items in *The Times* newspaper, available on microfilm at QML.)

J. L. Gutierrez-Fisac, E. Regidor, J. R. Banegas Banegas, F. Rodriguez Artalejo, 'The size of obesity differences associated with educational level in Spain, 1987 and 1995/97', *Journal of Epidemiology & Community Health* 2002, pp. 457–60. This article is available full text on the internet. It gives some useful data on obesity in Spain and the references provide useful leads towards further sources.

Virchow, Rudolf, 1821-1902. *Handbuch der speciellen Pathologie und Therapie. (Handbook of Special Pathology and Therapeutics)*, 1854-69. This is a six-volume work in German is available in the medical library. It was written mostly by Virchow while he occupied the chair of pathological anatomy at the University of Würzburg, the first chair of that subject in Germany.

Franz Thönnies: 'Innovation and reform can boost patient dignity', interview Franz Thönnies, Parliamentary State Secretary at the German Ministry of Health, 7th Conference of European Health Ministers "Health, Dignity and Human Rights"- 12-13 June 2003, Council of Europe website, Interview http://www.coe.int/T/E/Com/Files/Ministerial-Conferences/2003-Health/interv_Thonnes.asp. This document gives Thönnies' views on 'smart' health cards, health service reform, and palliative care.

Jean Etienne Dominique Esquirol, *Mental maladies : a treatise on insanity*, 1845. This is available in Special Collections and Archives. Esquirol (1772-1840) was a student of Phillippe Pinel and pioneer of classification of mental illnesses of education in psychiatry. Many students from Britain and elsewhere attended his lectures in Paris and this translation of one of his major works made his views available to an even wider English-speaking audience.

La nouvelle campagne de communication: L'alcool pas besoin d'etre ivre pour en mourir' Online at: www.alcoologie.org/archives/cnam-cfes-presse-09-2001.PDF Published by l'Assurance Maladie sécurité sociale et Comité Français d'Education pour la Santé. This 57 page document is full of useful data on alcohol use in France.

Secondary Sources

Students undertaking a 10-credit essay-project must identify a minimum of five secondary sources by the time of submission of the project proposal.

Students undertaking a 15-credit essay-project must identify a minimum of seven secondary sources by the time of submission of the project proposal

Examples of references to secondary sources with brief annotations:

Ramón Castejón-Bolea, 'Doctors, Social Medicine, and VD In Late-Nineteenth century and early twentieth-century Spain' in R. Davidson, (ed.) *Sex, Sin & Suffering : Venereal Disease & European Society since 1870*, 2001, available via the university catalogue as an Ebook <http://site.ebrary.com/lib/aberdeenuniv/Doc?id=2002637&ppg=73> This chapter argues that action taken by the Spanish government that aimed to curb the spread of VD served to 'consolidate dominant sexual morality and to stigmatize sexually active women, who continued to be considered as the 'reservoir' of disease'.

Bruno Latour, *The Pasteurization of France* (1988), available in the QML. Latour's book is an original analysis of the achievements of Pasteur which attempts to trace the 'simultaneous building of a society and its scientific facts'. As such it is not just a book about Pasteur, but an important contribution to the field of Science Studies.

R. Frank and G. Stollberg, 'Medical acupuncture in Germany: patterns of consumerism among physicians and patients', *Sociology of Health and Illness*, 2004, vol. 26, pp. 351–72. This article, focussed on Germany, is a contribution to the analysis of the increasing popularity of alternatives to conventional Western medicine in the late Twentieth Century.

The course co-ordinator will respond to the research proposals individually with comments and suggestions, and may ask for more details or a meeting to discuss the proposal. He anticipates seeing every student individually during the first 2-3 weeks of the option for a brief discussion on their project.

In order to facilitate timely feedback on the proposals it would be a great help if students do not leave it until the last minute to submit their proposal.

13. Programme for Weeks One to Three

During weeks one and three there will be visits to the QML Medical Library, and Taylor Library

Friday 26 October

QML: Seminar Room (Ground Floor: Turn Right and follow signs). Information Consultant: Gilian Dawson: g.d.dawson@abdn.ac.uk

9 – 10 am: French Surnames A-N

10 – 11 am French: Surnames O-Z + Gaelic, German, Spanish

Wednesday 31 October

Medical Library: Computing Room 2. Information Consultant: Melanie Bickerton: m.bickerton@abdn.ac.uk

13.30 - 3.00: French surnames A-N

3.00 - 4.30: French surnames O-Z, Gaelic, German, Spanish

After a demonstration and talk by Melanie Bickerton, students will have an opportunity to experiment with searching for sources, while she is on hand to give advice. There will also be a tour of the library to look at potentially useful sources – including foreign language journals in the basement.

Wednesday 7 November

Taylor Library: Project Room 2. Information Consultant: Elizabeth Mackie: e.a.mackie@abdn.ac.uk

2-3 pm French Surnames A-N

3.30-4.30 French: Surnames O-Z + Gaelic, German, Spanish

14. Weeks Four to Eight and Submission of Final Essay

After the essay-project proposal has been approved, students must work alone on their project but the course co-ordinator will be available, if necessary, for consultations by Email, or, by arrangement, in person (please Email first).

Students are encouraged to maintain contact with one another during this time and to exchange ideas and experiences with searching for sources etc, and to help one another with proof-reading.

The final essay must be submitted in hard copy directly to David Smith at Room 102, Crombie Annexe by 4 pm on Friday 15 December. A small extension may be permitted without penalty, if negotiated in advance. Two copies ON PAPER must be submitted, and they must be prefixed with a signed and dated plagiarism statement as detailed above. An electronic copy is also required, which must be sent by Email to the course co-ordinator, in order to facilitate checking in cases of suspected plagiarism.

14. Detailed Essay Presentation and Formatting Guidelines

Please note that essays must be in English, and if quotations are used from foreign language publications they must be translated.

The rest of these notes are adapted from the instructions to authors of *Social History of Medicine*, a journal students will find in QML. Students may not be familiar with the formatting conventions but following these instructions will provide practice in the usual process of academic publication. If you want to publish you just have to follow the style sheets provided by publishers and editors, even if you think you know a better way of doing it!

NB: if you are using RefWorks or another similar system but find that the *Social History of Medicine* style is not supported, please choose one that is close as possible to it.

Guidelines

1. *Presentation*: Essays must be typed or letter-quality printed, double-spaced on A4 paper with ample margins. The word count of the main text should be within 10% of the required length and must be stated. Each page of the typescript should be numbered. The essay should begin with a title, the author's name, and an abstract containing a maximum of 200 words.

2. *Style*: Quotation marks should be single and not double unless they indicate a quotation within a quotation. Indent quotations of over 50 words (without quotation marks). All figures up to and including ten should be given as words, all above ten in numbers, except where a series is given. Thus '8 sheep, 12 horses and 36 goats'. Use 'eighteenth century' not '18th century'. Use '1930s' not '1930's'. 'Per annum' and 'per cent' should be used in text and notes. Use 1852-72, not 1852-1872. In general, when referring to numbers in sequence, use the shortest form: thus 20-6, 101-7, 151-7; note exceptions, 10-13, 11-17. Authors should use an 11 or 12pt standard font for the main text.

3. *Sections*: It is difficult to be absolutely prescriptive about this, but it is normally desirable to divide the essay by using section headings. An introductory section will normally outline the subject of the essay, the questions addressed, previous literature, the sources and the methods of analysis employed, problems encountered, and give a brief indication of the conclusions. Dividing the middle of the essay with section headings helps to indicate to the reader where the essay is heading. The essay should end with a section in which more detailed conclusions are given. It is important to avoid too many headings and short sections.

4. *Footnotes*. These should be numbered consecutively throughout the essay. They should be single-spaced and placed at the foot of each page. Footnotes should normally contain necessary references rather than additional explanations. Acknowledgements should appear as footnote 1 to the title or the first sentence.

5. *Tables, diagrams, graphs, maps, pictures*. If these are used they should normally be placed at the most appropriate point within the text. When a large number of such items are used, however, they may be placed in an appendix. Tables should be comprehensible without reference to the text. Sources for tables should be given in full detail, even if elsewhere referred to in footnotes in the text of the article. It is permitted to use p.a. and % in tables, though not in the text or footnotes.

6. *References*. References are confined to footnotes. The following points should be noted. Ensure that a full reference is given when citing a work for the first time. Authors' and editors' first names should be designated by initials only. All titles should be capitalized. Book and journal titles should be italicized. Place and date of publication must be given for all books. When referring to specific pages in a book or article in order to identify an argument or quotation use 'pp.' followed by the appropriate numbers: when indicating the location of an article in a journal or chapter in an edited collection provide the page numbers only. Some examples are given below.

(a) Books: (Note that volume numbers in a series should be in upper-case roman numerals)

D. Dwork, *War is Good for Babies and Other Young Children: A History of the Infant Welfare Movement in England, 1898–1918* (London, 1986).

P. J. Weindling (ed.), *The Social History of Occupational Health* (London, 1985).

R. H. Tawney and E. E. Power (eds.), *Tudor Economic Documents*, 3 vols., vol. 1 (London, 1953).

Where a chapter from a collective work is cited, or where a volume is one of a series, give the editor(s) of the individual volume in the precise form which follows:

D. J. Kevles, 'Genetics in the United States and Great Britain, 1890–1930: A Review with speculations', in C. Webster (ed.), *Biology, Medicine and Society, 1840–1940* (Cambridge, 1981), 193-216.

D. V. Glass, 'World Population, 1800–1950', in H. J. Habakkuk and M. M. Postan (eds.), *Cambridge Economic History of Europe*, VI, Pt. 1, *The Industrial Revolution and After* (Cambridge, 1965), 60-138.

(b) Articles: Note the sequence and formats of volume number, year of publication, and page references.

D. Thompson, 'The Decline of Social Welfare: Falling State Support for the Elderly since Early Victorian Times', *Ageing and Society*, 4 (1984), 451-82.

A. Digby, 'Changes in the Asylum: The Case of York, 1777–1815', *Economic History Review*, 2nd ser. XXXVI (1983), 218-39.

Items in newspapers and popular magazines should be treated as far as possible like other articles. ie Author, Headline, Title of Newspaper, Date, page number(s)

(c) Official papers: British Parliamentary Papers are always abbreviated as P.P. Give full title, year of publication, volume number. Thus:

Papers relating to the Sanitary State of the People of England (P.P., 1857–58, XXIII).

(d) Theses:

D. E. Watkins, 'The English Revolution in Social Medicine' (unpublished Ph.D. thesis, University of London, 1984).

(e) Second and subsequent citations: In the footnotes, books, articles, theses and official publications should, in second and subsequent citations, be referred to in abbreviated form, with the precise page reference if applicable.

For example second and subsequent citations to the Dwork, Kelves and Digby publications already used as examples above could be:

Dwork, *War is Good for Babies*, pp.78–9.

Kevles, 'Genetics in the United States', pp. 194–5.

Digby, 'Changes in the Asylum', pp. 220–1.

If the a is cited in more than one consecutive footnote, use 'Ibid.'. For example, if both footnotes 1 and 2 use the following reference by D. Thompson, the footnotes would look like this:

1. D. Thompson, 'The Decline of Social Welfare: Falling State Support for the Elderly since Early Victorian Times', *Ageing and Society*, 4 (1984), 451-82.
2. Ibid., p. 453.

'Ibid.' cannot be used when the first footnote contains more than one source.

When more than one work by the same author is cited within a single a footnote, 'idem' may be used. For example two books by Dwork might be referred to as follows:

1. D. Dwork, *War is Good for Babies and Other Young Children: A History of the Infant Welfare Movement in England, 1898–1918* (London, 1986); Idem., *Children with a star: Jewish youth in Nazi Europe* (New Haven, 1991).

NB: Op cit. and loc. cit. should not be used.

(f) Web sources

These should include, wherever possible, author, title of page or site, web address, and date consulted.

Edward M. Miller, 'Eugenics: Economics for the Long Run', <http://www.eugenics.net/papers/miller1.html>, consulted 17 November 2000.

(g) Archival Sources

When first citing a source in an archive, introduce an abbreviation for the archive, and use the archive's file-numbering system when there is one eg.

W. E. Elliot, 'Present food position in the UK', 20 November 1939, Public Record Office (hereafter PRO) CAB 74/10.

A later reference might then be:

Minutes of Food Policy Committee, 5 December 1939, PRO CAB 74/8.

References to letters should take the form:

P. J. Wheelson to P. D. Proctor, 22 January 1940, PRO MAF 127/49

IF YOU ARE IN DOUBT ABOUT ANY OF THE ABOVE CONVENTIONS, LOOK AT AN ISSUE OF *SOCIAL HISTORY OF MEDICINE*. IF YOU ARE STILL IN DOUBT, CONTACT THE COURSE CO-ORDINATOR.

7. *Bibliography* Besides the references in the footnotes, at the end of the essay, the essay should include a full bibliography listing all sources consulted - including archives searched and interviews conducted which yielded no useful information. Primary and Secondary sources should be included under different headings, which may be subdivided appropriately. This is not a requirement of *Social History of Medicine*, but is normally required for history PhD, Mphil and honours theses. It is your chance to show to the markers what a lot of work you have done.

16. Essay Marking Criteria

She emphasised the important of structure (clear introduction and conclusion), argument, analysis and engagement with relevant theoretical literature

Mark	Class	Description
18 - 20	First	A well-structured essay (eg clear introduction and conclusion), well-written and well-referenced , which displays a) evidence of diligence, skill, and success in the location of both primary and secondary sources, b) a critical grasp of the secondary/theoretical literature, c) skill in analysing and interpreting the primary and secondary/theoretical literature, d) the development of a clear, original, and sound argument.
15 – 17	Upper Second	An essay that shows most of the above qualities, but is insufficiently strong in one or more areas for a mark in the first class range to be awarded.
12 – 14	Lower Second	An essay that is clearly deficient at least one area mentioned above: for example, failure to locate and satisfactorily deploy adequate primary sources or relevant secondary material, or failure to develop a sufficiently clear and sound argument.
9 – 11	Third	An essay which shows some attempt to locate and employ relevant sources but which is clearly deficient in more than one area mentioned above.
6 – 8	Fail	An essay which shows little success in the location and employment of relevant primary and secondary sources, and little success in developing an argument.
0 – 5	Fail	A non-existent, or completely irrelevant essay.

17. Examples of some sources used by previous students

Please note: not all these references have been checked. Some additional lists may be placed on the webCT site

French

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- L. Berlivet, 'Uneasy Prevention: The problematic modernization of Health Education in France after 1975' in V. Berridge and K. Loughlin, *Medicine, the Market and the Mass Media, Producing Health in the Twentieth Century*, London 2005, pp. 95–122
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- C. Hill, 'Trends in tobacco smoking and consequences on health in France', *Preventive Medicine*, 1998, vol. 27, pp. 514–9
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- P. J. and S. Sandier 'Rationing health care in France', *Health Policy* 1999, vol. 50
- P. M. Mannucci, 'AIDS, hepatitis and hemophilia in the 1980s: Memoirs from an insider', *Journal of Thrombosis and Haemostasis*, 2003, vol. 1, pp. 2065–9
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18. French and German journals and books in the medical school library

Students are encouraged to make use of these, but please note that there may be some additional titles Special Collections eg *Revue medicale, Francais et etrangere*

<u>Title</u>	<u>Holdings</u>	<u>Language(s)</u>	<u>Notes</u>
Acta Anatomica.	1952-98	French, German, English	
Acta Chirurgica Scandinavica	1941-1987	Danish, Finnish, Norwegian, Swedish	
Acta Cytologia	1957-1987	French, German, Spanish, English	
Acta Medica Scandinavica	1923-1988	Danish, Finnish, Norwegian, Swedish	
Acta Neuropathologica	1961-1987	English, French, German	
Acta Orthopaedica Scandinavica	1958-2004	Dannish, Finnish, Norwegian, Swedish ,Icelandic	
Acta Otolaryngologica	1924-1973	French, German, English	
Acta Paediatrica	1921-1964	French, German, English	
Acta Physiologica Scandinavica	1940-	French, German, English	
Acta Psychiatrica Scandinavica	1961-1971	French, German, English	
Acta Radiologica	1931-1962	French, German, English	
Acta Radiologica Diagnosis	1963-1984	French, German, English	
Acta Radiologica: Therapy, Physics, Biology	1963-1976	French, German, English	
Acta Radiologica: Oncology, Radiation, Physics, Biology	1977-1979	French, German, English	
Acta Schloae Medicinalis	1916-1938	German	
Albrecht von Graefe's archiv fur ophthalmology	1854-1976	German	
Allgemeine wiener medizinische zeitung	1886-1914	German	
Anatomischer anzeiger	1904-1978	German	
Annales D'hygiene; Publique, Industrielle & Social	1923-1951	French	
Annales D'hygiene publique et de medicine legale	1829-1922	French	
Annales D'immunology	1973-1978	French	
Annales de l'institute pasteur	1887-1972	French	
Annales des maladies de l'orielle du larynx du nez et du pharynx	1906-1930	French	
Annales de Microbiologie	1973-1978	French	
Annales d'oculistique	1869-1976	French	
Antonie van Leeuwenhoek journal of microbiology	1953-1985	French, German, English	
Arbeiten aus dem kaiserlichen gesundheitsamte	1886-1932	German	
Archiv fur anatomie und physiologie	1834-1910	German	
Archiv fur experimentelle pathologie und pharmacologie	1873-1925	German	
Archiv fur die gesamte virusforschung	1962-1974	German, English	
Archiv fur gynaekologie	1870-1978	German	
Archiv fur hygiene	1894-1952	German	
Archiv fur klinische chirurgie	1861-1944	German	
Archiv fur microbiologie	1872-1973	German, English	
Archiv fur mikroskopische anatomie	1865-1925	German	
Archiv fur ohrenheilkunde	1869-1936	German	1915- retitled Archiv fur ohren-nasen und kehlkoptheilkunde
Archiv fur psychiatrie und nerenkrankheiten	1868-1932	German	
Archives generales de medicine	1828-1914	French	

Archives Internationales de neurologie	1910-1926	French	
Archives de Pharmacodynamie	1895-1992	French, English	1899- retitled Archives Internationales de Pharmacodynamie et de therapie
Archives Internationales de physiologie	1904-	French, English	1955- retitled Archives Internationales de Physiologie et de biochimie
Archives de Neurologie	1885-1932	French	
Archives de Physiologie normale et pathologique	1874-1898	French	
Archives des sciences physiologiques	1947-1974	French	
Beitrage zur chemischen physiologie und pathologie	1902-1908	German	
Beitrage zur clinischen chirurgie	1886-1914	German	
Beitrage zur pathologie	1970-1976	German, English	
Beitrage zur pathologischen anatomie und zer allegemeinen pathologie	1886-1908	German	
Berichte uber die gesamte physiologie und experiementelle pharmacologie	1920-1953	German	
Berliner Kleinische Wochenschrift	1864-1921	German	
Biochime	1970-1981	French, English	
Biologica Neonatorum	1960-1969	French, German, English	
Bulletin de l'institute pasteur	1920-1978	French, English	
Bulletin de physio-pathologie respiratoire	1971-1976	French, English	
Bulletin des sciences medicales	1824-1829	French	
Bulletin de la societe de chime biologique	1948-1970	French	
Dermatologica	1970-1987	French, German, English	
Deutsche Medizinische Wochenschrift	1910-1939	German	
Deutsche archiv fur klinische medicin	1886-1952	German	
Ergebnisse der anatomie und entwicklungsgeschichte	1891-1914	German	
Ergebnisse der Inneren Medizin und Kinderheilkunde	1907-1952	German	
Ergebnisse der physiologie	1902-1961	German	
Fortschritte der Medicin	1883-1939	German	
Frankfurter Zeitschrift fur pathologie	1912-1967	German	
Hopp-seyler's zeitschrift fur physiologische chemie	1895-1984	German, English	
Jahresberichte der anatomie und Entwicklungsgeschichte	1897-1906	German	
Jahresberichte der anatomie und Physiologie	1890-?	German	
Jahresberichte uber die fortschritte in allen landern	1841-1865	German	
Baumgarten's Jahresbericht	1885-1911	German	
Jahresbericht uber die Fortschritte der Pharmacognosie, Pharmacy und Toxicologie	1866-1913	German	
Jahresbericht uber die leistungen und fortschritte in der gesammten medicin	1866-1916	German	
Jahresbericht der Pharmacie	1890-1931	German	
Journal de l'anatomie	1864-1919	French	
Journal de medicine	1907-1932	French	
Journal de pharmacie	1842-1932	French	1895- retitled Journal de pharmacie et de chimie

Klinische Monatsblätter für augenheilkunde	1925-1930	Germany	
Klinische Wochenschrift	1922-1932	German	
Klinisches Jahrbuch	1899-1912	German	
Langenbecks archiv für chirurgie	1969-1976	German	
Langenbecks archiv für klinische chirurgie	1948-1969	German	
Mitteilungen aus der chirurgischen Klinik zu Tübingen	1884	German	
Mitteilungen aus der medicinischen facultat der kaiserlich-japanischen universitat	1894-1925	German	
Munchener Medizinische Wochenschrift	1924-1952	German	
Naunym-schmiedeberg's archiv für experimentelle pathologie und pharmakologie	1925-	German	
La nouvelle presse medicale	1972-1978	French	
Pflüger's archiv für physiologie	1868-	German	
Presse Medicale	1940-1971	French	
Revue d'hygiene et de medicine preventive	1922-1940	French	
Revue d'hygiene et de police sanitaire	1894-1921	French	
Sammlung Klinischer Vorträge	1870-1920	German	
Schmidt jahr-bucher	1834-1922	German	
Sitzungsberichte der kaiserlichen akademie der wissenschaften	1872-1923	German	
Skandinavisches archiv für physiologie	1924-1931	German	
Therapeutische Halbmonatshefte	1920-1921	German	
Therapeutische Monatshefte	1887-1919	German	
Ugeskrift for læger	1936-1987	Danish	
Verhandlungen der Deutschen Gesellschaft für Pathologie	1948-1975	German	
Verhandlungen der Deutschen Pathologischen gesellschaft	1898-1944	German	
Veröffentlichungen des kaiserlichen gesundheitsamtes	1886-1925	German	
Virchows archiv A: pathology, anatomy and histology	1968-1988	German, English	
Virchows archiv B: cell biology	1968-1988	German, English	
Virchows archiv für pathologische anatomie	1847-1968	German	
Vox Sanguines	1953-1987	Dutch, English	
Zeitschrift für die gesamte anatomie ABT I, ABT II, ABT III	1921-30, 1921-1930, 1921-1929	German	
Zeitschrift für die gesamte experimentelle medizin	1923-1971	German	
Zeitschrift für hygiene und infections-krankheiten	1897-1932	German	
Zeitschrift für Immunitätsforschung	1909-1914	German	
Zeitschrift für physiologische chemie	1877-1895	German	
Zeitschrift für psychologie und physiologie der sinnesorgane	1907-1933	German	
Zeitschrift für zellforschung	1924-1932	German	
Zeitschrift für zellforschung	1971-1974	German, English	
Zentralblatt für Allgemeiner pathologie und pathologische anatomie	1894-1953	German	
Zentralblatt für bakteriologie und parasitenkunde	1894-1952	German	1902-1952: 2 runs
Zentralblatt für biochemie und biophysik	1909-1921	German	
Zentralblatt für chirurgie	1874-1952	German	

Zentralblatt fur die gesamte hygiene und ihre grenzgebiete	1922-1932	German
Zentralblatt fur ophthalmologie	1911-1953	German
Zentralblatt fur die gesamte therapie	1833-1917	German
Zentralblatt fur gynakologie	1877-1952	German
Zentralblatt fur die medicinischen wissenschaften	1863-1915	German
Zentrblatt fur physiologie	1887-1921	German

Books

<u>Title</u>	<u>Language</u>	<u>DOP</u>	<u>Notes</u>	<u>Not on catalogue</u>
Handbuch der praktischen medicin.	German	1899		
Dictionnaire de medecine	French	1873		x
Nouveau dictionnaire de medecine et de chirurgie pratiques illustre de figures intercalees dans le texte.	French	1864	Vol 1-40	
Dictionnaire des termes de medecine francais-anglais.	French to English	1899		
Expose des travaux scientifiques	French	1913		
Klinische und experimentelle Studien	German	1891	Part 1-2	
Klinische und experimentelle Studien	German	1896	Part 3	
Anatomie : essai sur les veines du rachis	French	1819		
Gesammelte Abhandlungen zur wissenschaftlichen Medicin.	German	1862		
Lehrbuch der physikalischen Untersuchungs-methoden innerer Krankheiten.	German	1881		
Die Untersuchung des Pulses und ihre Ergebnisse in gesunden und kranken Zustanden.	German	1892		
Lehrbuch der klinischen Untersuchungsmethoden fur die Brust- und Unterleibsorgane, mit Einschluss der Laryngoskopie.	German	1892		
Interne medicin und klin-Diagnostik	German	1897		x
Die Lehre vom Arterienpuls nach eigenen Versuchen und Boebachtungen.	German	1972		
Diagnostik der inneren Krankheiten auf Grund der heutigen Untersuchungs-Methoden : ein Lehrbuch fur Aerzte und Studierende.	German	1888		
Die Messung des Pulse und des Blutdrucks am Menschen.	German	1880		
Handbuch und Atlas der topographischen Percussion.	German	1880		
Saluti aegrorum.	German	1905		
Aur. Cor. Celsus on medicine	English and Latin	1831-36	2 vols	x
Medicina.	Latin	1835		
Über die Arzneiwissenschaft.	German	1906		
Opere.	Latin	1906	2 vols	
Gesammelte Schriften.	German	1879	2v. in 3.	
Opera omnia.	Latin	1821-5.	10 vols	
Opera omnia.	Latin	1825	Vol 11	
Gesammelte Werke von Robert Koch.	German	1912		
Skrifter i skilda amnen jamte magra bref.	Swedish	1902		
Opuscula selecta Nederlandicorum de arte medica.	Dutch to English	1907		
Opera omnia.	Latin	1846		
De l'influence de la grossesse sur la marche des maladies du coeur.	French	1880		

De la degenerescence graisseuse du coeur dans ses rapports avec le pouls, la syncope et les troubles respiratoires.	French	1875		
Theses medicales.	French	1892		
Etudes experimentale sur les actes mecaniques du vomissement.	French	1879		
De la cephalotripsie, suivi de l'histoire de 15 operations de ce genre qui ont ete faites par divers praticiens.	French, German, English	1836		
Untersuchungen uber die Ursachen der Anisotropie organisirter Substanzen.	German	1882		
Mittheilungen aus dem Konisberger physiologischen Laboratorium.	German	1878		
Zur Kenntniss der funktionellen Anpassung der quergestreiften Muskeln.	German	1883		
Pathologische Anatomie.	French	1909	2 vols	
Anatomie artistique elementaire du corps humain.	French	1865		x
Anatomie artistique elementaire du corps humain.	French	1873	New Edn	
De pathologisk-anatomiske forandringer i vaevene af neurotrofisk oprindelse.	Danish	1900		
Om pathologisk-anatomiske forandringer af neurotrofisk oprindelse.	German	1900		
Grundriss der pathologischen Anatomie.	German	1904		
Principes d'organogenie.	French	1842		
Det Anatomiske Institut, 23 Januar 1815-23 Januar 1915.	Danish	1915		
Handbuch der Gewebelehre des Menschen.	German	1889-1902.	3 vols	
Lehrbuch der Histologie des Menschen und der Thiere.	German	1857		
Traite elementaire d'histologie humaine normale et pathologique precede d'un expose des moyens d'observer au microscope.	French	1879	1t.+atlas.	
Cursus der normalen Histologie zur Einfuhrung in den Gebrauch des Mikroskopes sowie in das practische Studium der Gewebelehre.	German	1878		
Traite d'histologie.	French	1905-11.		
Leitfaden fur histologische Untersuchungen.	German	1895		
Grundriss der normalen Histologie des Menschen fur Aerzte und Studirende.	German	1885		
Die pathologische-histologischen Untersuchungsmethoden.	German	1905		
Handbuch der Anatomie der Menschen.	German	1896-1913.	Vols 1-2,7 in 4.	
Nouveaux elements d'anatomie descriptive et d'embryologie.	French	1880		
Traite d'anatomie descriptive.	French	1823	5 vols	
Traité d'anatomie générale appliquée a la médecine.	French	1879-81.	2v. in 1.	
Lehrbuch der topographischen Anatomie.	German	1909		
Resume d'anatomie.	French	1870		
Lehrbuch der Anatomie des Menschen.	German	1883		
Handbuch der systematische Anatomie des Menschen.	German	1871	3 Vols	
Lehrbuch der Anatomie des Menschen.	German	1877-87.	2v. in 3.	

Lehrbuch der Anatomie des Menschen mit Rucksicht auf physiologische Begrundung und praktische Anwendung.	German	1878	
Encyclopedie anatomique : comprenant l'anatomie descriptive, l'anatomie generale, l'anatomie pathologique, l'histoire du developpement et celle des races humaines.	French	1843-47.	Vols 2-9
Handbuch der menschlichen Anatomie. Manuel d'anatomie generale appliquee a la physiologie et a la pathologie.	German French	1876-80. 1843	2 vols
Grundriss der Anatomie des Menschen. Cours d'anatomie medicale.	German French	1881 1804	
Traite d'anatomie descriptive.	French	1867-73.	4 vols
Traite d'anatomie descriptive : avec figures intercalees dans la texte.	French	1888-89.	4 vols
Precis d'anatomie descriptive.	French	1911	
Traite d'anatomie humaine.	French	1899-1901.	
Lehrbuch der Gewebelehre, mit vorzugsweiser Berucksichtigung des menschlichen Korpers.	German	1877	
Traite d'anatomie chirurgicales. Anatomische Studien an Verbrecher-Gehirnen fur Anthropologen, Mediciner, Juristen und Psychologen.	French German	1825-26. 1879	2 vols
Etudes d'anatomie.	French	1891	
Lecons d'anatomie generale faites au College de France.	French	1880-81.	2 vols
Journal de l'anatomie et de la physiologie normales et pathologiques de l'homme et des animaux	French	1898	x
Precis de dissection.	French	1906	
Anatomie descriptive et dissection, contenant un precis d'embryologie, la structure microscopique des organes et celle des tissus.	French	1868	3 vols
Leitfaden fur Operationsubungen am Cadavar und deren Verwerthung beim lebenden Menschen.	German	1873	
Handbuch der praktischen Zergliederungskunst als Anleitung zu den Sectionsubungen und zur Ausarbeitung anatomischen Preparate.	German	1860	
Handbuch der anatomischen Chirurgie.	German	1868	
Precis d'anatomie et de dissection.	French	1911-13.	
Die angiologische Sammlung in anatomischen Museum der Koniglichen Universitat zu Breslau.	German	1869	
Die neue anatomische Anstalt in Munchen.	German	1910	
Beitrage zur Anatomie und Physiologie.	German	1858-79.	8v. in 2.
Anatomische, physiologische und physikalische Daten und Tabellen.	German	1906	
Atlas der normalen und pathologischen Anatomie in typischen Rontgenbildern.	German	1900	