

HPSC0109 Philosophy of Medicine

Course Syllabus

2021-22 session | Erman Sozudogru | erman.sozudogru@ucl.ac.uk

Course Information

This module provides students with an overview of the exciting field of philosophy of medicine. Based on case-studies drawn from contemporary medical practice, the module will be themed around eight key topics. These are:

1. What philosophy of medicine is, and is not
2. Health and Disease
3. Discovering Diseases
4. Disease Causation
5. Classification and Diagnosis
6. Evidence Based Medicine
7. Models in Medicine
8. Reductionism and Pluralism
9. Defining Wellbeing
10. Medicine beyond the Biomedical Model

Course material will be delivered two-hour face to face seminars where students will be introduced to weeks topic. notes Seminars are designed for students to develop their analytical skills and engage with cutting edge research in medicine and philosophy.

Basic course information

Moodle Web site:	see moodle
Assessment:	Essay (3000 words) – 100%
	Essay plan (1000 words) - formative
Timetable:	www.ucl.ac.uk/sts/hpsc
Prerequisites:	None. Note that students previously enrolled on HPSC2020 (Philosophy of Medicine) are not eligible to enroll on this module.
Required texts:	Readings listed below. All readings are available through the UCL reading list service (search for HPSC3028)
Course tutor(s):	Erman Sozudogru
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Office location:	22 Gordon Square, Room 3.3
Office hours:	see Moodle

Schedule

Lecture	Key Concepts and Case Studies	Reading
Health and Disease	Concepts of Health and Disease Concept: Naturalism Concept: Normativism	Ereshefsky 2009, CFS topic guide (available on Moodle) Optional: Boorse 1977, Cooper 2004
Discovering Diseases	Case Study: Burkitt's Lymphoma Concept: Philosophical analysis of discovery	Burkitt 1983 Kuhn 1962, Hanson 1960
Causation	Case Study: changing concepts in disease aetiology Concept: Problem with Causation	Evans 1976 Ilari and Russo 2014 (chapters 1,2,3,15) Option: Mackie 1965, Carter 2003(ch 8)
Mechanistic view of Causation	Concept: Thinking about mechanism Concept: Causality in Medicine	Machamer, Darden and Craver 2000 Russo and Williamson 2007
Classification and Diagnosis	Case Study: diagnosis as a way of classifying Case Study: Classification as a philosophical problem	Kennedy 2013 Clarke 2011
Reading week – no lectures		
Evidence Based Medicine	Case Study: What is EBM? Concept: Problems with EBM	Guyatt et al 1992 Clarke et al 2013
Models in Medicine	Concept: How do we use models in medicine? Case Study: Animal models	Ankeny 2007 Morgan and Morrison 1999
Reductionism and Holism	Concept: Reductionism in psychiatry Concept: Pluralism in medicine	Roache 2019, Schaffer 2013 Longino 2013
Defining Wellbeing	Concept: Phenomenological notion health Concept: Epistemic injustice in medicine Case Study: #FreeBritney	Carel 2007 Kidd and Carel 2017
Beyond the Biomedical Model	Case Study: Social determinants of health Concept: Values in medicine	Wilson 2009, Donkin et al 2017 Alexandrova 2016, Douglas 2000

Aims & objectives

Aims

This module provides an introduction to analytic philosophy of medicine. As such, the aims of the module are:

1. to note that there is a degree of continuity between philosophy of medicine and general philosophy of science.
2. to argue that careful consideration of historical and pragmatic factors are generally a significant part of doing good philosophy of medicine.
3. to prepare students for further study of this subject.

Objectives

By the end of this course students will:

1. understand the major issues at stake in the philosophical topics covered in the course
2. appreciate the role of historical and pragmatic factors in shaping philosophical discourse
3. develop appropriate critical, reading, writing, and presentation skills. Most importantly, by the end of this module, you will be expected to be capable of engaging with philosophical arguments drawn from the philosophy of medicine literature. You will also be expected to be capable of producing your own argument as part of your assessment.

Seminars

For each topic, we will have a seminar where we have an in-depth discussion. For each session, I will provide some questions to help you engage with the topic. You must do all the required readings and watch all the relevant videos before attending the seminars. For more information please refer to Moodle page.

Assessments

Summary

	Description	Deadline	Word limit
100%	Essay	11/01/2022 5pm	3000 words
0%	Essay Plan	15/11/2021 5pm	1000 words

While you are planning for your essay you have to keep in mind that the most important objective of this module (and hence its assessment) is concerned with ways of engaging with philosophical *arguments*. Particularly if you haven't done much philosophy before, the idea of arguing can be a bit daunting, but really, it's not too complicated. Briefly, for this module, I would expect you to be able to engage with arguments in the following ways:

Describe: ('x's argument here is as follows...')

To **analyse** and **critique:** ('I do not, however, think that this argument is successful, because....')

Improve: ('I would instead argue that....because....')

This means that assessment for this module is designed to help you become comfortable with these three forms of engagement with arguing. In more detail...

The essay

This is a standard scholarly essay of 3000 words, which is due end of term 1. You'll notice that I haven't provided any sample titles here. This is because an integral part of this assignment is for **you to develop your own essay topic**. Again, I know that this might feel a bit daunting. However, we will spend lots of time during the term discussing how you might go about doing this. We will spend some time in our seminars, looking at some example essays assess them using the departmental marking criteria. You can also have a look at the sample dissections of arguments that can be found in the topic guides. I've done my best to simplify, and to pick out the relevant bits of these arguments.

Paper Plan

This exercise is designed to help you develop your own philosophical argument. This formative assessment is designed to help you develop your own philosophical argument before you start writing your essay. Very often students start writing their essays without a plan or an argument planned in advance. An academic essay is not something that you can make up as you go, it

needs careful thinking and planning. To help with this process, you will be able to submit your essay plans a month in advance and get some detailed feedback.

The aim here is to work on the analytical techniques that will become very useful for your essay. As I described above your argument should be structured as a response to an existing philosophical position. Therefore, you should start by reviewing another philosophers' paper, providing a description and analysis of their argument. Once you have done that you can start formulating your own position. Your argument should be grounded in existing philosophical literature and medical case studies. Therefore, you should also indicate how you are positioning yourself in the wider literature. These are all the skills and components that you need for your essay, so better to get some feedback in advance.

I encourage you to share your drafts with your peers in the class who are willing to offer feedback and comments on. I encourage you to share and take account of peer review comments. Again, you should discuss this with me as early as possible if you have any concerns.

A good example would be the one provided on the question of whether philosophy of medicine exists, or not. This has lots of material on the argument in Caplan's 1992 paper. Finally, you should agree an essay topic with me well in advance of the deadline, which you can do by email.

Criteria for assessment

The departmental marking guidelines for individual items of assessment can be found in the STS Student Handbook.

Reading list

Readings are indicated in the schedule above, and are made available on the module in Moodle.

Alexandrova, A. (2016). Can the Science of Well-Being Be Objective? *British Journal for the Philosophy of Science*, 69(2), 421-445.

Ankeny, R. 2007. "Wormy Logic: Model Organisms as Case-Based Reasoning." in Creager, Lunbeck and Wise (eds.) *Science without Laws: Model Systems, Cases, Exemplary Narratives*. Chapel Hill, NC: Duke University Press.

Burkitt, D.P. 1983. [The Discovery of Burkitt's Lymphoma](#). *Cancer*, 51(10): 1777-86.

Caplan, A.L., 1992. [Does the philosophy of medicine exist?](#) *Theoretical Medicine* 13, 67–77.

Carel, H., 2007, "Can I Be Ill and Happy?" *Philosophia*, 35: 95–110.

Carter, K.C. 2003. *The Rise of Causal Concepts of Disease: Case Histories*. Aldershot UK: Ashgate Publishing. Chapter 8 – The etiological standpoint. pp. 129-146.

Chang, H. 2012. *Is Water H₂O? Evidence, Realism and Pluralism*. Springer. Chapter 5, pp. 253-98. Available as an ebook via UCL library.

- Clarke, B. (2011). Causation and melanoma classification. *Theoretical Medicine and Bioethics*, 32(1), 19-32.
- Clarke, B., Gillies, D., Illari, P., Russo, F. and Williamson, J. 2013. [The evidence that evidence-based medicine omits](#). *Preventive Medicine*.57(6): 745-7.
- Cooper, R. 2004. [What is Wrong with the DSM?](#) *History of Psychiatry*. 15(1): 5-25.
- Donkin, AJM, Goldblatt, P, Allen, J, & Marmot, M. (2017). Global action on the social determinants of health. *BMJ Global Health* , 2 , Article E000603. (2017),*BMJ Global Health* , 2 , Article e000603. (2017).
- Douglas, H. (2000). Inductive Risk and Values in Science. *Philosophy of Science*, 67(4), 559-579.
- Dupré, J. 2001. [In defence of classification](#). *Studies in History and Philosophy of Science Part C*. 32(2): 203-19.
- Engelhardt, H.T., 1974, "The Disease of Masturbation: Values and the Concept of Disease", *Bulletin of the History of Medicine*, 48: 234–48.
- Ereshefsky, M. 2009 [Defining 'health' and 'disease'](#). *Studies in History and Philosophy of Science Part C* 40: 221–227
- Evans, A.S. 1976. [Causation and Disease: The Henle-Koch Postulates Revisited](#). *The Yale Journal of Biology and Medicine*, 49(2): 175-95.
- Forrester, J., 1996. [If p, then what? Thinking in cases](#). *History of the Human Sciences*, 9(3), pp.1-25.
- Giere, R. 2006. Perspectival Pluralism. In Kellert, S.H., Longino, H.E. and Waters, C.K. (eds) *Scientific Pluralism*. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press.
- Griesemer, J. 2004. "Three-Dimensional Models in Philosophical Perspective" in de Chadarevian, S. and Hopwood, N. (eds) 2004. *Models: The Third Dimension of Science*, Stanford University Press. 433-442.
- Guyatt, G. et al. 1992. Evidence-Based Medicine. a New Approach to Teaching the Practice of Medicine. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 268(17): 2420-5. (moodle)
- Haack, S. 2008. [Warrant, Causation, and the Atomism of Evidence Law](#). *Episteme*, 5: 253-66.
- Hájek, A. 2007. [The reference class problem is your problem too](#). *Synthese*. 156(3): 563-85.
- Hanson, N.R., 1960. [Is there a logic of scientific discovery?](#) *Australasian Journal of Philosophy*. 38: 91–106.
- Henry, SG. 2006. [Recognizing Tacit Knowledge in Medical Epistemology](#). *Theoretical Medicine and Bioethics*. 27:187–213.

Hume, D. 1775 (1777). *Enquiry concerning Human Understanding*, in *Enquiries concerning Human Understanding and concerning the Principles of Morals*, edited by L. A. Selby-Bigge, 3rd edition, revised by P. H. Nidditch. Oxford: Clarendon Press. Please read sections IV--VI quickly, and section VII carefully. Many alternative editions are available: you can also [find it online](#). The section numbers should be the same in all cases.

Illari, P., 2011, "Mechanistic evidence: Disambiguating the Russo-Williamson Thesis", *International Studies in the Philosophy of Science*, 25(2):139-157.

Illari, P., Russo, F., 2014. "Causality: Philosophical Theory Meets Scientific Practice" Oxford: Oxford University Press

Kellert, S.H., Longino, H.E. and Waters, C.K. 2006. "[Introduction: The Pluralist Stance](#)," in Kellert, S.H., Longino, H.E. and Waters, C.K. (eds) *Scientific Pluralism*. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press.

Kuhn, T.S. 1962. [Historical Structure of Scientific Discovery](#). *Science*, 136(3518): 760-4.

Lane, C. 2006. [How shyness became an illness: a brief history of social phobia](#). *Common Knowledge*, 12(3): 388-409.

Lloyd, E.A., 2002, "Reductionism in Medicine: Social Aspects of Health", in M.H.V. Van Regenmortel and D.L. Hull (eds.), *Promises and Limits of Reductionism in the Biomedical Sciences*, New York: John Wiley & Sons, 67–82.

Leonelli, S. 2008. [Circulating evidence across research contexts: The locality of data and claims in model organism research](#). Working papers on the nature of evidence: how well do 'facts' travel?, 25/08. Department of Economic History, LSE.

Longino, H. E. 2012. "Knowledge for What? Monist, Pluralist, Pragmatist Approaches to the Sciences of Behavior." In *Philosophy of Behavioral Biology*, edited by K.S. Plaisance and T. Reydon. Springer Netherlands.

Machamer, P., Darden, L. and Craver, C. 2000. [Thinking about Mechanisms](#). *Philosophy of Science*. 67(1): 1-25.

Morgan, Mary S., Morrison, Margaret, 1999. "Models as mediating instruments". in Morrison, M. and Morgan M. 1999. *Models as mediators: perspectives on natural and social sciences*. Cambridge University Press. Chapter 2.

Mackie, J.L. 1965. [Causes and conditions](#). *American Philosophical Quarterly*. 2(4): 245-64.

Nye, J. 2013. [Review: Is Water H2O? Evidence, Realism and Pluralism - by Hasok Chang](#). *Centaurus*. 55(4): 433-4.

Plutynski, A. (2017). Safe or Sorry? Cancer Screening and Inductive Risk. In *Exploring Inductive Risk* (pp. Exploring Inductive Risk, 2017-08-31). New York: Oxford University Press.

Roache, R. (2019). Psychiatry's Problem with Reductionism. *Philosophy, Psychiatry, & Psychology* 26(3), 219-229.

Russo, F. and Williamson, J. 2007. [Interpreting Causality in the Health Sciences](#). *International Studies in the Philosophy of Science*, 21(2): 157-70.

Schaffner, K. F. (2013). Reduction and Reductionism in Psychiatry. In *The Oxford Handbook of Philosophy and Psychiatry* (Vol. 1, Oxford Handbooks in Philosophy, pp. The Oxford Handbook of Philosophy and Psychiatry, 2013-06-01, Vol.1). Oxford University Press.

Wilson, J. (2009). Justice and the Social Determinants of Health: An Overview. *Public Health Ethics* , 2 (3) 210 - 213. (2009), *Public Health Ethics* , 2 (3) 210 - 213. (2009).

Important Policy Information

Details of college and departmental policies relating to modules and assessments can be found in the STS Student Handbook www.ucl.ac.uk/sts/handbook

All students taking modules in the STS department are expected to read these policies.