Detailed Course Syllabus

Academic year: 2026/2027	**Semester:** Winter semester
Year of study: 1	**Study Program:** Povijest (R) (elective) (Prijediplomski) Sestrinstvo (I) (elective) (Prijediplomski) Komunikologija (R) (elective) (Prijediplomski) Sestrinstvo (R) (elective) (Prijediplomski) Sociologija (R) (elective) (Prijediplomski) Primaljstvo (R) (elective) (Prijediplomski) Primaljstvo (I) (elective) (Prijediplomski)

I. BASIC COURSE INFORMATION

Name: History of Epidemics, Medicine and Society

Abbreviation: IZBP254

ECTS: 4	**Code:** 278809

Prerequisites: No

Total Course Workload

Teaching Mode	**Total Hours**
Lecture	30
Seminar	15

Class Time and Place: HKS - according to the published schedule

II. TEACHING STAFF

Course Holder

Name and Surname: Puljizević Kristina

Academic Degree:	**Professional Title:** izvanredni profesor
Contact E-mail: kristina.puljizevic@unicath.hr	**Telephone:**

Office Hours: According to the published schedule

Course Assistant

III. DETAILED COURSE INFORMATION

Teaching Language: Hrvatski

Course Description	This course, following the subject and methods of the social history of medicine, analyses the relationship between communities and diseases epidemics, as well as infectious diseases that, at various points in history, "paralyzed" the collectives, influencing economic trends, demographics, and mentalities. The course is structured both chronologically and thematically. Students will be introduced to the earliest recorded epidemics, emerging with the adoption of settled lifestyles. The course will then explore ancient medicine, which formed the foundation of medical responses to disease challenges up until the modern era. Attention will be given to the medieval phenomenon of leprosy and the particularly devastating impact of bubonic plague epidemics, starting with the Black Death of 1348, and continuing thereafter. The course will investigate the dubious causes behind the disappearance of certain diseases (such as leprosy and plague); the conditions leading to the emergence of new ones (such as syphilis in the 16th century); changes in society's sensitivity toward persistently present diseases (like tuberculosis); and the response to sudden epidemics in the 19th century (such as cholera). The growing role of medicine and the increasing interest of state structures in preventing and treating diseases during the 18th and 19th centuries will also be highlighted. Finally, the course will analyze the first postmodern infectious disease, AIDS, in a time when society had already come to terms with the departure of large-scale and devastating epidemics.
Educational Outcomes	1. Master basic concepts from history of medicine 2. Recognize fundamental processes from the social history of medicine and the history of epidemics 3. Distinguish processes of individual historical periods and the social history of medicine themes according to historiographic approaches and research achievements 4. Recognize the hierarchy of historical factors and explain the causality of historical processes 5. Critically analyze and interpret historical records
Textbooks and Materials	
Required	Blažina Tomić, Zlata. Blažina Vesna. *Expelling the Plague: The Health Office and the Implementation of Quarantine in Dubrovnik 1377-1533*. Montreal&Kingston, London, and Ithaca: McGillQueen's University Press, 2015. (selected chapters) Harrison, Mark. *Disease and the Modern World. 1500 to the present day*. Cambridge: Polity press, 2004. (selected chapters) Omran, Abdel R. The Epidemiologic Transition: A Theory of the Epidemiology of Population Change. *The Milbank Quarterly* 83(4): 731-757. Porter, Roy. *The greatest benefit to mankind. A medical history of humanity from antiquity to the present*. London: Fontana Press, 1997. (selected chapters) Rothenberg, Gunther E. The Austrian Sanitary Cordon and the Control of the Bubonic Plague: 1710-1871. *Journal of the History of Medicine*, 1973. Snowden Frank M., *Epidemics and Society from the Black Death to the Present*. New Haven and London: Yale University Press, 2019. (selected chapters)
Supplementary	Dugac, Željko. *Kako biti čist i zdrav. Zdravstveno prosvjećivanje u međuratnoj Hrvatskoj*. Zagreb: Srednja Europa, 2010. Grmek, Mirko Dražen. *Diseases in the Ancient Greek World*. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1991. Grmek, Mirko Dražen. *History of AIDS: Emergence and Origin of a Modern Pandemic*. Princeton University Press, 1990. Spinney, Laura. *Pale Rider. The Spanish Flu of 1918 and How it Changed the World*. London: Vintage, 2017.
Examination and Grading	

To Be Passed DA	**Exclusively Continuous Assessment** NE	**Included in Average Grade** DA

Prerequisites to Obtain Signature and Take Final Exam	1. **Regular attendance at classes –** attendance of at least 70 % of classes according to the study program. 2. **Fully completed seminar obligations** - prepared and submitted assignments (critical analysis of selected historical records) 3. **Obtaining a minimum success rate of 35 % during classes within the assigned teaching activities** - achieved cumulatively.
Examination Manner	Grade Scale: **insufficient (1) –** 0 to 49.9% **sufficient (2) –** 50–64.9% **good (3) –** 65–79.9% **very good (4) –** 80–89.9% **excellent (5) –** 90% and above. **a) Teaching activities:** a. Seminar obligations – 20 % of the grade b. Midterm exam – 50 % of the grade **b) Final exam:** a. Final exam – oral or written: 30 % of the grade (*to pass, it is necessary to solve at least 50% of the exam*)
Grading Manner	1. **Teaching activities** (continuous knowledge assessment, midterm exams, seminar). 2. **Final exam** (oral or written)

Detailed Overview of Grading within ECTS

ACTIVITY TYPE	ECTS Student Workload Coefficient	GRADE PERCENTAGE (%)
Class Attendance	1,2	0
Seminar Presentation	0,56	20
Midterm Exam	0,70	25
Midterm Exam	0,70	25
Total in Class	**3,16**	**70**

Final Exam	0,84	30
TOTAL ECTS **(Classes + Final Exam)**	**4**	**100**

IV. WEEKLY CLASS SCHEDULE