

Who Says Women Can't Be Doctors

Tanya Lee Stone

(2013-02-19). *Who Says Women Can't Be Doctors?: The Story of Elizabeth Blackwell*. Macmillan. ISBN 978-0-8050-9048-2. "Who Says Women Can't Be Doctors: The Story

Tanya Lee Stone (born 1965) is an American author of children's and young adult books. She writes narrative nonfiction for middle-grade students and young adults, as well as nonfiction picture books. Her stories often center women and people of color.

Her work has received an NAACP Image Award, Robert F. Sibert Medal, and Golden Kite Award, among others. She is also the author of the young adult verse novel, *A Bad Boy Can Be Good for a Girl*, which was the 44th-most banned and challenged book in the United States between 2010 and 2019, as well as the sixth most banned and challenged book in 2013.

Shaun Murphy (The Good Doctor)

show his hands and hand him his wallet. In response, Murphy says that the robber "can't see [his] hands" if he reaches for his wallet, leading to the

Dr. Shaun Robert Murphy, M.D., is a fictional character and the protagonist of the American medical drama *The Good Doctor*. The character was created by showrunner David Shore and portrayed by English actor Freddie Highmore. An autistic surgical resident with savant syndrome at the fictional San Jose St. Bonaventure Hospital, Murphy develops a relationship with Lea Dilallo (Paige Spara) throughout the show.

List of Doctor Who universe creatures and aliens

Retrieved 17 June 2013. Cornell, Paul (w), Edwards, Neil (a). "Four Doctors" Four Doctors (19 August-23 September 2015). Titan Comics. Wood, Tat; Miles, Lawrence

The long-running BBC science fiction television series *Doctor Who* has an extensive universe inhabited by a continuously expanding gallery of creatures and aliens.

The series first aired on BBC in 1963 until its cancellation in 1989, with a television movie aired in 1996 in an unsuccessful attempt to revive the show. The show was successfully revived in 2005, and continues to air episodes.

The series stars an extraterrestrial known as the Doctor, who is capable of gaining a new physical form and personality when mortally injured, in a process known as regeneration. They travel through time and space in a machine known as the TARDIS. In the process, the Doctor often comes into contact with various alien species. This list only covers alien races and other fictional creatures and not specific characters. Several of these alien races re-appear in one or more of the spin-off series *The Sarah Jane Adventures*, *Torchwood*, and *Class*, but antagonists original to those series do not appear on this list.

Gender bias

the hospital; just as he's about to go under the knife, the surgeon says, "I can't operate—that boy is my son!" When faced with the surgeon riddle, many

Gender bias is the tendency to prefer one gender over another. It is a form of unconscious bias, or implicit bias, which occurs when one individual unconsciously attributes certain attitudes and stereotypes to another

person or group of people.

Doctor Who series 11

fiction television programme Doctor Who premiered on 7 October 2018 and concluded on 9 December 2018. The series is the first to be led by Chris Chibnall as

The eleventh series of the British science fiction television programme Doctor Who premiered on 7 October 2018 and concluded on 9 December 2018. The series is the first to be led by Chris Chibnall as head writer and executive producer, alongside executive producers Matt Strevens and Sam Hoyle, after Steven Moffat and Brian Minchin stepped down after the tenth series. This series is the eleventh to air following the programme's revival in 2005 and is the thirty-seventh season overall. It also marks the beginning of the third production era of the revived series, following Russell T Davies' original run from 2005 to 2010, and Moffat's from 2010 to 2017. The eleventh series was broadcast on Sundays, a first in the programme's history; regular episodes of the revived era were previously broadcast on Saturdays. The series was followed by a New Year's Day special episode, "Resolution", instead of the traditional annual Christmas Day special.

The series introduces Jodie Whittaker as the Thirteenth Doctor, a new incarnation of the Doctor, an alien Time Lord who travels through time and space in her TARDIS, which appears to be a British police box on the outside. The series also introduces Bradley Walsh, Tosin Cole, and Mandip Gill as the Doctor's newest travelling companions, Graham O'Brien, Ryan Sinclair, and Yasmin Khan, respectively. The series follows the Thirteenth Doctor as she initially searches for her lost TARDIS, inadvertently bringing Graham, Ryan, and Yasmin with her on her travels. All three later contemplate returning to their normal lives but decide to continue travelling with the Doctor. Rather than an overall story arc similar to those in previous series, each episode of the series served mostly as a standalone story.

With the exception of Chibnall, every writer and director who worked on the eleventh series was new to the programme. The ten episodes were directed by Jamie Childs, Mark Tonderai, Sallie Aprahamian, and Jennifer Perrott, and written by Malorie Blackman, Ed Hime, Pete McTighe, Vinay Patel, Joy Wilkinson, and Chris Chibnall, who wrote five episodes for the series solo, co-writing an additional episode with Blackman. Filming for the series commenced in October 2017 and concluded in August 2018.

List of fictional doctors

included a number of "lady doctors". Solomon Posen had collected a list of books with "a doctors as a principal figure" which he says resulted in a list of

This is a list of fictional doctors (characters that use the appellation "doctor", medical and otherwise), from literature, films, television, and other media.

Shakespeare created a doctor in his play Macbeth (c 1603) with a "great many good doctors" having appeared in literature by the 1890s and, in the early 1900s, the "rage for novel characters" included a number of "lady doctors". Solomon Posen had collected a list of books with "a doctors as a principal figure" which he says resulted in a list of over 10,000 works as of 2005.

Early cinematic and television representations of doctors typically characterized the practice of medicine as being "in safe (male) hands," with 90% of doctors on television through 1989 being male.

Matt Smith

actor. He is known for playing the Eleventh Doctor in the BBC science fiction television series Doctor Who (2010–2013), Prince Philip in Netflix's historical

Matthew Robert Smith (born 28 October 1982) is an English actor. He is known for playing the Eleventh Doctor in the BBC science fiction television series *Doctor Who* (2010–2013), Prince Philip in Netflix's historical series *The Crown* (2016–2017)—for which he received a Primetime Emmy Award nomination—and Daemon Targaryen in HBO's fantasy drama series *House of the Dragon* (2022–present).

Smith initially aspired to be a professional footballer, but spondylolysis forced him out of the sport. After joining the National Youth Theatre and studying drama and creative writing at the University of East Anglia, he became an actor in 2003, performing in plays including *Murder in the Cathedral*, *Fresh Kills*, *The History Boys* and *On the Shore of the Wide World* in London theatres. Extending his repertoire into West End theatre, he has since performed in the stage adaptation of *Swimming with Sharks* with Christian Slater, followed a year later by a critically acclaimed performance in *That Face*.

Smith's first television role came in 2006 as Jim Taylor in the BBC adaptations of Philip Pullman's *The Ruby in the Smoke* and *The Shadow in the North*, while his first major role in television came as Danny in the 2007 BBC series *Party Animals*. In film, he has played a dual role in the science fiction film *Womb* (2010), the physical forms of Skynet in the cyberpunk action film *Terminator Genisys* (2015), a 1960s pimp in the psychological horror film *Last Night in Soho* (2021) and Milo Morbius in the superhero film *Morbius* (2022).

Effect of the Gaza war on children in the Gaza Strip

to severe shortages of medical supplies in Gaza, according to WHO. A doctor with Doctors Without Borders reflected that even after working in many war

As a result of the Gaza war, children have been disproportionately impacted in the Gaza Strip, where 40% of the population is 14 or under. In November 2023, UNICEF reported that more than 700,000 children in Gaza were displaced. A dire humanitarian crisis, with reports of children suffering from a serious epidemic of gastroenteritis due to the lack of clean water, led to concerns amongst health officials and aid organizations. Speaking to reporters early in the conflict, UN Secretary General Antonio Guterres warned that "Gaza is becoming a graveyard for children. Hundreds of girls and boys are reportedly being killed or injured every day." As of August 2024, at least 115 newborns had been reported killed since October 2023.

Save the Children, UNICEF, and Palestinian health officials described children being left with permanent disabilities, mental health issues, and amputations, with thousands experiencing dehydration, malnutrition, respiratory, and skin diseases. By mid-April 2024, an estimated 14,500 children in Gaza had been killed, with thousands more buried under rubble. The UNICEF deputy director called the conditions of children in Gaza the "most horrific" he had ever seen. The ongoing crisis also impacted routine vaccinations, leaving thousands of children at risk, and further compounded challenges included inadequate shelter, a lack of adequate winter coats, and the psychological toll on children's mental health. Israel was added to a UN list of entities that commit violations against children. In late September 2024, Oxfam and Action on Armed Violence reported that the number of children killed in Gaza over the past year was the highest recorded in a single year for any conflict worldwide in the last 20 years.

Peter Davison

most Doctors”'". *BBC News*. Retrieved 24 November 2013. Turbervill, Huw (4 November 2013). "Peter Davison interview: 'I don't like the idea of Doctor Who having

Peter Malcolm Gordon Moffett (born 13 April 1951), known professionally as Peter Davison, is an English actor. He made his television acting debut in 1975 and became famous in 1978 as Tristan Farnon in the BBC's television adaptation of James Herriot's *All Creatures Great and Small* stories. He subsequently played the fifth incarnation of the Doctor in *Doctor Who* from 1981 to 1984.

Davison's other starring roles included the sitcoms *Holding the Fort* (1980–1982) and *Sink or Swim* (1980–1982), Dr. Stephen Daker in *A Very Peculiar Practice* (1986–1988), and Albert Campion in *Campion*

(1989–1990). He also played David Braithwaite in *At Home with the Braithwaites* (2000–2003), "Dangerous" Davies in *The Last Detective* (2003–2007), and Henry Sharpe in *Law & Order: UK* (2011–2014).

Casualties of the Gaza war

"MSF says three doctors killed in strike on north Gazan hospital"; Reuters. 21 November 2023.
"Remembering our colleagues killed in Gaza"; Doctors Without

As of 30 July 2025, over 63,000 people (61,805 Palestinians and 1,983 Israelis) have been reported killed in the Gaza war according to the Gaza Health Ministry (GHM) and Israeli Ministry of Foreign Affairs, as well as 217 journalists and media workers, 120 academics, and over 224 humanitarian aid workers, a number that includes 179 employees of UNRWA. Scholars have estimated 80% of Palestinians killed are civilians. A study by OHCHR, which verified fatalities from three independent sources, found that 70% of the Palestinians killed in residential buildings or similar housing were women and children.

The majority of casualties have been in the Gaza Strip. The GHM total casualty count is the number of deaths directly caused by the war. The demographic breakdown is a subset of those individually identified. On 17 September 2024, the GHM published the names, gender and birth date of 34,344 individual Palestinians whose identities were confirmed and continues to attempt to identify all casualties. The GHM count does not include those who have died from "preventable disease, malnutrition and other consequences of the war". An analysis by the Gaza Health Projections Working Group predicted thousands of excess deaths from disease and birth complications.

In January 2025, a peer-reviewed analysis of deaths in the Gaza war between October 2023 and 30 June 2024 was published in *The Lancet*. The paper estimated 64,260 deaths from traumatic injury during this period, and likely exceeding 70,000 by October 2024, with 59.1% of them being women, children and the elderly. It concluded that the GHM undercounted trauma-related deaths by 41% in its report, and also noted that its findings "underestimate the full impact of the military operation in Gaza, as they do not account for non-trauma-related deaths resulting from health service disruption, food insecurity, and inadequate water and sanitation." A comparable figure for May 2025 would be 93,000 (77,000 to 109,000), representing 4–5% of Gaza's pre-war population.

A survey by PCPSR reported showed over 60% of Gazans have lost family members since the war began. Thousands of more dead bodies are thought to be under the rubble of destroyed buildings. The number of injured is greater than 100,000; Gaza has the most amputated children per capita in the world.

The 7 October attacks on Israel killed 1,195 people, including 815 civilians. Casualties have also occurred in other parts of Israel, as well as in southern Lebanon, Syria, Yemen, and Iran.

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