Health Sociology

Ahmet SALTIK MD, MSc, BSc

Professor of Public Health

{ MSc in Health Law, BSc in Public Administration & Political Sciences }

www.ahmetsaltik.net   profsaltik@gmail.com

Ankara University Medical School, Dept. of Public Health

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Outline of this Lecture

- General introduction to Sociology
- Introduction to Medical Sociology
- Medical Sociology & Public Health
- Focus on medical sociology topics:
  – Illness behaviour & lay experiences
  – Health and social inequalities
  – Social construction of illness and medical knowledge
  – Social Capital

SOCIOLOGY...

- **STUDY of SOCIAL CAUSES and CONSEQUENCES of HUMAN BEHAVIOUR.**

Ellen Annandale

The Sociology of Health and Medicine

A Critical Introduction

2nd Edition
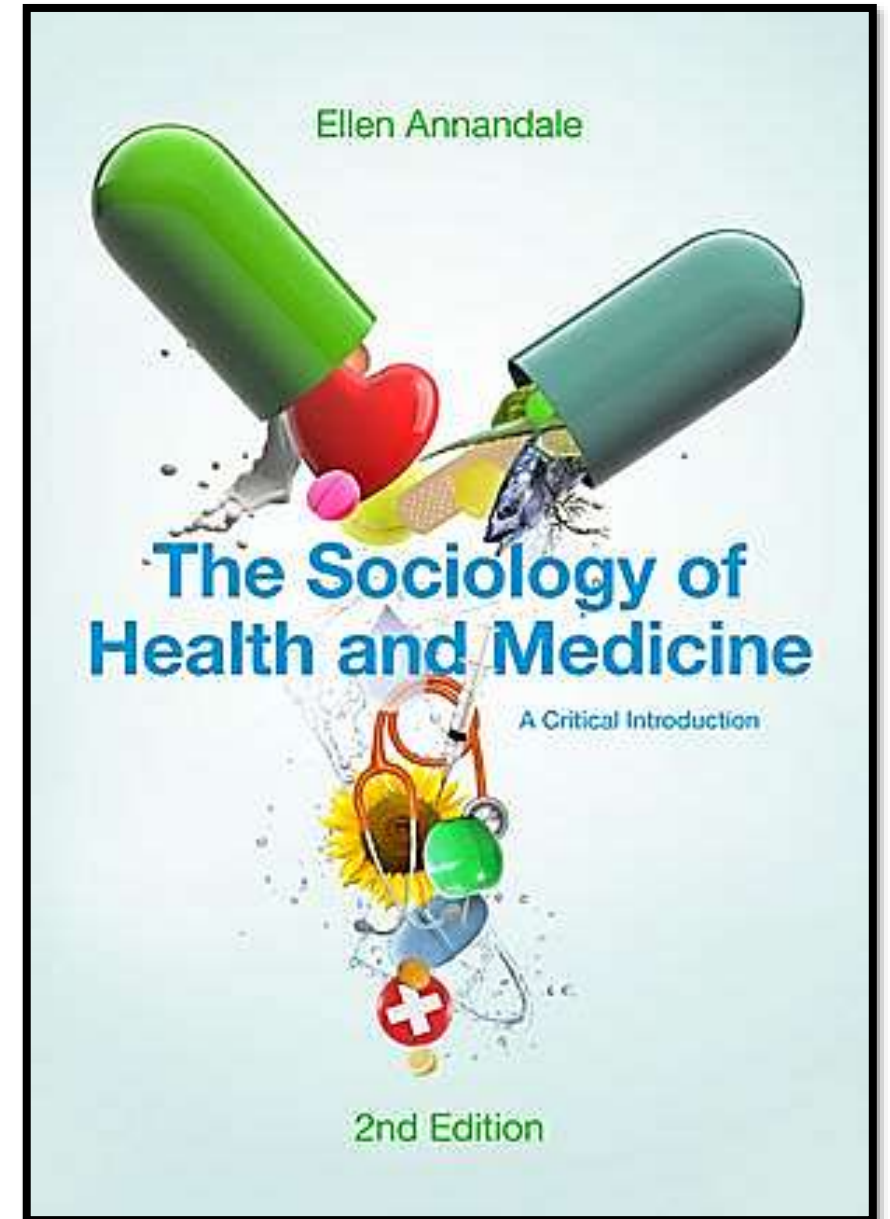
Sociology in public health

- The *sociological analysis of health and illness* can be traced back to the beginnings of sociology as an area of systematic knowledge in the late 1800s.

- Sociology's pioneers in Europe investigated the influence of cultural, socioeconomic, and political conditions in the community on individuals' social action.

- Two of the pioneers were **Emile Durkheim** (1858–1917) in France and **Max Weber** (1864–1920) in Germany.

  (Oxford Textbook of Public Health, p. 695)

Sociological theories and public health

- Historically, the twin theoretical roots of sociology are philosophy and science as they developed in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries in Europe with the writings of thinkers such as *Charles* **Montesquieu** (1689–1755) and *Jean Jacques* **Rousseau** (1712–1778) on social forces, power, and social facts; *Immanuel* **Kant** (1724–1804) on the systematic analysis of **cause and effect,** *ie* <mark>**c a u s a l i t y   r e l a t i o n s h i p**</mark>;

- and Henri de *Saint-Simon* (1760–1825) about industry, the need for <mark style="background-color:cyan">*social reforms*</mark>, and the scientific study of society and social life.

- Philosophers such as *René* **Descartes** (1596–1650), *Thomas* **Hobbes** (1588–1679), and *John* **Locke** (1632–1704) aimed at 'grand, general, and very abstract systems of ideas that made *rational sense*'.

- **İbn Khaldun** (1332-1406) infact, is the real founder of **Political Sociology**.

Subjects and Contribution of Sociology to Medicine-1

- The *potential* of the sociological enterprise for understanding the etiology,

- Diagnosis, and treatment of diseases;

- The ways health care is provided and funded;

- The **societal and communal commitment** to the support of health activities; and, indeed,

- The very **definitions of Health and Illness**'.

Medical sociology

is simply the study of the effects

of social and cultural factors

*on **Health** and **Medicine**.*

Specializing as a medical

sociologist helps individuals

view the healthcare system

as a function of the society

and serve it by examining

and improving all its facets.

Subjects and Contribution of Sociology to Medicine-2

Medical Sociology

is the **Sociological** analysis of
medical organizations
and institutions; the production of
knowledge and selection of methods,
the actions and interactions of
healthcare professionals,
and the social or cultural
(rather than clinical or bodily)
effects of **medical** practice.

Medical Sociology

*Medical Sociology, sometimes referred to as H**ealth Sociology**, is the study of the social causes and consequences of health and illness. Major areas of investigation include the social determinants of health and disease, the social behavior of patients and health care providers, the social functions of health organizations and institutions, the social patterns of the utilization of health services, the relationship of health care delivery systems to other social institutions, and social policies toward health.*

Talcott Parsons and his contribution to Medical Sociology

In 1950, *Talcott Parsons*, the leading theorist in sociology at that time, introduced his concept of the *sick role* that subsequently attracted other theoretical work and had an important role in the *emergence of medical sociology* as an academic field. *Medical Sociology* has evolved to the point today that *it investigates health and medical problems* from an independent sociological perspective. Medical sociologists now comprise one of the largest and most active groups doing sociological work in North America and Europe, and the field has expanded to other regions as well. About one of every ten American sociologists is a *Medical Sociologist*.
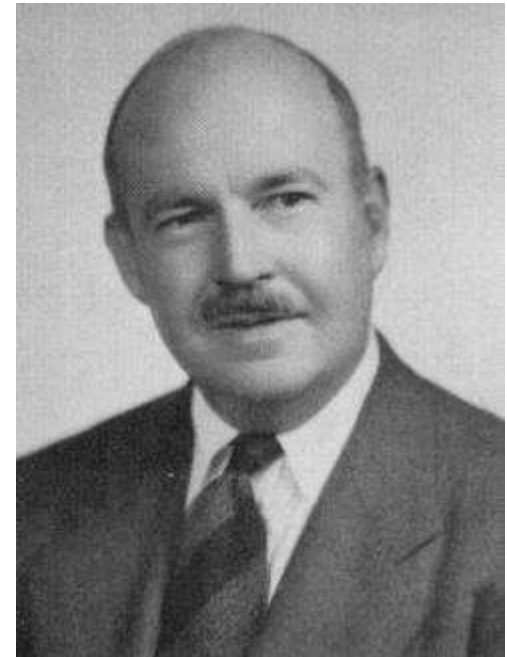
Talcott Parsons

- Publishes *The Social System* in 1951

- First major social theorist to deal with issues of health, illness, and the role of medicine

- Structural-functionalist perspective

- Introduced concept of the *sick role*

  - A patterned set of expectations defining the norms and values appropriate to being sick

What do medical sociologists study?

- Social causes and patterns of health and disease
- Social behavior of health care personnel and their patients
- Social functions of health organizations and institutions
- Relationship of health care delivery systems to other social systems

Important field of study because:

- Recognizes the critical role social factors play in determining or influencing the health of individuals, groups, and the larger society.

M E D I C A L   S O C I O L O G Y

❖ **Professional endeavour devoted to ==Social Epidemiology,==**

❖**Study of *Cultural Factors* and *Social relations* in connection with illness**

❖**And the *Social Principles* in medical organisations&treatment..**

(By Charles Mcintire 1894)

The Right to Health care

Internationally recognized as a human right

State obligations to realize the right to health care progressively

State obligations to ensure access to necessary health care

Equal access to necessary health care

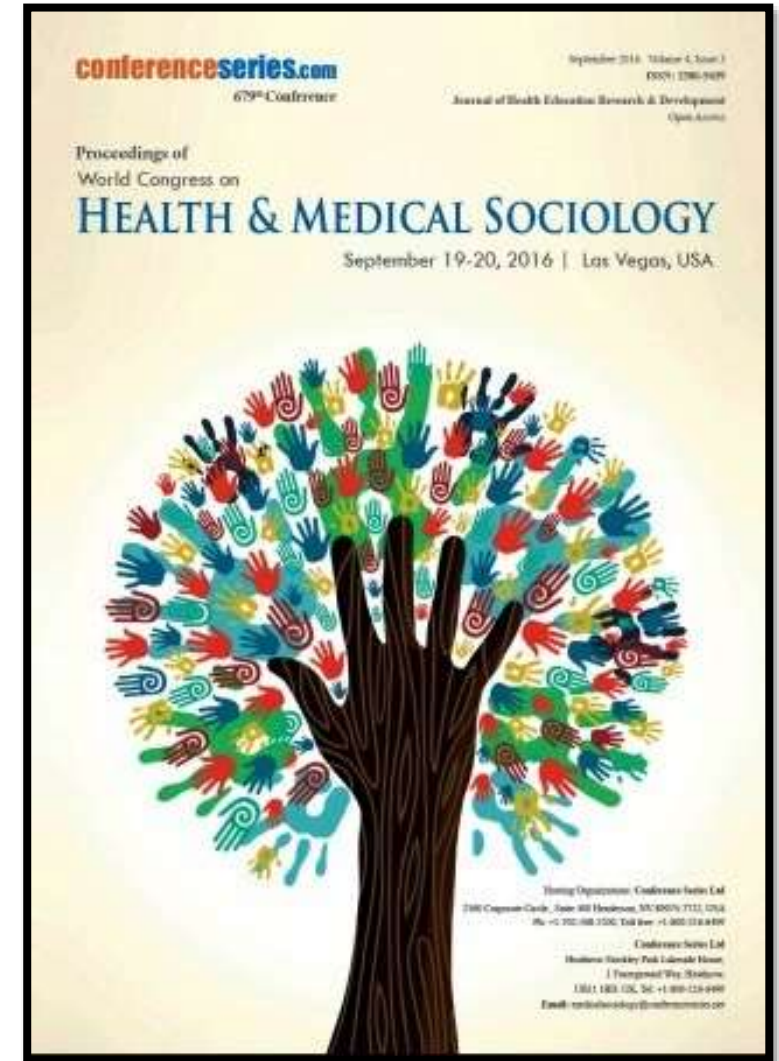Justice as equal treatment 'at the gate'

Core content of the right to health care

Justice and collective choices in health care

ESHMS

EUROPEAN SOCIETY FOR HEALTH AND MEDICAL SOCIOLOGY

M E D I C A L S O C I O L O G Y

- **Social Epidemiology to practice Social Medicine**

- **To study _cultural factors and social relation_**

- **To study social factors of family, society, and government about health or disease**

- **To study _social principles in medical organisation_ and treatment**

- **To study social problems**

- **To study _social security_**

conferenceseries.com
679th Conference

Proceedings of
World Congress on
HEALTH & MEDICAL SOCIOLOGY
September 19-20, 2016 | Las Vegas, USA

IMPORTANCE OF MEDICAL SOCIOLOGY

- **Social behavior** plays a critical role in determining or/and influencing the health of individuals, groups, and the larger society.
- The most important thing for all specialties in Medicine is the **diagnosis** of disease in **patients** but studying the underlying cause of disease, spread, cultural effects, the ability to control among all family members and friends, neighborhood (**family diagnosis**) is also important for control that disease in the community.

Clinical sociology delivers health intervention.

This includes: rehabilitation; counselling; mediation; community services; case management; social policy research; & public health campaigns.

NEED for the STUDY of SOCIOLGY / MEDICAL SOCIOLGY

- RAPID TRANSFORMATION (IMPACT of WEST)

- JOINT FAMILY DISINTEGRATION

- STRENGTH of BOND of MARRIAGE is WANING

- BROKEN HOMES

- LINGUALISM, CASTEISM, REGIONALISM

- LUST for POWER

- WIDE CORRUPTION

- UNEMPLOYMENT

- URBANISATION

- CONFUSION in THE SYSTEM of EDUCATION

STEVEN E. BARKAN

HEALTH, ILLNESS, AND SOCIETY

An Introduction to Medical Sociology
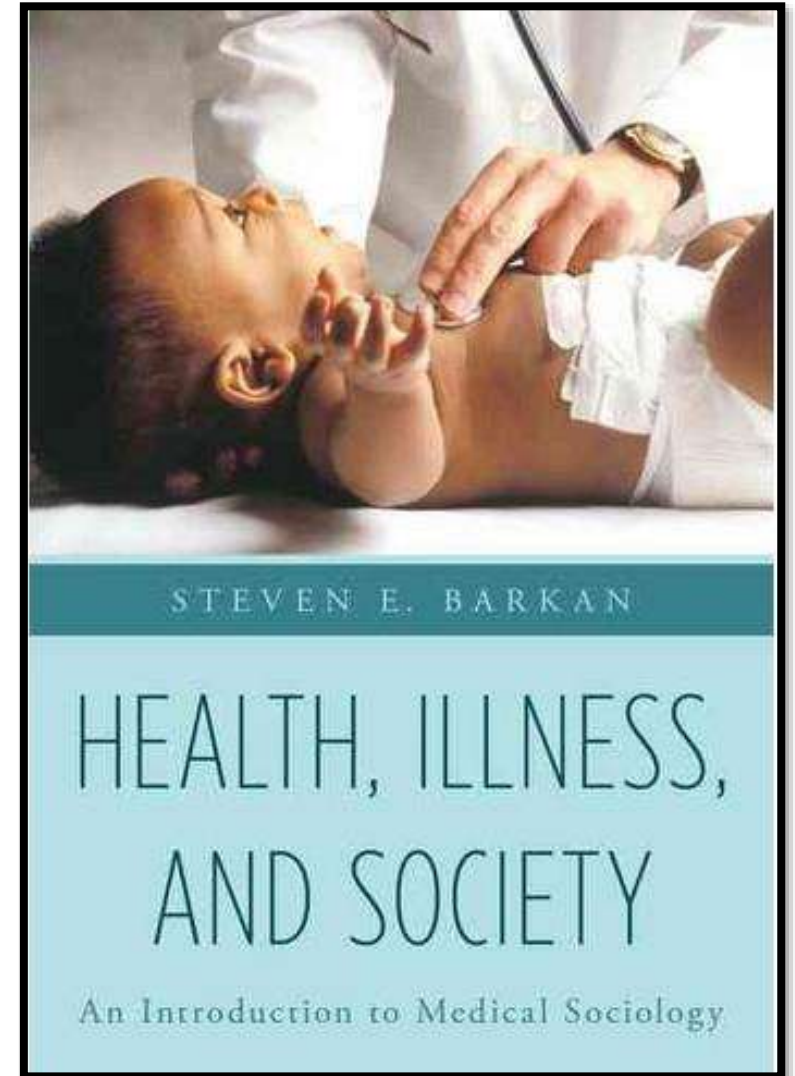
Importance of sociology

1. Sociology makes a Scientific of Society.

2. Sociology studies the role of the institutions in the development of the Individual.

3. The study of Sociology is indispensable for understanding and planning of society.

4. Sociology is of great importance in the solution of social problems.

5. Sociology has drawn our attention to the essential worth and dignity of man.

S O C I A L   M E D I C I N E

- **The study of**

  Medical Needs or

- **Medical Care of**

  the Society

- **with the knowledge of**

  ***Social Epidemiology*.**

Social Epidemiology

- Study of the causes and distribution of health, and disease in a population:
  - **Disease agents** – insects, bacteria, nutrient agents, pollutants, and temperature.
  - **Environment** - physical, biological and social environments.
  - **Human host** -demographic factors such as age, sex, and race/ethnicity.

- **Social epidemiology** is defined as the "*study of the social distribution and social determinants of states of health*"

- **The aim of social epidemiology is to identify socio-environmental exposures that may be related to physical and mental health outcomes.**

- **The principal concern of Social Epidemiology is the study of how *society and social organization influence the health* and standard of living of individuals and populations.**

Social Medicine

Defined as "The study of man in his soc[i] environment and study of social factors affecting health and disease".

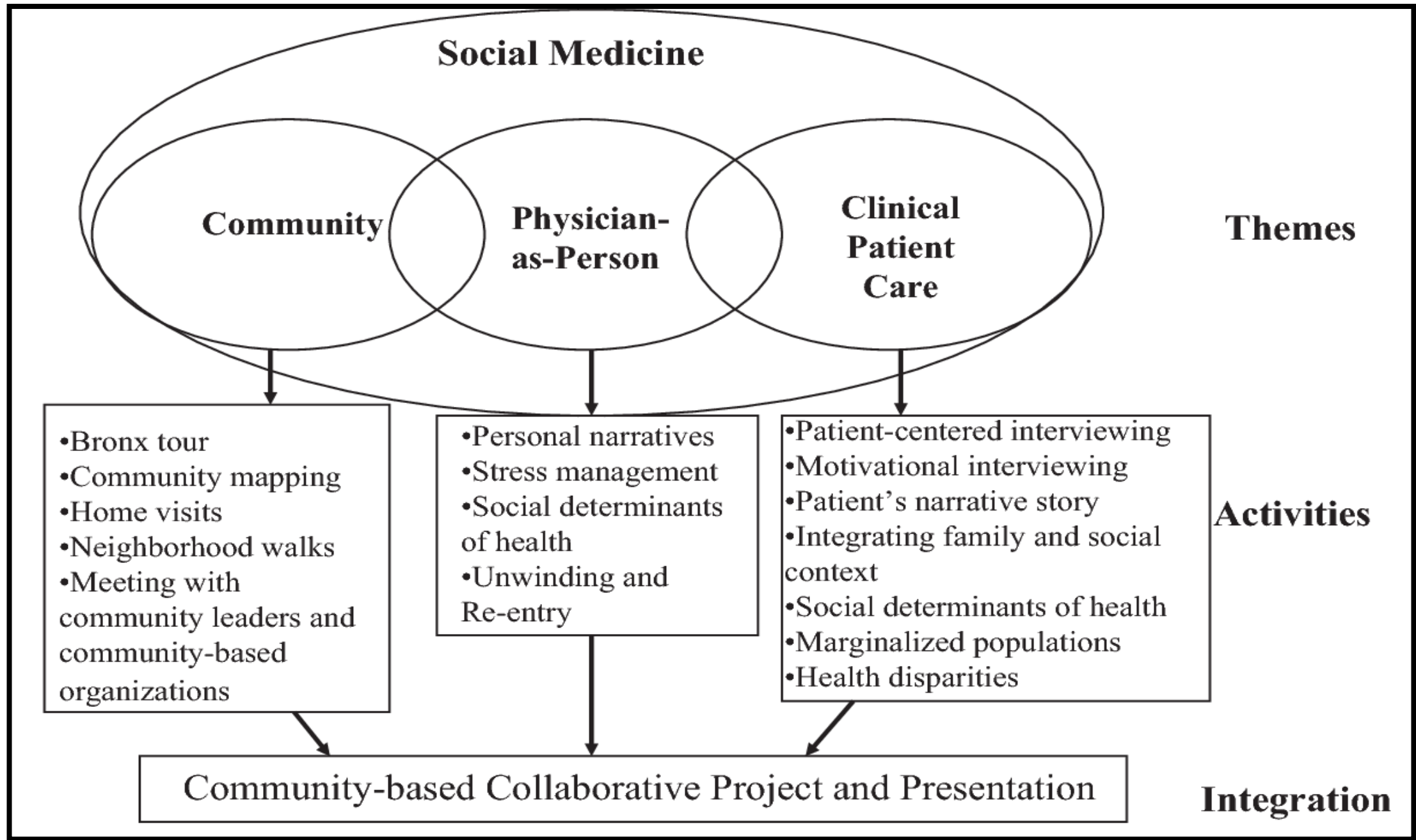Jules Guerin –first used this term and, importance of social factors in the etic[

...ial medicine looks at these ...eractions in a systematic way and ...ks to understand how health, ...ase and social conditions are ...rrelated. This type of study began in ...nest in the early 1800's. It was the ...e of the Industrial Revolution and it ...s impossible to ignore the extent to ...ch the factory system impoverished ...workers, thus creating poverty and ...ase.

Founder of modern
Social Medicine in Turkey..
Prof. Dr. Nusret H. FİŞEK
(1914-1990)

Social Medicine

Themes

- Community
- Physician-as-Person
- Clinical Patient Care

Activities

Community:
- Bronx tour
- Community mapping
- Home visits
- Neighborhood walks
- Meeting with community leaders and community-based organizations

Physician-as-Person:
- Personal narratives
- Stress management
- Social determinants of health
- Unwinding and Re-entry

Clinical Patient Care:
- Patient-centered interviewing
- Motivational interviewing
- Patient's narrative story
- Integrating family and social context
- Social determinants of health
- Marginalized populations
- Health disparities

Integration

Community-based Collaborative Project and Presentation

Socio-economic Conditions and Health

- **ECONOMIC STATUS**
- **EDUCATION**
- **OCCUPATION** *(decent work!)*
- **POLITICAL SYSTEM**
- **HOUSING**
- **EMPLOYMENT** *(decent work!)*
- **POVERTY AND AFFLUENCE**
- **ILLITERACY AND IGNORENCE**
- **TRAVEL**
- **INDUSTRIALIZATION**
- **FOOD HABITS**
- **TOBACCO, ALCOHOL & DRUG ABUSE**

Source: Dahlgren and Whitehead, 1991
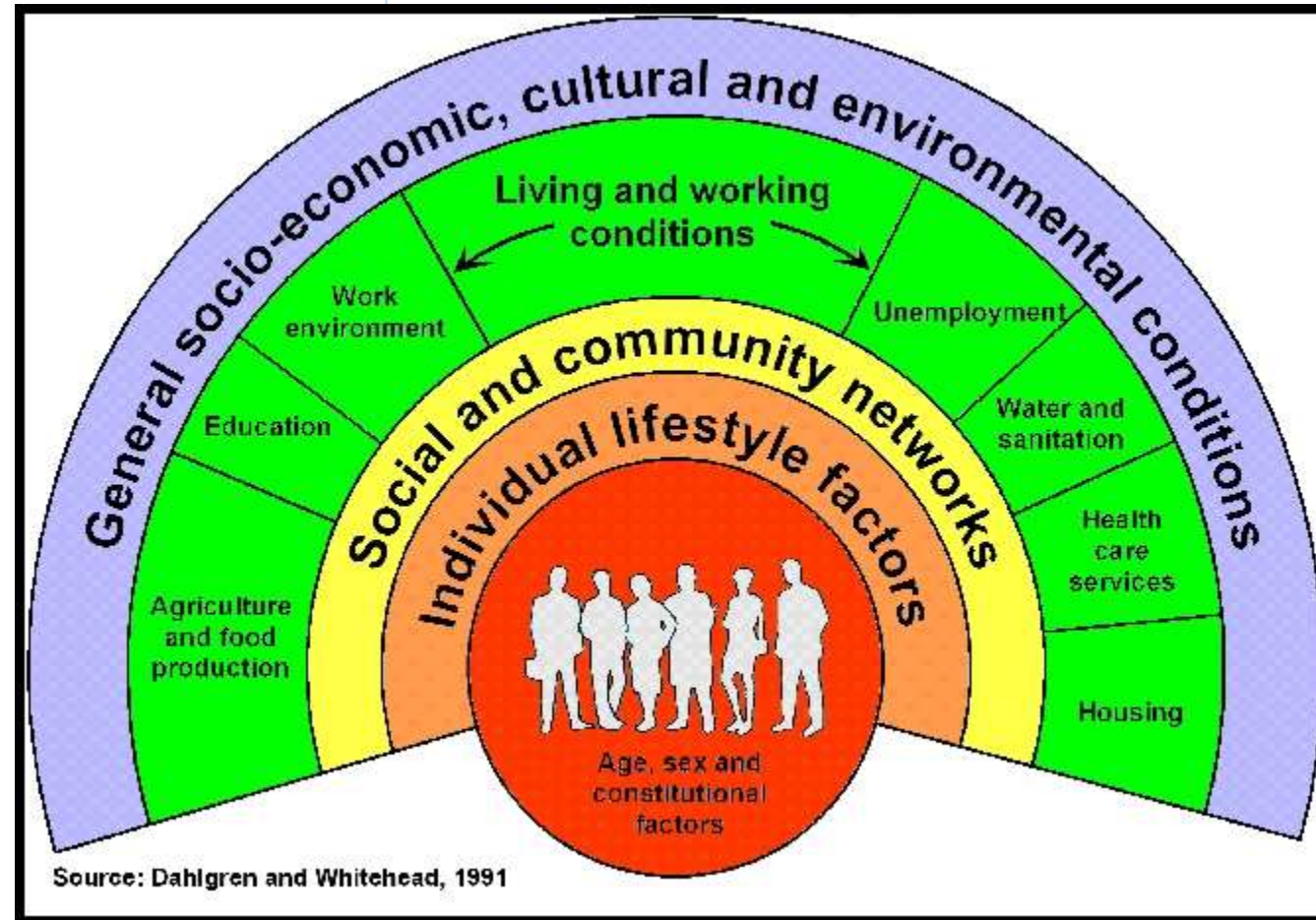
INDUSTRIALISATION..

- **PER CAPITA INCOME and fair share**
- **ECONOMIC PROGRESS and welfare**
- **STANDARD of LIVING**
- **URBAN SLUM**
- **OVER CROWDING (family planning)**
- **ENVIRONMENT POLLUTION**
- **SOCIAL PROBLEMS (Poverty!)**
- **ELIMINATE CASTE DISTINCTION**
- **MORE NUCLEAR FAMILY**

# T Y P E S o f M E D I C A L S E R V I C E

CAPITALIST COUNTRY

1. *State Medicine (limited)*
2. *Insurance Medicine (Premium)*
3. *Charity Medicine (shame!)*
4. *Private Medicine (for profit!)*

SOCIALIST COUNTRY

1. *Socialized medicine for people*
2. *Responsibility of Government*
3. *Health as a basic human right!*
4. *Financing by fair taxation*

SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

- It consist of education, occupation and income.
- The world map of illiteracy closely coincides with the maps of poverty, malnutrition, ill health, high infant and child mortality rates.
- The very state of being employed in productive work promotes health, because the unemployed usually show a higher incidence of ill-health and deaths.
- There can be no doubt that economic progress has positive impact factor in reducing morbidity, increasing life expectancy and improving the quality of life.
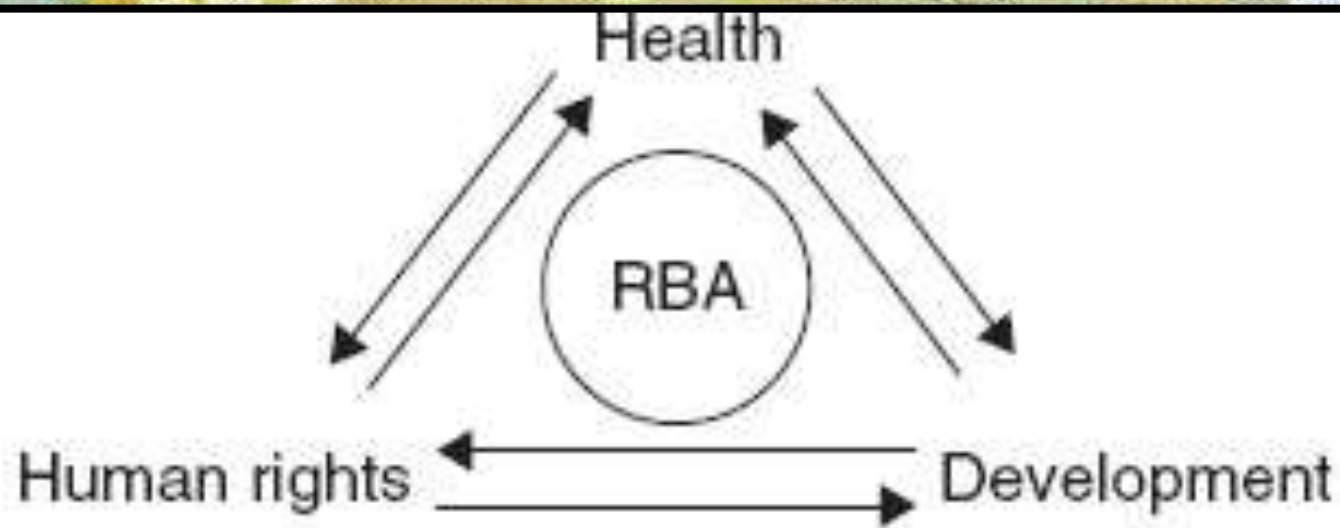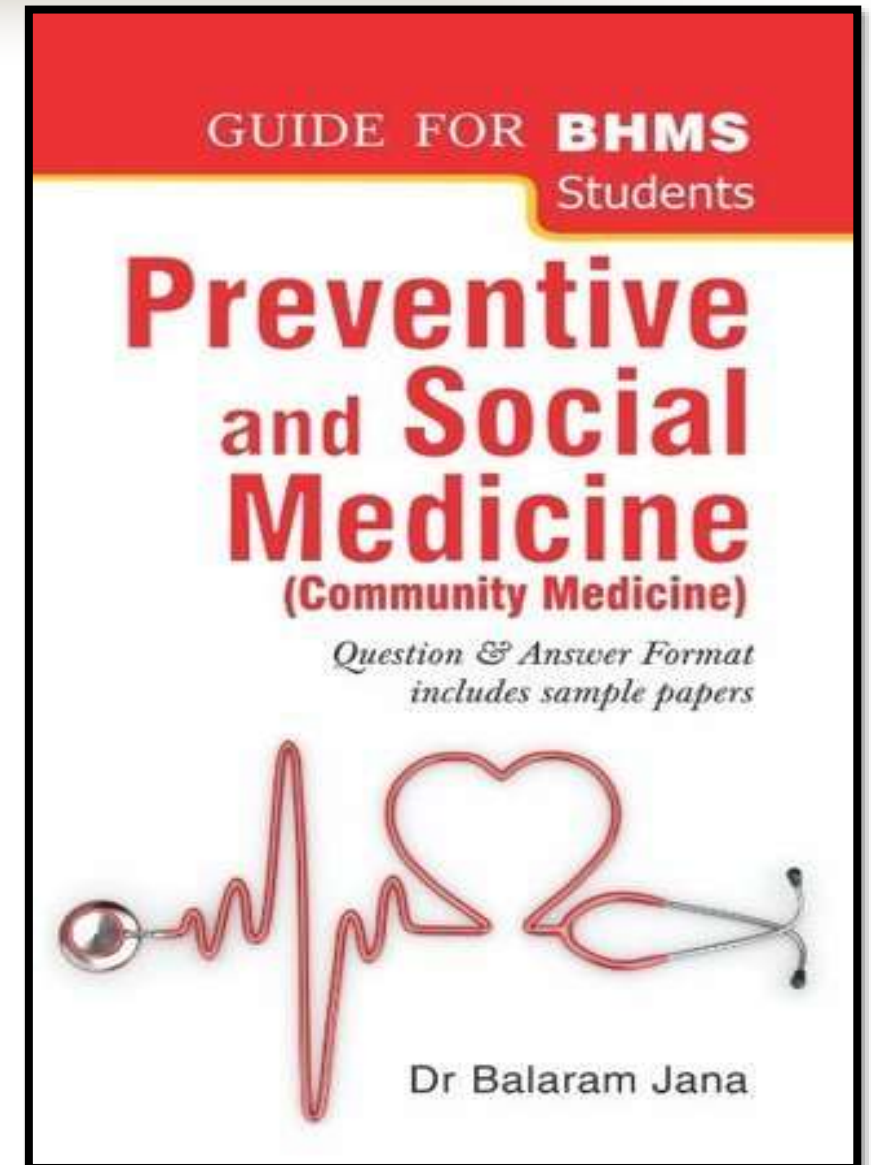
Rights-based approaches:

- Are based on international HR standards and principles
- Recognise right-holders and duty-bearers
- Focus on discriminated and marginalised groups
- Aim for the progressive achievement of all human rights
- Give equal importance to the outcome and the process of development
- Uphold principles of: *Indivisibility and interrelatedness of rights, Non-discrimination, Participation,* and *Accountability*

C O M M U N I T Y

- **Community is a human population living within a limited geographic area and carrying on a common inter-dependent life.**

GUIDE FOR **BHMS** Students

Preventive and Social Medicine
(Community Medicine)

Question & Answer Format includes sample papers
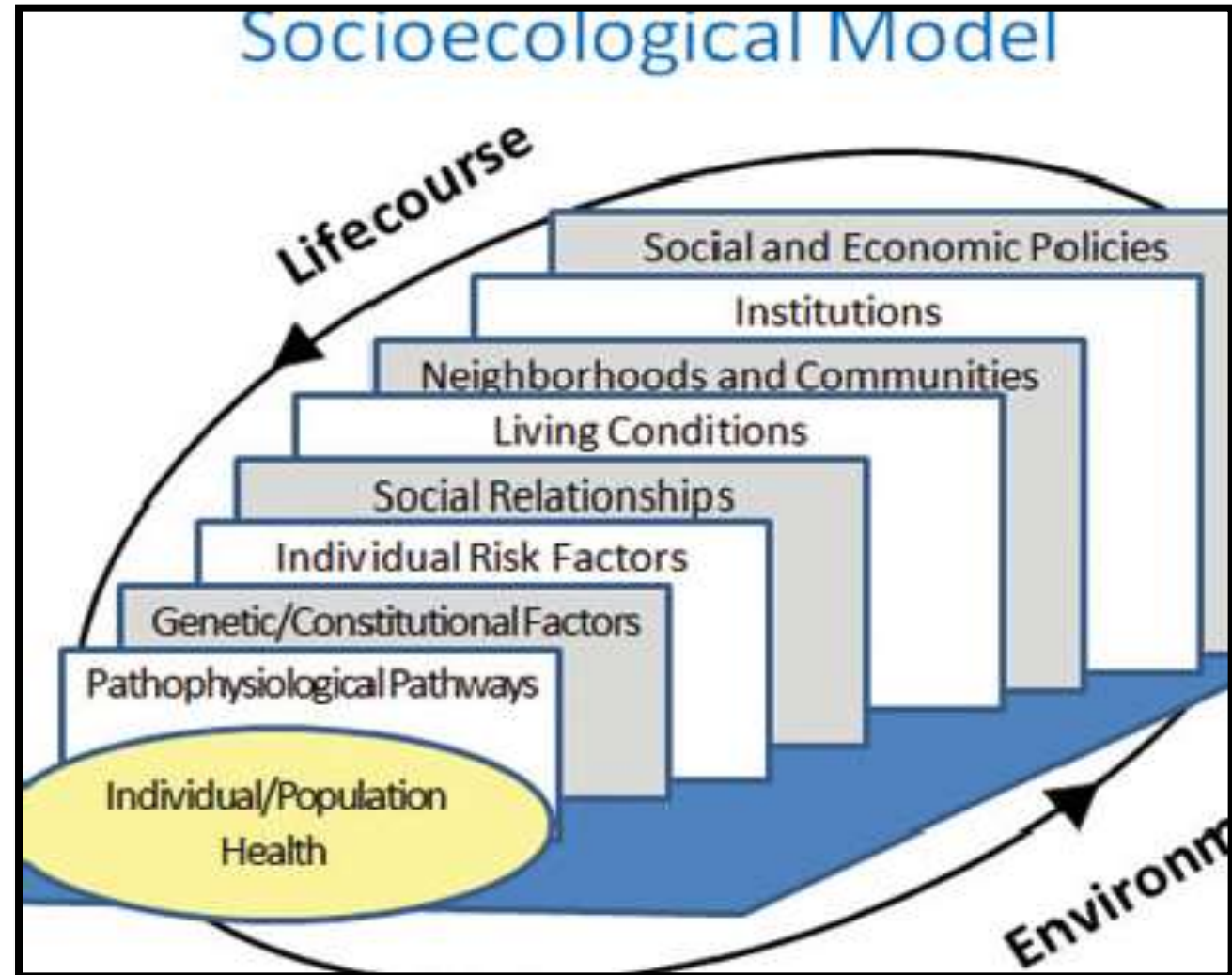
Dr Balaram Jana

U R B A N   C O M M U N I T Y

- **Namelessness**
  (being anonymous and ordinary)

- **Homlessness**

- **Class extreme**

- **Social heterogeneity**

- **Social distance and _alienation_**

- **Emotional tension and insecurity**

- **Isolation, unemployment, joblessness..**

R U R A L   C O M M U N I T Y

- **Community conciousness**

- **Role of neighboured**

- **Joint family**

- **Faith in religion**

- **Simplicity** *(pastoral life)*

- **Indespensable solidarity**

- **Traditional values..**

Socioecological Model

Lifecourse

- Social and Economic Policies
- Institutions
- Neighborhoods and Communities
- Living Conditions
- Social Relationships
- Individual Risk Factors
- Genetic/Constitutional Factors
- Pathophysiological Pathways

Individual/Population Health

Environm

Illness, disease, sickness, the sick role

- **illness** is the subjective experience of ill health

- **disease** is the medically defined pathology

- **sickness** is the social role of those defined as diseased or ill

- **the sick role** refers to the set of rights and obligations that surround illness and shape the behaviour of doctors and patients
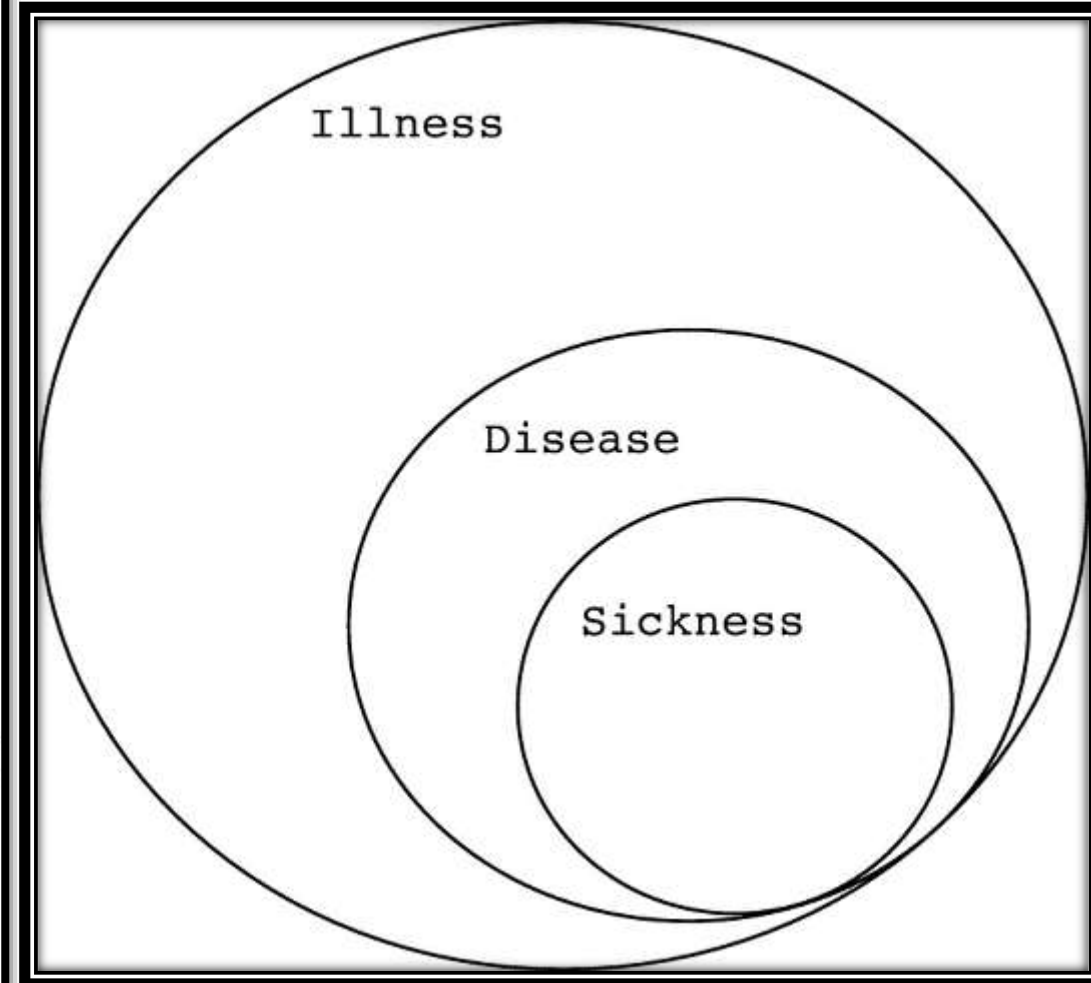
Sociological factors	Psychological factors	Physicological factors
Socioeconomic status	Ethics/ cultural factors	Health
Housing	Cognitive functioning	Motor performance and mobility
Residency	Sense of control and health - related behaviour	Senses
Marital status/children	Hypochondraisis and perceived intolerance	Dental status
Erronous belief and food faddism	Food preferences	Chronic disease
Season		Drugs

Florence Nightingale
1820 - 1910
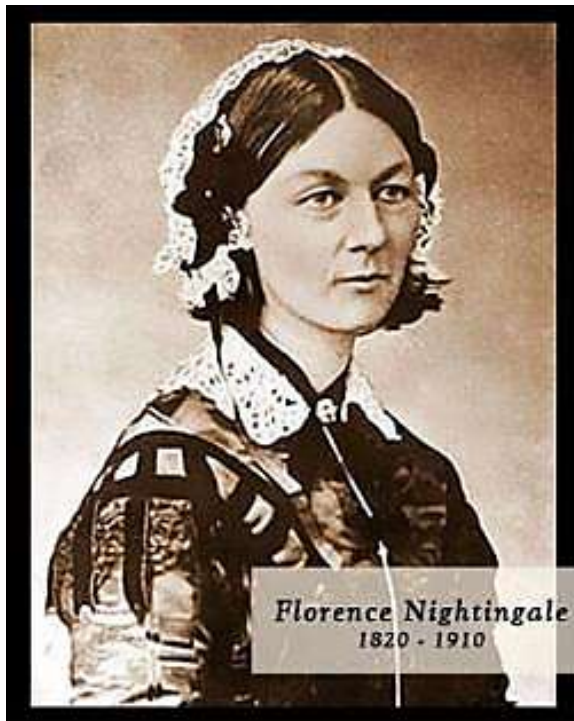
"*The secret of Health lies in the homes of the people.*"

Florence Nightingale

General socio-ecomonic, cultural and environmental conditions

Living and working conditions

Social and community networks

Individual lifestyle factors

Age, Sex and hereditary factors

Work environment

Unemployment

Education

Water and sanitation

Agriculture and food production

Health care services

Housing

4 3 2 1

Dahlgren, G. (1995)
European Health Policy Conference:
Opportunities for the Future. Vol 11 – Intersectoral Action for Health.
Copenhagen: WHO Regional Office for Europe

Economic Stability	Neighborhood and Physical Environment	Education	Food	Community and Social Context	Health Care System
Employment	Housing	Literacy	Hunger	Social integration	Health coverage
Income	Transportation	Language	Access to healthy options	Support systems	Provider availability
Expenses	Safety	Early childhood education		Community engagement	Provider linguistic and cultural competency
Debt	Parks	Vocational training		Discrimination	
Medical bills	Playgrounds	Higher education		Stress	Quality of care
Support	Walkability				
	Zip code / geography				

Health Outcomes

During the last few decades, inordinate attention
has been paid to the promotion of '**healthy living**'.
This has come from governmental, academic,
commercial and popular sources.
Few people today can be unaware of the
espoused merits of such a lifestyle.
Anyone who has visited a supermarket recently,
turned on the TV, listened to the radio or read a magazine
must have noticed that awareness of health issues is growing.

➤ *Health is clearly a topical issue*
at both political and cultural levels.

SOCIOLOGY RESEARCH TOPICS

THE **RIGHT TO HEALTH** MEANS...

Ending discrimination in all healthcare settings

DEFINITION

- It is the study of man as a social being in his total environment.
- It stands on two pillars
- Medicine & sociology
- Laboratory--- community
- Tools   --- epidemiology
                      & Biostatistics
- Treatment – Social therapy

Honor killings, child brides, «berdel» and so on.. are of typical samples for Cultural templates …

Justice is the revenge form of ritual in the countries where Democracy is rudimentary.

STEPHEN HECQUET

"The darkest places of the Hell have been allocated to whom remain neutral/silent/passive in the crisis periods.. There is no greater sin for them not moving in dangerous times."

Dante ALIGHIERI

Dante Alighieri
Florence, 1265 - 1321

Social Medicine
Health For All

Thank you for sincere cooperation

Sociology expands our knowledge of the world.

Buzzle.com

Never forget; *Health is an essential human right and gained at birth for everyone without any pre-condition..*