

DIPLOMA IN COMMUNITY HEALTH AND DEVELOPMENT

CITY CAMPUS

Course code: HDC 2123

INTRODUCTION TO MEDICAL SOCIOLOGY AND MEDICAL ANTHROPOLOGY

SECTION A.

Define the following terms:-

- a) Prevalence
- b) Incidence
- c) Disease
- d) Taboos
- e) Culture
- f) Beliefs
- g) Ethnomedicine
- h) Sociology
- i) Myths
- j) Illness
- k) Mortality
- l) Morbidity

SECTION B.

- 1) Discuss the contention that better health is important to poverty reduction in the third world.
- 2) Discuss the relationship between the prevalence of HIV and poverty in Kenya.
- 3) Discuss the extent in which disability is a factor in social, mental and physical ill health.
- 4) Discuss the differential access to basic needs and their implication on the health of men and women in Nairobi city.
- 5) . Define the concept health and disease and discuss how the determinants of health and disease help medical anthropologists to understand the causes of disease in different populations in contemporary societies.
- 6) Discuss the importance of studying health care systems in contemporary society.

MAIN CAMPUS

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SECTION B

- 1) Discuss the contention that Malaria is a disease of poverty in rural Kenya.
 - 2) Discuss the relationship between income inequality and health among the aged in Africa.
 - 3) Discuss the main ways in which African Adult circumcision relates to social and psychological health. Use examples of any community best known to you.
 - 4) Discuss the relationship between the environment and the burden of disease among children in rural Kenya.
 - 5) Discuss the concept Epidemiology.
- b. Assess any four socio-cultural factors that may affect the epidemiology of a given disease.