

MEDICAL SOCIOLOGY (Optional Paper)

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| Programme | B.A |
| Subject | MEDICAL SOCIOLOGY |
| Semester | 5 th SEMESTER |
| University | KUVEMPU UNIVERSITY |
| Session | IV |

SESSION 4

RELATED TERMS
SOCIOLOGY OF DISEASE

Recap of Previous Class

- Meaning of sociology of health
- Scope of sociology of health
- Importance of sociology of health

Learning Objectives

- Students understand the meaning of disease
- Students get clarified the relationship between disease and social institutions
- Students come to know the concept of sick role

OUTCOME

- Students define sickness
- Students understand the relationship between disease and social institution
- This session gives the idea of sickness and sick role

Meaning & Definitions

- Disease is an objective term refers diagnosable abnormalities in organs or whole body system or physiology
- Disease is an abnormal, pathological state that affects either parts of a human being or all the parts of individual.
- According to the Dorland Medical Dictionary, disease is often interpreted as a medical condition that is associated with explicit indicators and signs
- In medical sociology defines a disease as “an adverse physical state consisting of a physiological dysfunction within an individual..”.
(Cockerham, 1997)

Sociology of Disease

❖ covers three main areas:

- the conceptualization of health and illness
- the study of their measurement and social distribution
- and the explanation of patterns of health and illness

❖ sociology of disease explores

- the dialectic between social life and disease
- aiming to examine whether and how social life matters for morbidity and mortality and vice versa

Importance of sociology of disease

- Sociology of disease helps us to understand how the spread of disease is influenced by the socio-economical, traditions, beliefs and other cultural factors
- It provides insight on what external factors caused the demographics who contracted the disease to become ill.
- It insists that diseases are examined and compared based on the traditional medicine, economics, religion, and culture that is specific to each region.

MCQ-1

disease is defined as an adverse physical state consisting of a physiological dysfunction within an individual-defined by

- a. medical sociology
- b. Psychology
- c. Rural sociology
- d. Sociology

Ans: a. Medical sociology

MCQ-2

- Sociology of disease covers
 - a. the conceptualization of health and illness
 - b. the study of their measurement and social distribution
 - c. the explanation of patterns of health and illness
 - d. All of the above

Ans: d. All of the above

MCQ-3

- Sociology of disease strongly insists that diseases should examine based on
- Culture
- Traditions
- Believes
- All of the above

Ans: d. All of the above

MCQ-4

- Disease is often interpreted as a medical condition that is associated with explicit indicators and signs- defined by
 - a. Encyclopedia
 - b. Dorland Medical Dictionary
 - c. WHO
 - d. None of the above

Ans: b. Dorland Medical Dictionary

MCQ-5

- Disease means diagnosable abnormalities in
 - a. organs
 - b. body system
 - c. All the parts of the body
 - d. All of the above

Ans: d. All of the above

References

- Crossman, Ashley. "Sociology of Health and Illness." Thought Co, Aug. 27, 2020, [thoughtco.com/sociology-of-health-and-illness-3026283](https://www.thoughtco.com/sociology-of-health-and-illness-3026283).
- White, K. An Introduction to the Sociology of Health and Illness. SAGE Publishing, 2002.
- Conrad, P. The Sociology of Health and Illness: Critical Perspectives. Macmillan Publishers, 2008.