

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ مُحَمَّدٌ رَسُوْلُهُ

وَالْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ الَّذِي

وَهُوَ الَّذِي خَلَقَ مِنَ الْمَاءِ بَشَرًا فَجَعَلَهُ نَسَبًا وَصِهْرًا ^{فَلَا} وَكَانَ رَبُّكَ قَدِيرًا ﴿٥٤﴾

وہ ہے جس نے پانی سے انسان کو پیدا کیا، پھر اسے نسب والا اور سرالی رشتوں والا کر دیا۔ بلاشبہ آپ کا پروردگار (ہر چیز پر) قادر ہے۔

Surah Al-Furqan, 54



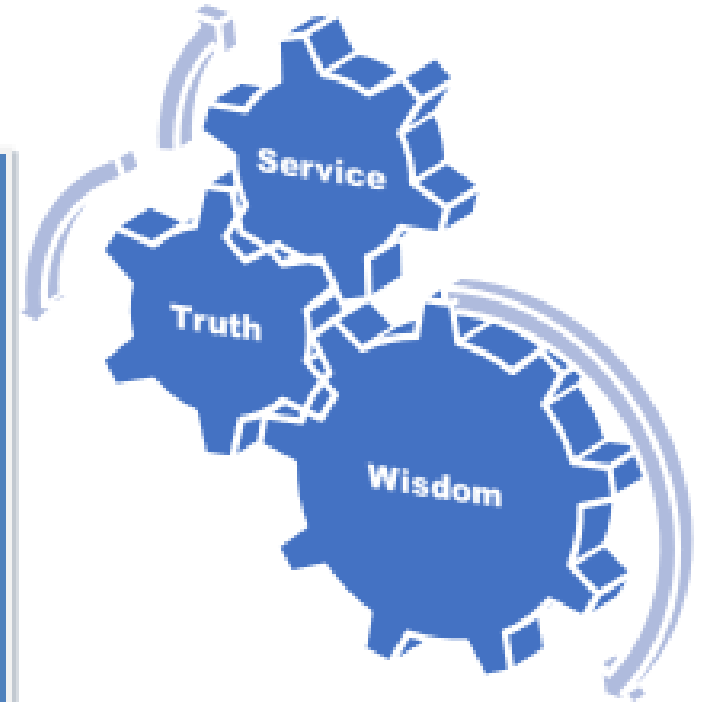
Vision & Mission of RMU

Vision

Highly recognized and accredited center of excellence in Medical Education, using evidence-based training techniques for development of highly competent health professionals, who are lifelong experiential learner and are socially accountable.

Mission Statement

To impart evidence-based research-oriented health professional education in order to provide best possible patient care and inculcate the values of mutual respect, ethical practice of healthcare and social accountability.

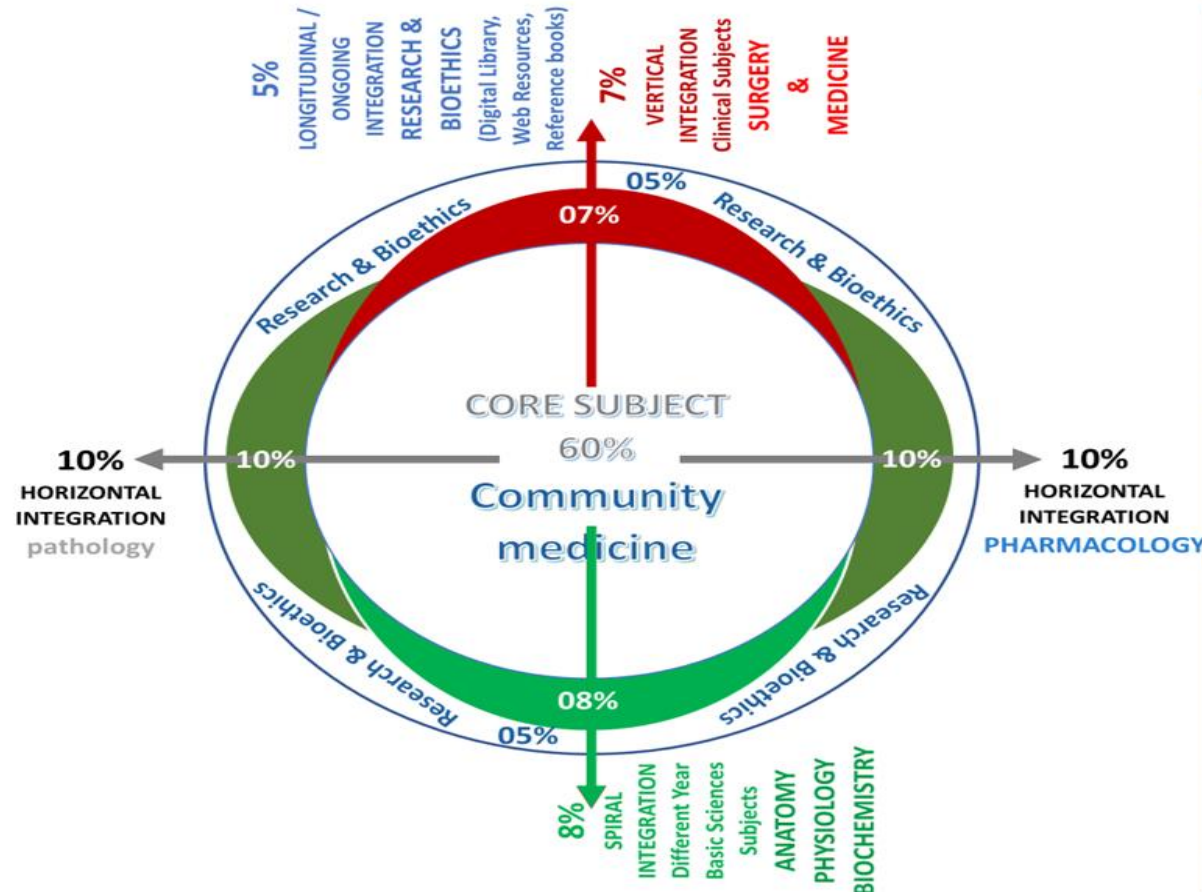




Social sciences

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Prof Umar's Integration Model



4 th Year community medicine LGIS (≈30 slides)	
Core Subject – 60% (≈ 18-20 slides)	
Community medicine (≈ 18-20 slides)	
Horizontal Integration – 20% (≈ 5-6 slides)	
Same Year Subjects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pharmacology (10%) (≈ 2-3 slides) Pathology (10%) (≈ 2-3 slides)
Vertical Integration – 07% (≈ 2-3 slides)	
Clinical Subjects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Medicine (3-5%) (≈ 1-2 slides) Surgery (3-5%) (≈ 1-2 slides)
Spiral Integration – 08% (≈ 2-3 slides)	
Different Year Basic Sciences Subjects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Anatomy (1-3%) (≈ 1-2 slides) Physiology (1-3%) (≈ 1-2 slides) Biochemistry (1-3%) (≈ 1-2 slides)
Longitudinal / Ongoing Integration – 05% (≈ 1-2 slides)	
Research & Bioethics (≈ 1-2 slides)	

Sequence of Lecture

Learning Objectives	(1 slide)
Core Subject	(25 slides)
Research	(3 slide)
Bioethics	(2 slide)
End of lecture assessment	(1 slide)
Reading source information	(1 slide)

Core
Concept

Learning objectives

	At the end of the lecture student will be able to,
Define	social sciences & identify its branches
Classify	families & types of families
Define	societies & its types
Associate	culture with its components

Core
Concept

Social sciences & its objectives



“Disciplines committed to the scientific examinations of human behavior and human groups”



Objectives:



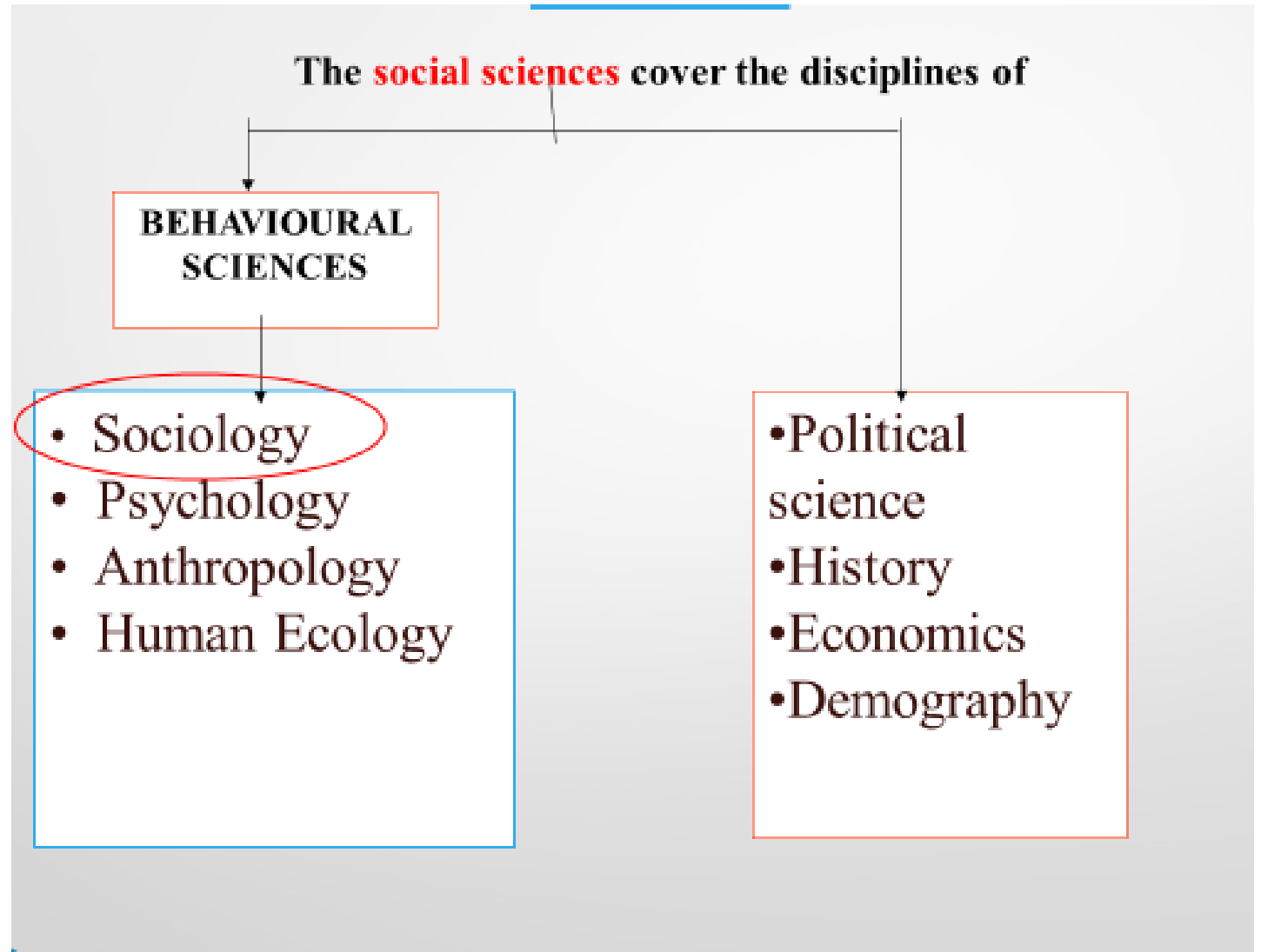
Understanding of normal human behavior
& focus on the science of behavior



Predict how health and disease is affected
by social changes and human behavior

Social sciences role in public health

Core
Concept



Core
Concept

Behavioral sciences

“Field of study that are primarily concerned with the understanding, prediction, and control of human behavior, especially those types of behavior that develop out of inter personal relations”.



Behavior can be:

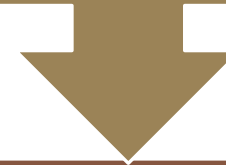
Adoptive

maladaptive

Core
Concept

Medical profession & Sociology

Socio ---- society, logos-----science



“Relationship of medical profession with public, social and cultural factors in terms of etiology, prevalence, incidence and interpretation of disease “



Unit of study -----interacting individual.

Social Organization

The family

Government
and political
organization

Religion and
caste

Permanent
spatial groups

Temporary
social groups

Family & its types

■ Family

“A group of intimate people emotionally involved and related either by blood, marriage or adoption, responsible for the reproduction, rearing of the children and living together”

■ Types

- Nuclear Family
- Joint Family
- Three Generation Family
- Broken family
- Problem family

Types of Family

Nuclear family

It consists of married couple and their children while they are regarded as dependents



Joint family

A number of married couples and their children who live together in the same household



Types of Family (Contd.)

Three generation family

when the young couples continue to live with their parents and have their own children



Problem family

The standard of life are generally below the accepted minimum and parents are unable to meet need of their children



JOINT FAMILY

It consists of a number of married couples and their children who live together in the same household. There is a common family purse in which all the family income goes and from which all the expenditures are met.

Joint Family



Broken family

it is one where the parents are separated or where death of one are both the parents.





Functions of family

- Residence
- Division of labour
- Reproduction and bringing up of children
- Socialization
- Economic functions
- Social care

Core
Concept

Society

Community

Relationship

Individual

Major Functioning Unit Of Human Organization----- Community

Community: (by WHO Expert Committee)

"A social group determined by geographical boundaries and/or common values and interests"

Society:

"Number of groups of people with somewhat common culture, occupying a particular territorial area, having a feeling of common unity and regard themselves as a distinguished entity"

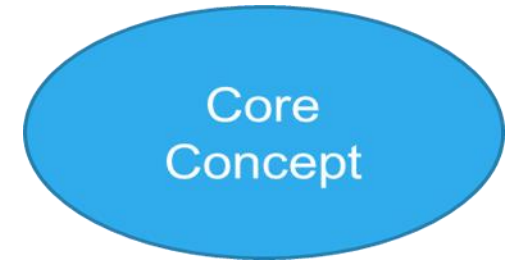
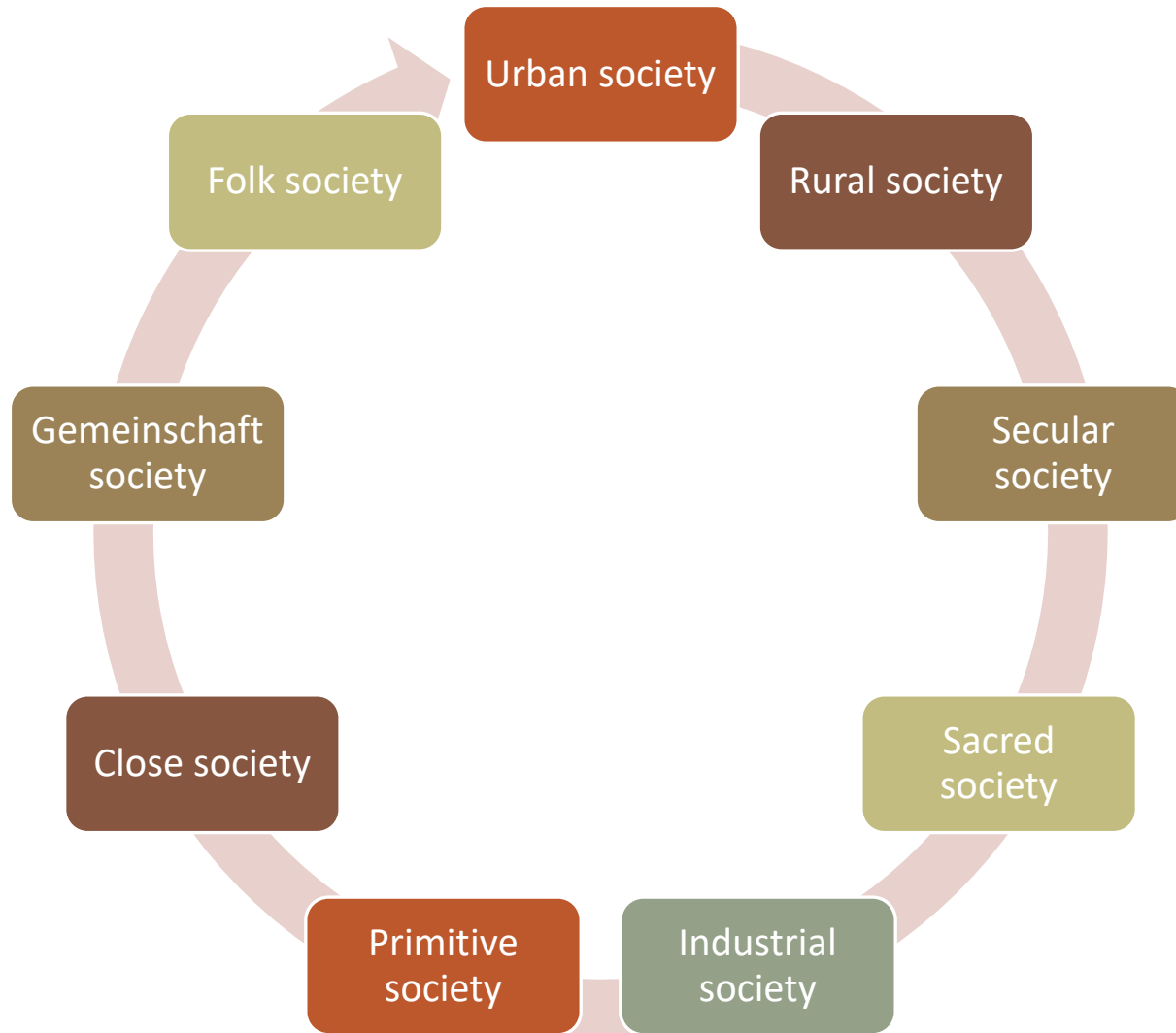
Society vs Community

SOCIETY

- Relatively larger unit
- Locality is not defined
- Members are diverse because it consists of many different communities
- High diversity
- Heterogeneous

COMMUNITY

- Relatively smaller unit
- Definite locality becomes essential
- Meeting their demands from local institutions
- Minimum diversity
- Homogenous



Types of society

Urban Society Vs Rural Society

Urban society

large population having close contact with other societies through trade, commerce, communication and other facilities

Rural /agricultural society

Interactions are simple, informal and intimate. The use of technology is scarce



Urban

Rural



✓
S

Secular Vs Sacred Society

Secular/nonreligious

- Heterogeneous, usually employed where multiple religious groups are present. so neutral to all religions. Seeks to foster unity and integrity
- Pragmatism (addressing problems logically and practically)

Sacred/religious

- Homogeneous, integrated and stable association based on value system, customs and normative orders
- Human relationships and value systems are regarded as absolute, natural, rigid and fixed.



Industrial & primitive society

Industrial

Society driven by technology---- enables mass production--- supports a large population



Primitive/non literate

No society likes to be called primitive, since most the of societies are undergoing sociocultural changes

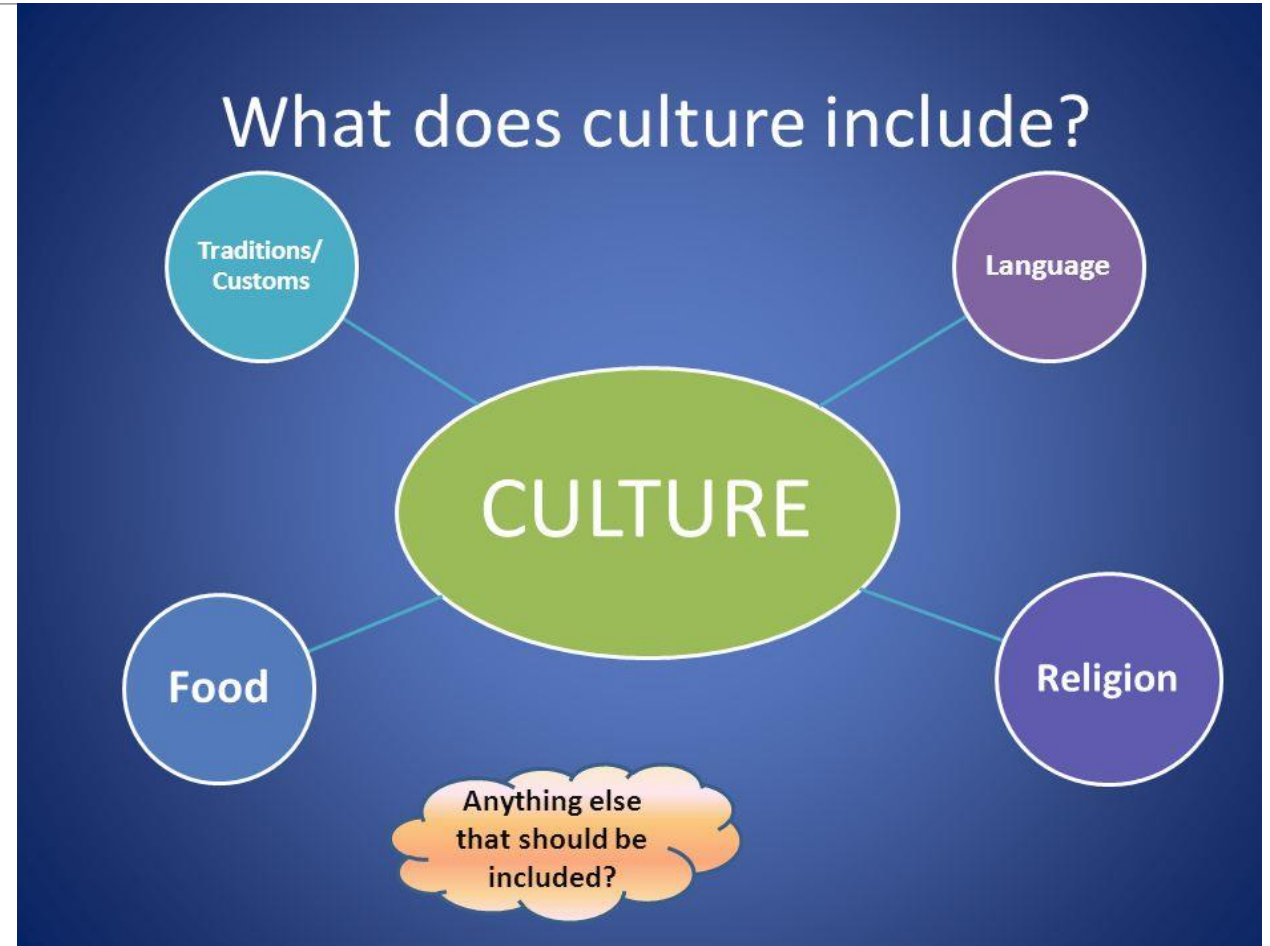


Culture----A Social Heritage

- Socially acquired learnt behavior
- Acquired by man as a member of society
- Socially transmitted from parents to child
- It emphasizes the holistic integrated totality of way of life

Culture cont..

- Culture also includes-:
- Morals
- Knowledge
- Habits
- Beliefs
- Customs
- Law



MEDICAL ETHICS TO SOCIAL ETHICS

Modern codes added social dimension of health as a

- A responsibility to health
- The good of society & humanity in general
- A concern for justice

“Health for all”----emphasis on ethical as well as social goal

- Social justice(fair R_x regardless of personal characteristics)
- Equitable allocation of resources
- Responsibility of communities for their own health

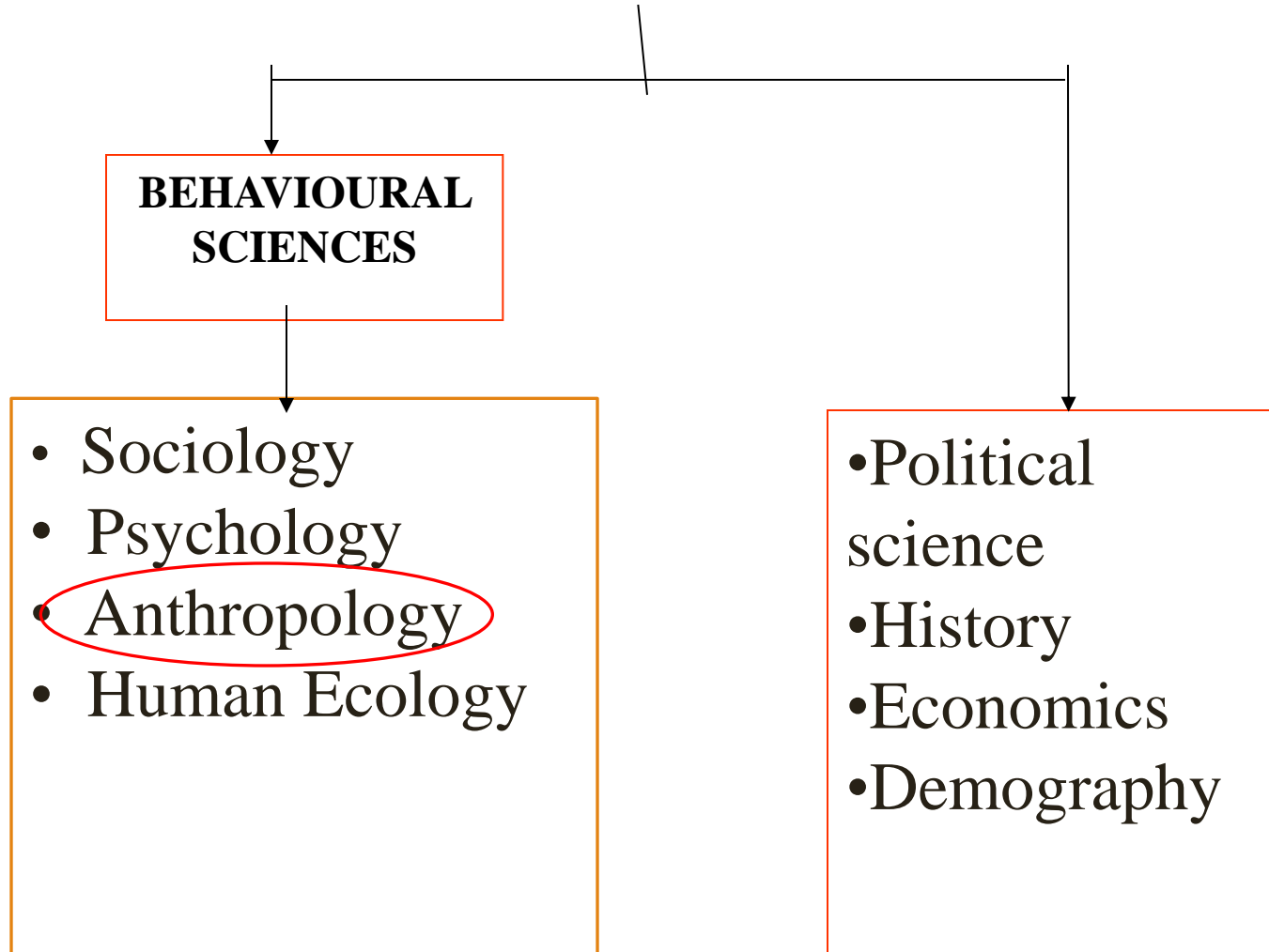
MEDICAL ETHICS TO SOCIAL ETHICS

Progress of biotechnology & profound social changes-----
recognition of human rights &
freedom & individual
autonomy----leading to
transformation of medical
ethics

Consumers protection act, if
medical negligence proven
patient can appeal in consumer
protection law(Punjab
consumer act 2005)

Social Sciences In research

The social sciences cover the disciplines of



Anthropological Techniques In Research:

- The participant –Observer study
- “ The Anthropologist lives in their village and records their ways.
- Interviews with Key Informants:
 - “Key informants are individual chosen from the community”.
- Clinical vignettes:" These are ways of finding out about peoples Beliefs.
- Drawings/Pictures/Objects
- Surveys and Questionnaires
- Focus Groups Discussions(FGD)

Research And Social Sciences cont...

Anthropological studies or methods are useful for

Health planning and innovations prior to introduction of a new health program.

What the people are doing with regard to health care.

Previous beliefs and practice of people.

The community's response can be measured by medical anthropology techniques.

Following completion of health program results can be evaluated.

End of lecture assessment



- What is shown in the picture?
- Mention different types of societies at least 5?
- Mention the difference between community and society?

The background of the slide features a close-up, slightly blurred image of a chemical reaction mechanism. It shows two cyclohexane rings. The top ring has a double bond, a chlorine atom (Cl), and a hydrogen atom (H) on one carbon, and a fluorine atom (F) on an adjacent carbon. An arrow labeled 'attack' points towards the ring. The bottom ring is a carbocation intermediate, with a positive charge (+) on one carbon and a chlorine atom (Cl) on an adjacent carbon. A double-headed resonance arrow connects the two structures.

suggested readings

K. park (chapter: medicine and social sciences)

Thank
you!