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MATRIC NO: MAAUN/21/NS/10166

COURSE CODE: NURS2309

DEFINITION OF MEDICAL SOCIOLOGY

Medical Sociology is concerned with the relationship between social factors and health and with the application of sociological theory and research techniques to questions related to health care system.

REFERENCE:www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov.>NBK518801

Medical Sociology is a theory based discipline which applies theory and methods from social sciences and epidemiology to analyze the impact of micro{individual} and macro{societal} social environments on disease onset on the cause of disease.

REFERENCE

Cockerham, W.C{2011}.Medical Sociology{12thed.}

Boston person International edition, Google Scholar.

Marmot, M,G., and Wilkinson, R.{Eds.}.[2006].Social

Determinants of health.Oxford:Oxford University

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Medical Sociology is concerned with the relationship between social factors and health and with the application of sociological theory and research techniques to questions related to health care system. Typical areas of research include ethnicity, gender, age or socioeconomic status on the access to and quality of health care, health and health risking behaviors.

REFERENCE: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov>books

Medical Sociology sometimes referred to as health sociology, is defined as the study of the social causes and consequences of health and illness.

REFERENCE: Wikipedia

WHY MEDICAL SOCIOLOGY IS IMPORTANT TO MEDICAL PROFESSIONALS.

It has contributed to improving the definition of health and well-being through studies of how social structure and culture impart health, the prevalence of illness among individuals and groups the availability acceptance of treatment and the functioning of the healthcare system.

It has enhanced our understanding of medical and health policies, including the importance patient provider interaction, the influence of implicit bias on doctors recommendations and how unequal access to healthcare reproduces social inequalities in well-being.

Since 2015, Sociology has been included on the Medical College Admission Test[MCTA]. It plays critical role of influencing the health of the individuals, groups and larger society.

Medical Sociology explains how the social environment affects human health, it also provides counselling for example those drug addict need advice and counselling.

A Medical Sociologists provide evidence demonstrating the fundamental communication problems among patients and physicians and increasingly between the physicians and caregivers.

REFERENCE

<https://digitalcommons.wayne.edu>

Albrecht, Gary, Ray, Handbook of social studies in health and medicine.

Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage,2000[ISBN:978-0-7619-4272-6]

TYPES OF FAMILY

Nuclear Family

Extended Family

Reconstituted Family

Childless Family

NUCLEAR FAMILY:

A couple and their dependent children regarded as basic social unit e.g mom, dad and their kids.

EXTENDED FAMILY:

A family which extend beyond the nuclear family to include grandparent and other relatives e.g aunt, uncle e.t.c. It is person’s relative outside of the immediate circle of his spouse or children.

RECONSTITUTED FAMILY:

Is when two families join together after one or both partners have divorced their previous partners. This is also known as blended family or step family.

CHILDLESS FAMILY:

Is sometimes the forgotten family as it does not meet the traditional standards set by the society it consist of two partners living and working together.

REFERENCE

https://digitalcommons.wayne.edu