# CONCEPT OF

# HEALTH & DISEASE

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# What is the most important thing in your life?

# Responses

# Health is a neglected topic UNTIL it is LOST

## **Concepts of health**

What is health according to you?

## Responses

#### **CONCEPT OF HEALTH**

#### **Definitions**:

"Absence of disease"

In some cultures, health and harmony are considered equivalent,

Harmony: "being at peace with the self, the community, god and cosmos". (Indian Ayurveda and Greek)

- Modern medicine: Studies disease, and neglects of the study of health.
- In 1977, the 30th World Health Assembly decided that the main social target of governments and WHO:
  - "the attainment by all citizens of the world
  - by the year 2000
  - of a level of health
  - that will permit them to lead
  - a socially and economically productive life",
- "Health for All"

## Changing concepts of health

**Biomedical concept Ecological concept Psychosocial concept Holistic concept** 

#### Changing concepts (1/4):

#### **Biomedical concept:**

"Absence of disease" based on "germ theory of disease"

Drawback: minimized the role of the environmental, social, psychological and cultural determinants of health.

#### Changing concepts (2/4):

#### **Ecological concept:**

According to ecologists:

- Health is a dynamic equilibrium between man and his environment, and
- Disease is a maladjustment of the human organism to environment.

#### Changing concepts (3/4):

#### Psychosocial concept:

- Health is not only a biomedical phenomenon, but one which is influenced by
  - social,
  - psychological,
  - cultural,
  - economic and
  - political factors of the people concerned.

#### Changing concepts (4/4)...

#### **Holistic concept:**

It recognizes the strength of social, economic, political and environmental influences on health.

- Implies that all sectors of society have an effect on health
- Ancient view: Sound mind, in a sound body, in a sound family, in sound environment.
- Emphasis is on promotion and protection of health

#### **DEFINITION OF HEALTH:**

- Health is a state of
- Complete physical,
- Mental and
- Social wellbeing and
- Not merely an absence of disease or infirmity
- To be able to lead a "socially and economically productive life"

#### "Operational definition" of health:

(a) No obvious evidence of disease, and that a person is functioning normally, i.e., within normal limits of variation

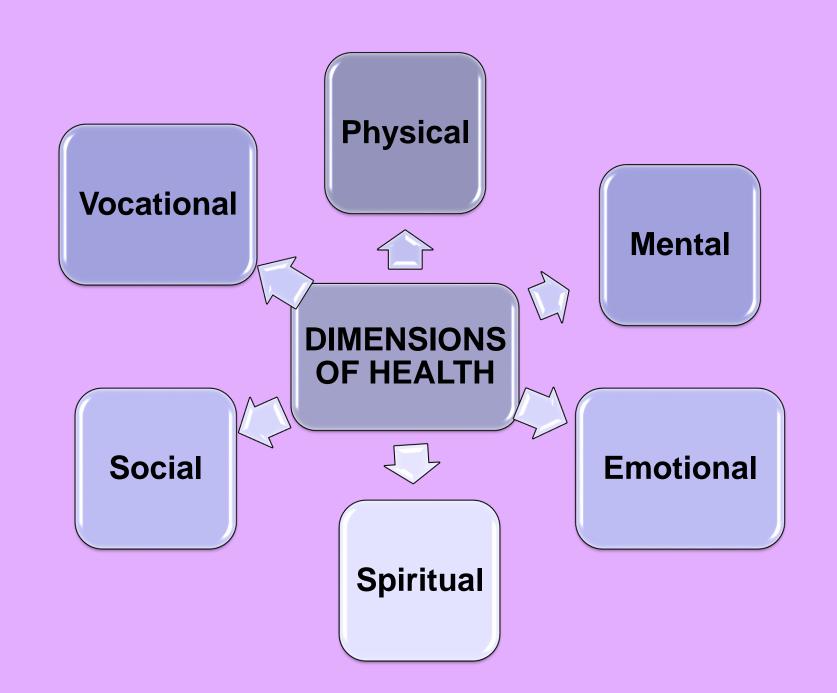
(b) the several organs of the body are functioning adequately in themselves and in relation to one another

### New philosophy of health

- Health is a fundamental human right
- Health is the essence of productive life, and not the result of ever increasing expenditure on medical care
- Health is intersectoral
- Health is an integral part of development
- Health is central to the concept of quality of life
- Health involves individuals, state and international responsibility
- Health and its maintenance is a major social investment
- Health is a worldwide social goal.

# Thank you

# Dimensions of Health



#### **PHYSICAL DIMENSION:**

- What does physical health mean?
- Perfect functioning of the body in which each organ is working in harmony with the maximum capacity
- How is it achieved?
- By exercise, healthy diet, adequate rest & sleep, and no addictions.



#### **Physical Dimension:**

- What are the signs of good physical health?
  - A healthy skin texture
  - Bright eyes
  - Not too thin or fat
  - A good appetite
  - Regular bowel and bladder activities
  - Smooth and easy coordinated movements
  - The resting pulse rate, blood pressure and exercise tolerance are all within the range of "normality" for the individual's age and sex.
  - Steady gain in weight till 25 years and constant thereafter

#### **Physical Dimension:**

- How can proper physical health be maintained?
- By various preventive measures and regular follow up with health care providers

### **Evaluation of physical health**

- self assessment of overall health
- inquiry into symptoms of ill-health and risk factors
- inquiry into medications
- inquiry into levels of activity
- inquiry into use of medical services
- standardized questionnaires for cardiovascular diseases
- standardized questionnaires for respiratory diseases
- clinical examination
- nutrition and dietary assessment, and
- biochemical and laboratory investigations.

#### **MENTAL DIMENSION:**

- What is good mental health?
- the ability to respond to the many varied experiences of life with flexibility and a sense of purpose

#### **Definition:**

- "A state of balance between the individual and the surrounding world,
- a state of harmony between oneself and others,
- a coexistence between the realities of the self and that of other people and that of the environment"

### Attributes of a mentally healthy person:

- free from internal conflicts; he is not at "war" with himself.
- he is well-adjusted, i.e., he is able to get along well with others. He accepts criticism and is not easily upset.
- he searches for identity.
- he has a strong sense of self-esteem.
- he knows himself: his needs, problems and goals (this is known as self-actualization).
- he has good self-control-balances rationality and emotionality.
- he faces problems and tries to solve them intelligently, i.e., coping with stress and anxiety.

#### **SOCIAL DIMENSION:**

- harmony and integration within the individual,
- between each individual and other members of society and
- between individuals and the world in which they live

#### **Definition:**

"Quantity and quality of an individual's interpersonal ties and the extent of involvement with the community"

#### **SPIRITUAL DIMENSION:**

It includes integrity, principles and ethics, the purpose in life, commitment to some higher being and belief in concepts that are not subject to "state of the art" explanation

#### EMOTIONAL DIMENSION

Mental health can be seen as "knowing" or "cognition" while emotional health relates to "feeling"

#### **VOCATIONAL DIMENSION**

- When work is fully adapted to human goals, capacities and limitations, work often plays a role in promoting both physical and mental health.
- the culmination of the efforts of other dimensions as they function together to produce what the individual considers life "success"

#### Other dimensions

- philosophical dimension
- cultural dimension
- socio-economic dimension
- environmental dimension
- educational dimension
- nutritional dimension
- curative dimension
- preventive dimension

# Thank you

#### **CONCEPT OF WELL-BEING**

- WHO definition of health
- What is well being?
- "the state of being comfortable, healthy, or happy"
- Has Subjective and Objective components

#### Objective components of well being

- **1. Standard of living:** Measures of socio-economic status:
  - Income and occupation,
  - Standards of housing, sanitation and nutrition,
  - The level of provision of health, educational, recreational and other services
- Collectively used as an index of the "standard of living"
- The extent of differences in SOL are usually measured through the comparison of per capita GNP on which the standard of living primarily depends

#### **Concept of wellbeing: Objective component**

#### 2. Level of living: Nine components:

Occupation and working conditions

Health

Food consumption

Education

Level of living

Housing

Leisure and human rights

Social security

Recreation

Clothing

# Concept of wellbeing: Subjective component **Quality of life**:

- A composite measure of physical, mental and social wellbeing as perceived by each individual
- Evaluated by:
  - Assessing a person's subjective feelings of happiness or unhappiness about the various life concerns
- Improvement of quality of life means increased emphasis on social policy and on reformulation of societal goals to make life more liveable for all.

Indices for measuring Quality of life

**PQLI<sup>Q</sup>** 

HDI

HPI:

Measures
deprivation
in the basic
dimensions of
human
development

#### **Concept of wellbeing:**

Physical quality of life index consolidates three indicators,

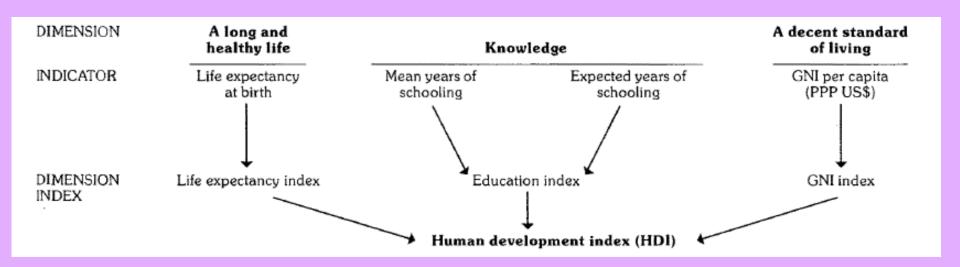
- Infant mortality,
- Life expectancy at age one
- Literacy
- Pneumonic: PILL

#### Physical quality of life index

- Each indicator is given equal weight from 0-100
- PQLI is the average of all indicators.
- Ranges from 0-100.
- Does NOT take per capita GNP into consideration.
- Aim: To attain a PQLI of 100.
- India 43, Kerala 67 (highest)
- Measures: Social, economic & political policies
- PQLI does not measure economic growth.
- It is intended to complement, not replace GNP.

#### HDI: Human Development Index (Pneumonic: KIL)

- K: Knowledge (expected years of schooling & mean years of schooling)
- I: Income (real GNI per capita in PPP in US \$)
- L: Life expectancy at birth.



#### **HDI: Human Development Index**

- HDI values range from 0-1.
  - (http://hdr.undp.org/en/composite/HDI)
- Very High: ≥0.800: 51 countries (Norway: 0.949)
- **High:** 0.700- 0.799: 54 countries
- Medium: 0.550- 0.699: 42 countries- India 131 no.
   (0.624)
- **Low**: <0.550: 41 countries
- Measures average achievements in the basic dimensions of human development

#### Minimum and Maximum values for each indicators:

- Expected years of schooling: 0 and 18.0
- Mean years of schooling: 0 & 13.1 (Czech Republic)
- Combined education index: 0 & 0.978 (New Zealand)
- GNI per capita (PPP\$): 100\$ & 107721\$ (Qatar) -Log values are taken
- Life expectancy at birth: 20 yrs & 83.4 yrs (Japan)

Formula for calculating Individual indices:

```
Index = {(Actual value) - (Minimum value)}
{(Maximum value) - (Minimum value)}
```

The HDI is the geometric mean of the three dimension indices:

HDI
calculation
for India
2010

Indicator	Value
Life expectancy at birth (years)	65.4
Mean years of schooling (years)	4.4
Expected years of schooling (years)	10.3
GNI per capita (PPP \$)	3,468

Life expectancy index = 
$$\frac{65.4 - 20}{83.4 - 20} = \frac{45.4}{63.4} = 0.716$$

Mean years of schooling index = 
$$\frac{4.4-0}{13.1-0}$$
 = 0.335

Expected years of schooling index = 
$$\frac{10.3 - 0}{18 - 0}$$
 = 0.572

Education index = 
$$\frac{\sqrt{0.335 \times 0.572 - 0}}{0.978 - 0} = 0.447$$

Income index = 
$$\frac{\ln (3468) - \ln (100)}{\ln (107,721) - \ln (100)} = 0.508$$

Human development index = 
$$\sqrt[3]{0.716 \times 0.447 \times 0.508}$$

$$= 0.547$$

Human poverty index: Measures deprivation in basic dimensions of human development.

	HPI 1	HPI 2
Used for	Developing countries	Developed countries
Dimensions used	3	4
Probability at birth of not surviving to age	40	60
Knowledge exclusion	Adult illiteracy rate	% of adults (16-65) lacking functional literacy skills
SOL deprivation	Unweighted average of: - % of population not using an improved water source - % of children under weight- for- age	% of people living below the income poverty line
Social exclusion	NA	Proportion of long term unemployment (≥ 12 months)

 $[1/3 (P_1^{\alpha} + P_2^{\alpha} + P_3^{\alpha})]^{1/\alpha}$ 

Formula

 $| [1/4 (P_1^{\alpha} + P_2^{\alpha} + P_3^{\alpha} +$ 

#### Other indices:

Gender Related Development Index: Achievements in the basic human development adjusted for gender inequalities

Gender Empowerment Measure: gender inequalities in economic and political opportunities.

## **Summary**

- Health is a neglected topic UNTIL it is LOST
- There have been changing concepts of health: Biomedical- ecologicalpsychosocial- holistic
- Dimensions of health: Physical, Mental, Social, Emotional, spiritual, Vocational etc...
- Well Being: Subjective & Objective components

#### Thank You