

WEEK 2; 8/30/16

CHANGING HEALTH SYSTEMS: FROM THE PAST TO TODAY

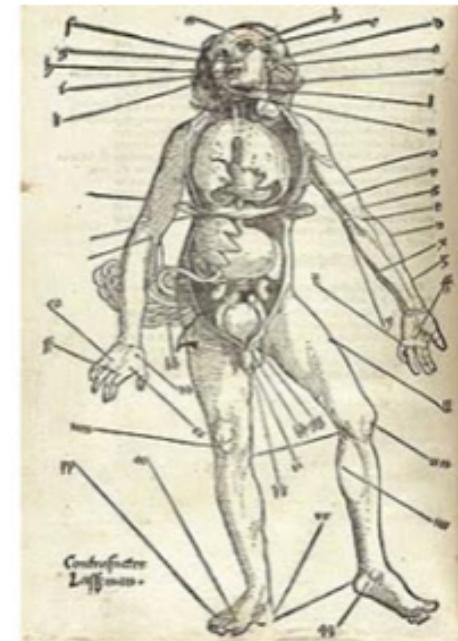


CONSTRUCTION OF MEDICAL KNOWLEDGE

- Discovery and acceptance of medical knowledge and expertise must be understood within the social context it originated
- Is at least partially dependent on the cultural values and the social structures of that context
- Development therefore not a linear story towards “advancement”

'ANCIENT' CULTURES

- Supernatural explanations for disease
- Ex: Mesopotamians held that illness caused by spirit invasion, sorcery/evil eye/breaking taboos
- Spiritual leaders used divination processes to learn the cause of the illness and find an appropriate cure
 - Prayer, magic spells, exorcism, bloodletting, induced vomiting



Bloodletting in Ancient Greece The various bleeding points



Bloodletting throughout the ages



TREPANNING



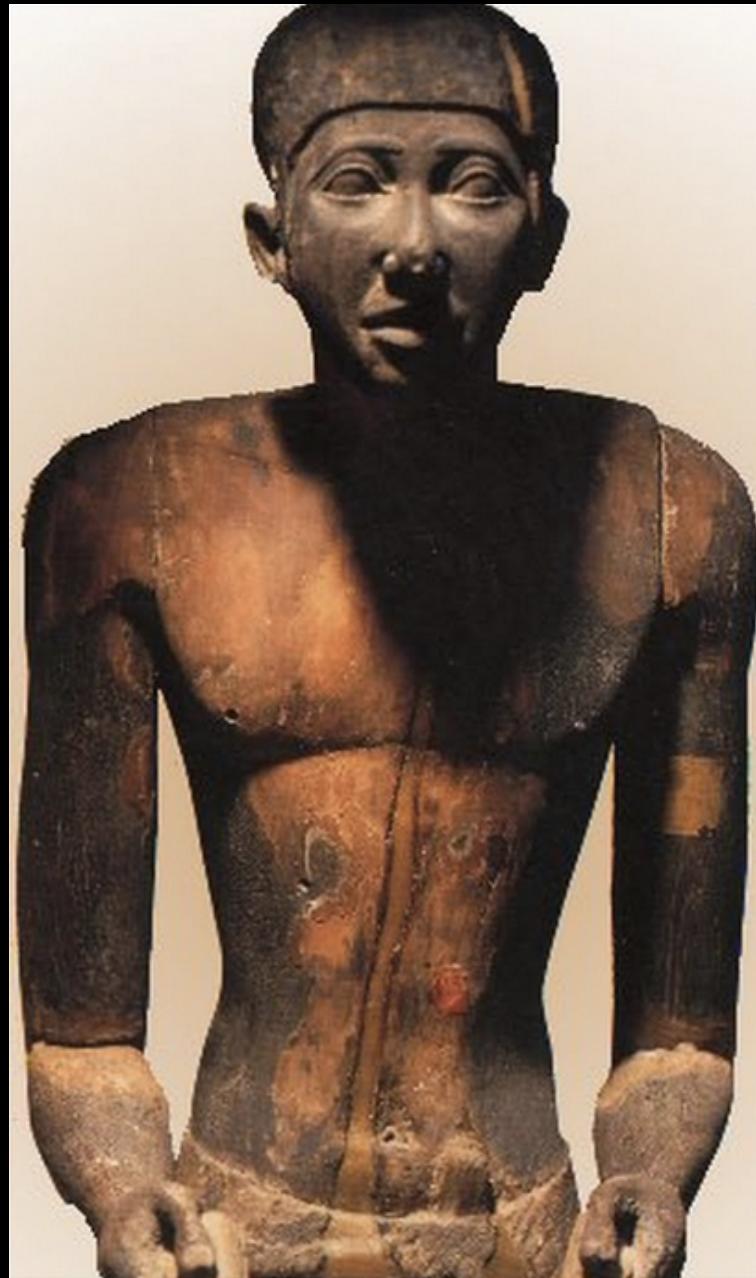
FIRST PHYSICIANS

- Shamans or witch doctors or medicine men
 - Spiritual leader who used religious techniques as well as plants and herbs to devise causes and cures
 - Typically dealt with rheumatic diseases, digestive problems, skin diseases, childbearing issues, and mental illness



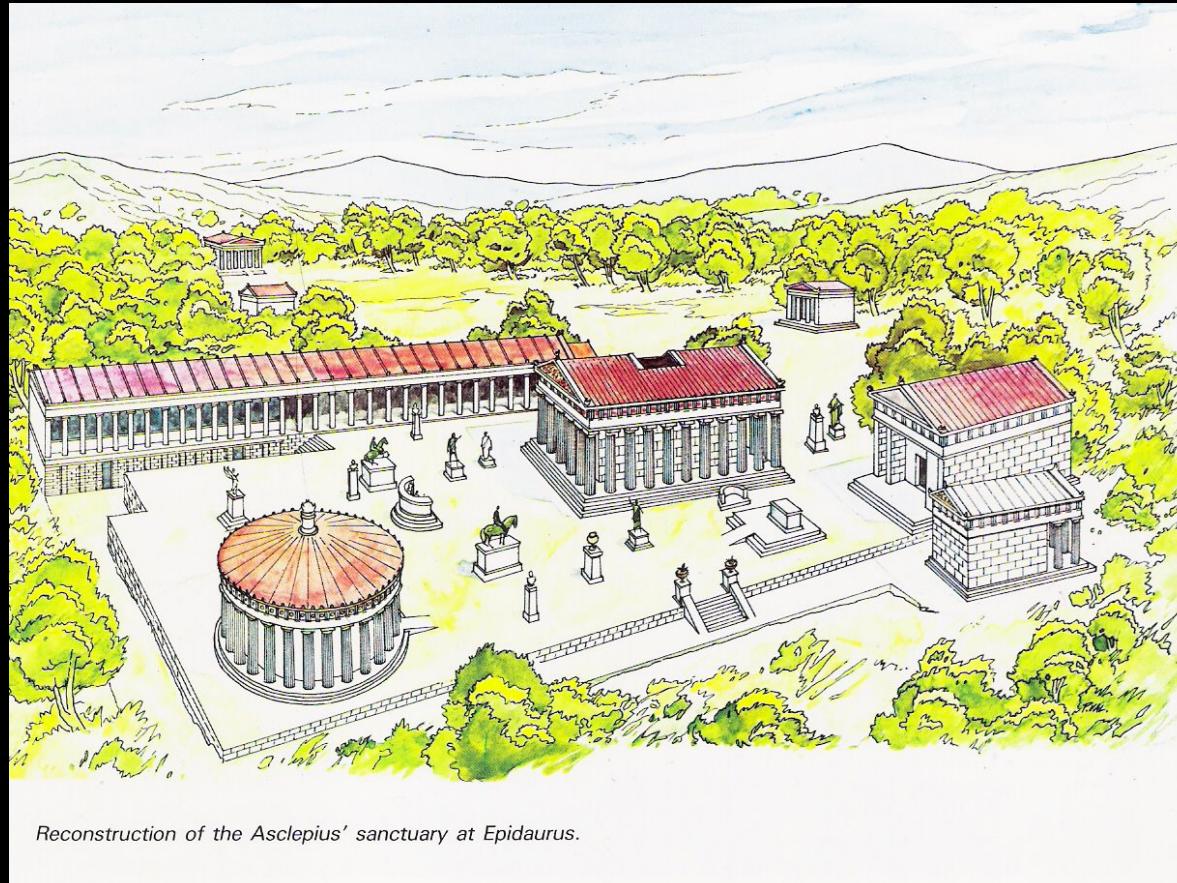
HISTORICAL FATHER OF MEDICINE

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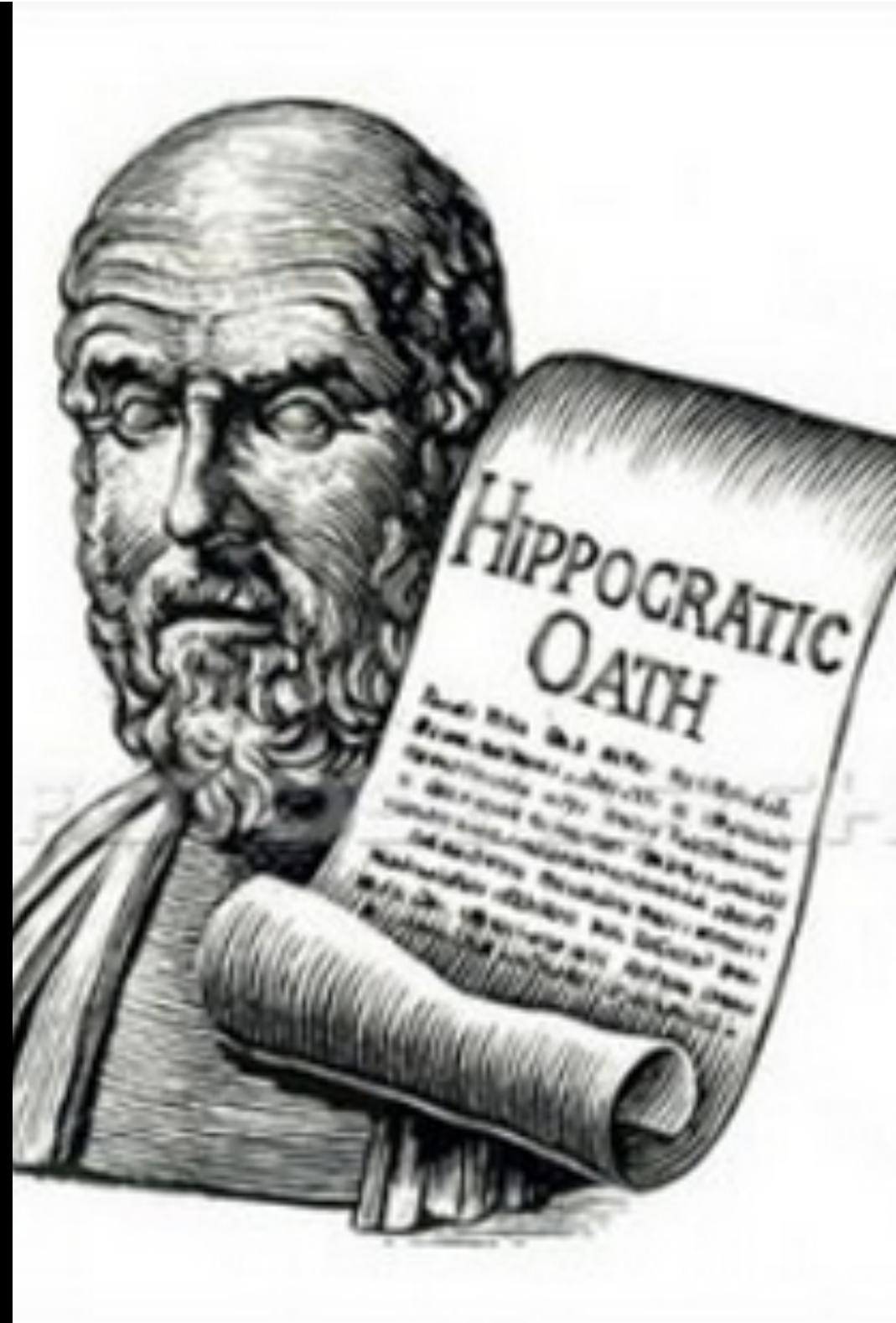
ANCIENT GREEKS

- Beginning of Ancient Greek civilization, religion and medicine linked
 - Asclepieia temples of healing - cures almost always occurred (Magner 2005)



FATHER OF MEDICINE (CIRCA 400 B.C.)

- Natural explanations for disease
- Physician is to aid the natural forces of the body
 - Not sinners but sick people
 - Balance the 4 humors



ANCIENT ROMANS

- Public health contributions
 - Unsanitary Conditions -> Disease
 - Aqueducts, public baths, street cleanliness, and hospitals



FATHER OF EXPERIMENTAL PHYSIOLOGY AND PERSONALITY THEORY

- Mental Illness could have environmental, congenital, or constitutional causes
- Also studied anatomy/physiology by dissecting pigs and monkeys (Romans wouldn't allow human dissection)
- Studied Hippocratic medicine and argued that the 4 humors explained our personalities



CLAUDIUS GALENUS

"GALEN"



Choleric, melancholic, sanguine, and phlegmatic
temperaments



MIDDLE AGES

- Institutional chaos with the fall of Rome
- Rise of the Roman Catholic Church in Europe
 - Monastic medicine
- Medicine flourished in the Arab Empire



2^e. Epreuve de l'Eau froide

HIERONYMUS BOSCH
THE SHIP OF
FOOLS



RENAISSANCE

- Rebirth of the science, technology, and medicine
- Humanism
- Medical specialization occurred
 - Physicians
 - Surgeons
 - Barber Surgeons
 - Apothecaries



18TH CENTURY - THE ENLIGHTENMENT

- Physical Health:
 - Development of the modern concepts of pathology, public health, preventative medicine
- Mental Health:
 - The Great Confinement

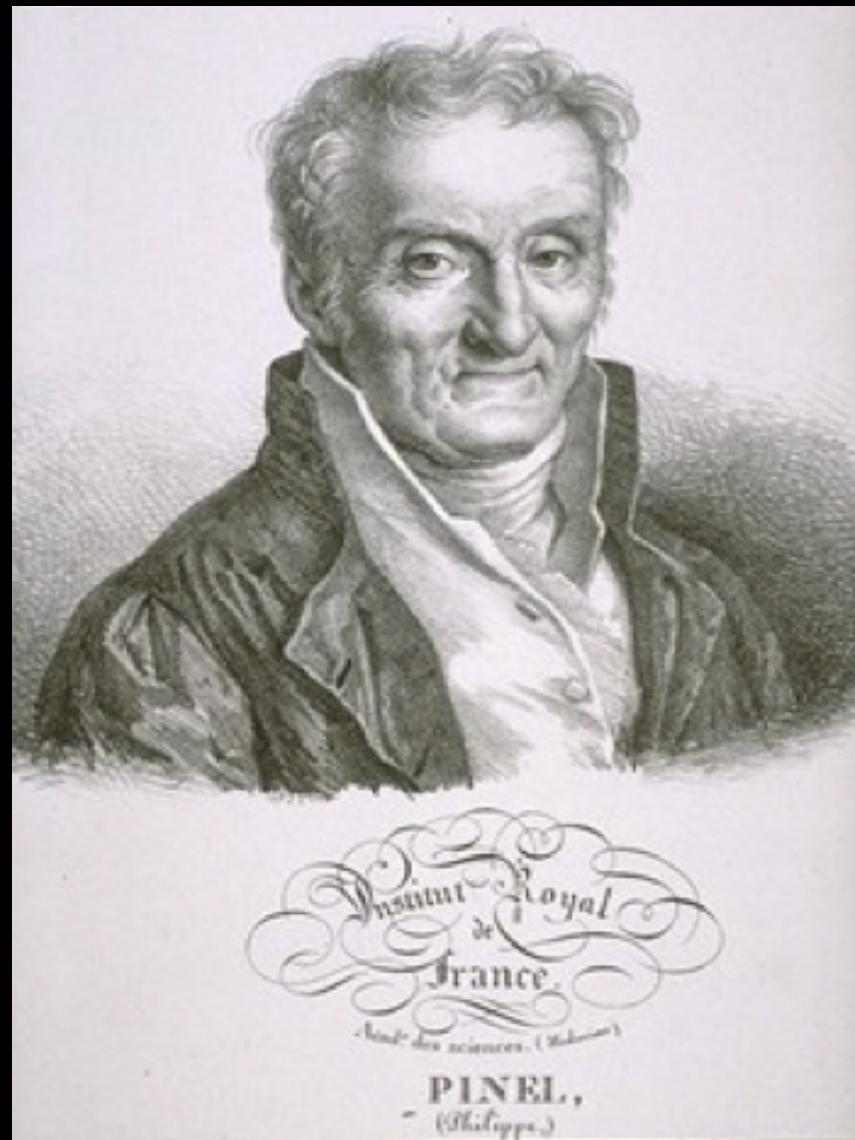


of BETHLEHEM.

Printed for John Bowles, at the Black Horse in Cornhill.

A HOSPITAL

MORAL TREATMENT OF THE MENTALLY ILL



19TH CENTURY

- Physical Health:
 - Scientific advancements continue...
 - Discovery of the cell
 - Germ theory of disease and Louie Pasteur (Father of Modern Medicine)
 - Clinical observations in hospitals
 - Surgical progress in cleanliness, anesthetics, and infection prevention

19TH CENTURY

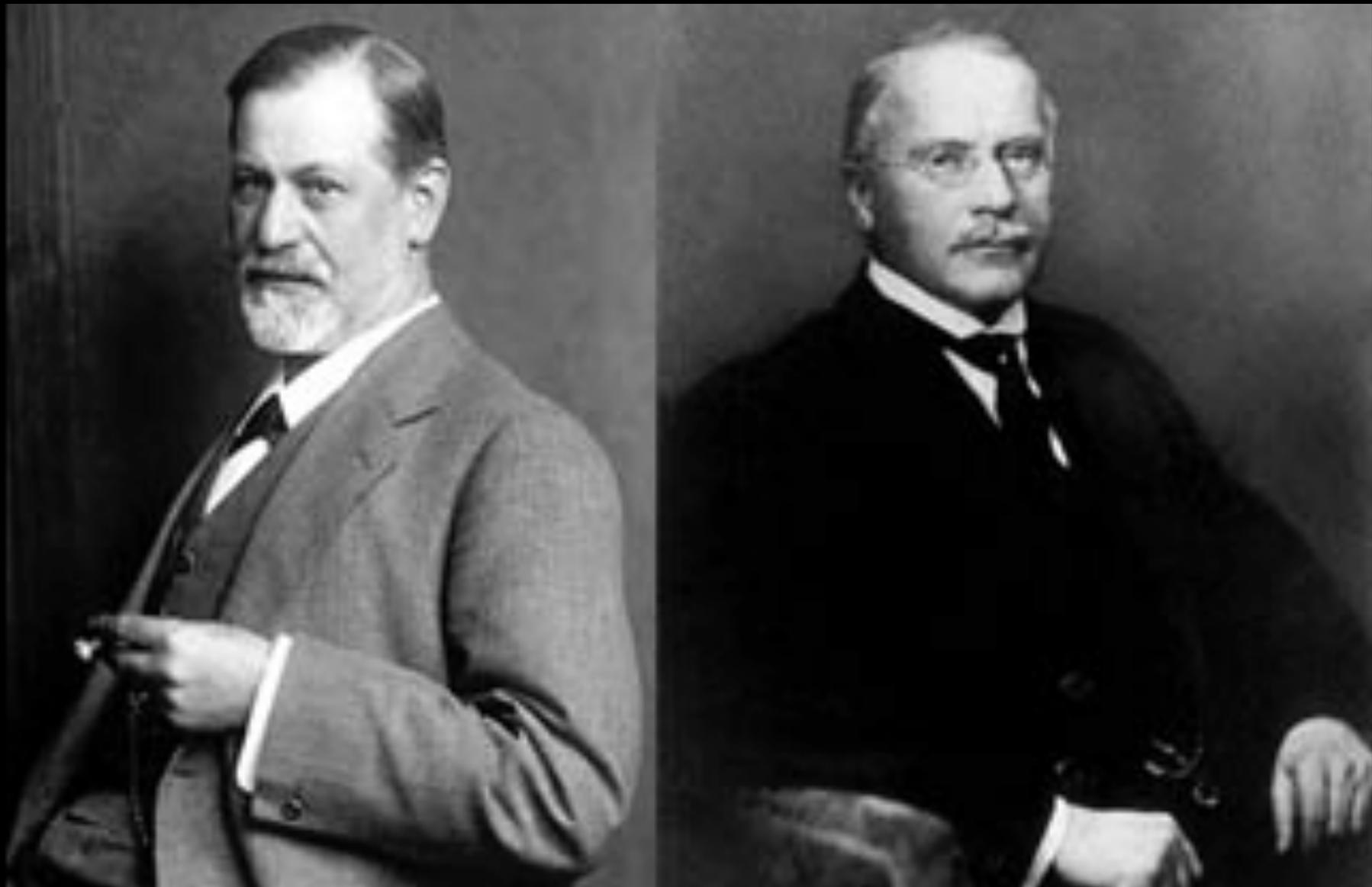
- Mental Illness
 - Decline of moral treatment
 - Rise of biological explanations and the medical model

RISE OF "CREATIVE" CLASSIFICATION OF MENTAL ILLNESS

FEMALE HYSTERIA



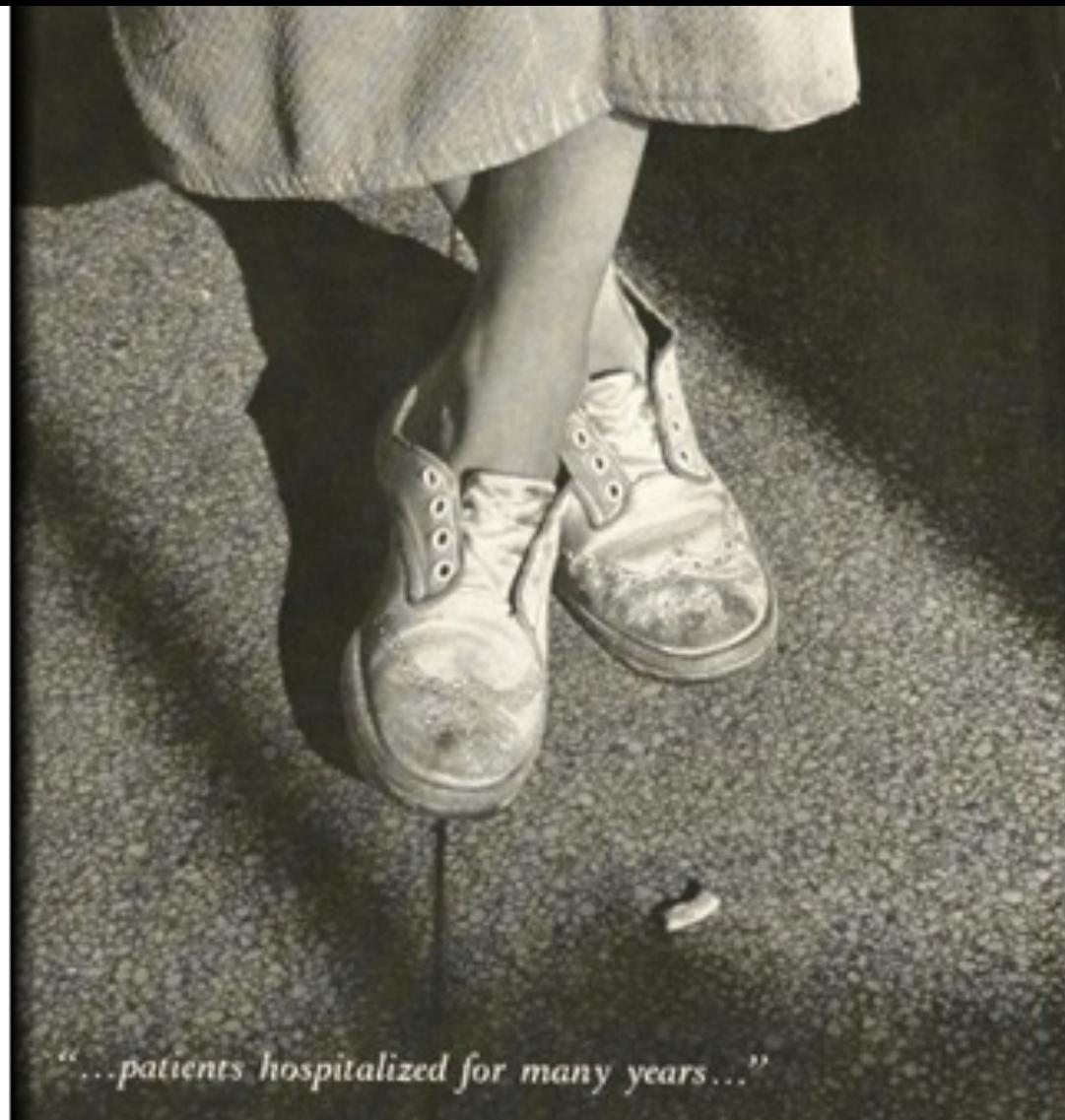
PSYCHOANALYTIC APPROACH 20TH CENTURY AND THE RISE OF PSYCHIATRY



MENTAL ILLNESS: RISE OF DRUG THERAPIES



MENTAL ILLNESS: SOCIALLY-DETERMINED TARGETS



“...patients hospitalized for many years...”



“...are now at home...”

MENTAL ILLNESS: SOCIALLY-DETERMINED TARGETS

Assaultive and belligerent?



Several studies have reported the social effectiveness of HALDOL (haloperidol) in controlling disruptive and dangerous暴虐 behavior.¹⁻³ Even the number of violent assaults committed by a group of criminal psychotics "resistant to maximal uses of phenothiazines" was reduced substantially during treatment with HALDOL.¹ Aggression control can be achieved quickly, frequently within a few hours when the intramuscular form is used for initial control of acutely agitated psychotic states.²

Cooperation often begins with **HALDOL[®]** (haloperidol)

a first choice for starting therapy

Usually leaves patients relatively alert and responsive

Reduces risk of serious adverse reactions

HALDOL (haloperidol), a butyrophenone, avoids or minimizes many of the problems associated with the phenothiazines. Hypotension is rare and severe orthostatic hypotension has not been reported. There is also less likelihood of adverse reactions such as liver damage, ocular changes, serious hemodynamic reactions and skin rashes.

The most frequent side effects of HALDOL (haloperidol)— extrapyramidal symptoms—are usually dose-related and readily controlled.

References: 1. Darling, R.P.: *Dis. Nerv. Syst.* 12:11 (Jan.) 1971. 2. May, F.L., and Chen, C.H.: *Psychopharmacia* 16:39 (Jan. Feb.) 1971. 3. Johnson, M.L., and Alvarez, E.: Paper presented Amer. Ass. Family Practitioners Annual Meeting, N.Y., Sept. 15-28, 1972. Institute, R.W.: *Dis. Nerv. Syst.* 15:312 (Mar.) 1974. 4. Harvard, L.R.C.: *Clin. Trials*, 2:179 (Mar.) 1968.

RISE OF THE MEDICAL DOCTOR

(STARR 1982)

- Growth of hospitals created demand and doctors became more dependent on their colleagues
- Doctors gained control of medical education and licensure
- Closure of medicine helped legitimate their high fees and public spending on hospitals, education, and research
- Physicians could then control access to their ranks (boundary heightening) and their fees

SUMMARY

- Causes and treatment of illness have varied widely over time - and not in a linear fashion
- Cultural dictates what symptoms are deemed “illness” and what groups are more “at risk”
- Culture also affects the people to whom we grant the authority to treat the ill