

SWRK4021

TOPICS-

- Social, Preventive and Community Medicine
- Community Health
- Role of Social Worker in Community Health Programmes
- Health Education

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Social Medicine : Philosophy

- Social Medicine has been primarily a European specialty.
- In 1911, the concept of Social Medicine was revived by Alfred Grotjahn (1869-1931) of Berlin who stressed the important social factors in etiology of diseases, which he called as Social Pathology.
- 1912 “Rene Sand” had founded the Belgian Social Medicine Association.

Meaning of Social Medicine:

Social Medicine : It is the **study of man as a social being** in his total environment.

- Its focus is on the health of the community as a whole.
- Professor Crew had stated that SM, stand on the two pillars-
Medicine and Sociology
- Social Medicine is an expression of the humanitarian tradition in medicine and people read into it any interpretation consistent with their own aspirations and interest.
- SM identified the care of patients, prevention of diseases, administration of medical services, for health welfare

- SM is concerned with a **body of knowledge embodied in epidemiology and the study** of medical needs or medical care of society .
- Social Medicine is not a new branch of Medicine but rather a new orientation of medicine to the changing the needs of man and society.
- SM emphasized the strong R/ship b/w medicine and social sciences.
- SM medicine also concerned with Public health

Preventive Medicine:

- Preventive Medicine is **branch of Medicine** and distinct from Public health.
- By definition PM is applied to “Healthy” People , customarily by action affecting large numbers or populations.
- Its primary objective is the prevention of diseases and promotion of Health.
- Earlier some medicine were developed for people to protect them in the field of bacterial vaccines.
- Later PM focused on **Introduction of Tissue Culture of viruses led to the development of anti viral vaccines e.g. Polio Vaccine.**
- PM played a major role in the field of Nutrition.

- PM also discovered the anti-malarial, antibiotics, anti-tubercularo , anti Leprosy drugs have all enriched the PM.
- **The basics concept of PM was to Eradication of diseases among the masses.**
- Currently PM is facing the problem of “Population Explosion” in developing countries. Where the population over-growth is causing social, economical, political and environmental problems.
- Modern PM: has been defined as the art and science of health promotion, diseases prevention, disability limitation, and rehabilitation
- PM is a kind of Anticipatory Medicine

Community Medicine:

- CM is the new branch of Medicine
- It includes the community health, preventive and social medicine. All these share the common ground i.e. prevention of diseases and promotion of health.
- The Faculty of Royal college of Physicians has defined CM as- CM that specially deal with population and comprise those doctors who try to measure the needs of the population both sick and well, who plan and administer services to meet those needs and those who are engaged in research and teaching field”.

Family Medicine:

It is the new concept:

The emergence of FM has been hailed as a rediscovery of human, social and cultural aspects of health and disease and of the recognition of family as a focal point of health care and the right place for integrating preventive, promote and curative.

FM: a field of specialization in medicine which is neither disease nor organ oriented. It is family oriented medicine or health care centered on the family as a Unit.

Community Health: (CH)

The Term CH is also known as Public Health.

CH is responsible for the better health services for the community people with the new advance technology.

Community Health: Includes

Community Medicine: It is new introduction and it defined from the concepts approach & methods to treat public health.

Community Diagnosis: Pattern of disease in a community describe in term of the important factors and mode. It is based on the sign & symptoms of disease among community people.

Community Treatment : CT & CTA is the sum of step decided upon to meet the health needs of the community. Intervention only.

$$\text{CH} = \text{CM} + \text{CD} + \text{CT}$$

Principle of Community Health:

1. Equitable Distribution
2. Community Participation
3. Internal Coordination
4. Use Appropriate Technology – BCC, ICE, Tech, Education Programme, Workshop,

Philosophy of Community Health:

- Community Programmes
- Continuous Care
- Accessibility
- Social Rehabilitation
- Community Treatment
- Continuous Movement

Role of Social Worker in Community Health:

- **Promotion of Health**
- **Organizing Awareness Camp**
- **Conducting Workshop**
- **Making Case Record**
- **Case Identification**
- **Providing Referral Services**
- **Providing Recreational Therapies**
- **Program Administration**
- **Training for Health Volunteer**

Other Roles; Facilitator, Educator, Advocate, Coordinator , Leader, Research etc.

Health Education:

Health Education , is an art to convince the people, with help of the educational process to adopt such practice as are good for their health.

National Conference on Preventive Medicine (USA):

HE is a process that inform, motivate and help the people to adopt and maintain the health practice and healthy life style.

John M Last: The Process by which the people & group of people learn to behave in manner for promotion, maintenance or restoration of health.

Aim:

1. To encourage people to adopt healthy lifestyle.
2. To promote the proper use of health services
3. To stimulate individual & community
4. People Participation

Objectives:

1. To ensure people adopt healthy life style and persist with them.
2. To help them to use available health services wisely
3. To assist them to take own decision individually and collectively for achieving a state of positive health.

Model of Health Education:

1. Medical Model
2. Motivational Model
3. Social Intervention Model

Methods of Health Education:

- Audio Visual Methods
- Communication Methods : Home Visit, Letter, Interview
- Group Methods; Demonstration, Discussion, Lectures
- Mass Approach: TV. News Paper, Radio

Principle:

Message: True , Scientifically Correct,

Medium: Culturally relevant to community

Educator: friendly with people , able to manage,

People Participation:

People Background:

Approaches of Health Education

Approaches

- Services Approach
- Health Education Approach
- Primary Health Care Approach

Contents

- Human Biology
- Nutrition
- Hygiene
- Family Health
- Mental Health
- Use of health services
- Disease control & prevention
- Immunization

Reference

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THANK YOU