Medical Sociology
Introduction
Assist. professor Dr. Ali Kareem Al-mesrawi
Ph D mental health nursing
Introduction:

Social: Refers to units of people in communities who interact with each other.

Health: Is a complete physical, mental, and social, and spiritual well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity.
Definition of Sociology:

“Sociology” comes from the Latin word Socius (companion) and the ending – logy from the Greek logos (word). At a very general level, Sociology can be understood as the study of society as society itself has a huge influence on what we do, how we think and who we are. Sociology is essentially the study of people, by people – how people form cultures, societies, organizations, laws, beliefs, families, religions, and all other aspects of human life.
Sociology: Is the scientific study of human society and social interaction.

Sociology: The study of human social behaviors

Social Health: Is a result of positive interactions among the groups of community.
Health sociology:

- Is the subfield of sociology that study health, healing, and illness.

OR: is the study of individual and group behavior with respect to health and illness.

Sociology and nursing: It is the study of society and people, how people interact, nursing is not only knowledge and practice but interacting with patients.
Definition of Nursing:

“Nursing” is concerned with caring for people throughout the spans of life, and all points on the continuum between sickness and health. Nursing is a profession in its own right. At such, it has the right and responsibility to govern its own practice and professional affairs, and accepts commitments.
Why Sociology is Important for Nursing?

Sociology is mainly the study of society, and people whereas nursing is a profession which focused on assisting individuals, families, and community in attaining, maintaining and recovering optimal health and functioning.
Health Sociology is concerned with following:

1. Description and explanations of theories relating to the diseases distribution among various population groups.

2. The behaviors or actions taken by individuals to maintain, enhance, and restore health and cope with illness, disease, or disability.
3. People's attitudes and beliefs about health, disease, disability, and medical care providers.

4. Cultural values and societal responses with respect to health, illness, and disability.

5. The role of social factors in the etiology of the disease (e.g. Age, gender, residence, occupation, etc. . . . . . . . )
Social interaction and health

Social interactions can influence behavior and risk factors for disease. For example, those who find themselves surrounded by smoker find it difficult to quit smoking. In addition, person to person transmission of diseases increase in the dense population.
Social support is necessary factor in promoting health. Retirement, loss of spouse, or close friend, or change in social role can affect social contact; all are risk factors for disease and functional dependence.
Thanks for you