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| **Topic****Health and Illness – Module Map** This is a module map for you to use to keep a check on what we cover in class, to use in planning your revision and to check your understanding.  | **Covered in class** | **Notes & Revision materials** | **Self assessment (understanding)** |
| 1. **Health, Illness, Disability and the body as a construct**
	* Definitions of health
	* Difference between health and illness
	* Biomedical model
	* Professional models
	* Sociological approaches
	* Functionalism including “Parsons’ sick role”
	* Marxist approaches
	* Labelling theory/Stigma (Interractionist)
	* The body as an unfinished product (Postmodernism)
	* Feminist (e.g. medicalisation of childbirth, women treated differently)
	* Disability as abnormal
2. **Inequalities in Health in the UK**
* 5 sources of inequality:
* Social class
* Age
* Gender
* Ethnicity & Religion
* International
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| * For each source of inequality:
	+ Dominant patterns of morbidity and mortality
	+ Theoretical approaches –
	+ artefacts (e.g. working class)
	+ Natural and social selection
	+ Structuralist (M & Fun)
	+ Cultural approaches
* International comparisons
* Mortality /morbidity
* Exceptions (e.g. Cuba)
1. **Inequalities in access to health care**
* Issues of provision:
* Geographical
* Social inequalities
* Cultural accessibility
* NHS provision and private health care
* Who demands most
* Marxist vs pluralist approaches
1. **The sociology of mental health**
* Realist perspectives of mental health/illness
* Social construction of mental health/illness
* Labelling
* Asylums and madness
* Structural explanations – class, gender and ethnicity
1. **Power of medicine and health professions**
* Professionalism
* Functionalist views – medics as benefit
* Weberian – medics as strategy
* Marxist & Feminist – conflict
* Deviance – medicine as control
* The sick role (see above)
* Complimentary medicine
1. **Applied research methods to health**
* Quantitative and Qualitative data about health
* SMRs
* Positivist methods of looking at health
* Interpretivist approaches to examining health
* Strengths and limitations of each method (see methodology unit) as applied to health research
* Theoretical, practical and ethics of choice of topics e.g. HIV,

**Links to research methods as a substantive unit** |  |  |  |