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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 |  |  |  |
| * 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** |  |  |  |