

Final Paper
Sociology

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DATE: 27-6-2020.

QUESTION : NO: 1

What is the role of "SOCIAL DETERMINANTS OF HEALTH" in current condition of covid-19?

ANSWER:-

THE ROLE OF SOCIAL DETERMINANTS OF HEALTH:

They include factors like socioeconomic status, education, neighborhood and physical environment, employment and social support networks, as well as access to health care. Addressing social media determinants of health is important for improving health and reducing health disparities.

COVID-19 SOCIAL DETERMINANTS OF HEALTH

PHO is actively monitoring, reviewing and assessing relevant information related to 'Corona virus' Disease 2019 (COVID-19). The documents are intended to provide a rapid view of the evidence related to a specific aspect or emerging issue related to COVID-19.

The development of these documents includes a systematic search of the published literature as well as scientific grey literature and the media reports where appropriate. "Social Determinants of Health" Canadian evidence is included and complemented by international evidence.

As the COVID-19 outbreak continues to evolve the scientific evidence rapidly expands, the information provided in these documents is only current

as of the date of posting.

KEY POINTS:

- Early binding demonstrate an unequal social and economic burden of COVID-19 internationally with emerging evidence of this relationship.
- Social Determinants Of Health (SDOH), such as gender, socioeconomic position, race/ethnicity, occupation, indigeneity, homelessness and incarceration play an important role in risk of COVID-19 infection, particularly when they limit ability to maintain physical distancing.

EXAMPLES:-

- Economic stability,-
 - ↳ Poverty
 - ↳ Food insecurity
 - ↳ Housing instability

Education:-

- ↳ Enrollment of higher education.
- ↳ High school graduation.

- ③ Health and Health care.
 - ↳ Access to health care.
 - ↳ Health literacy.
- ④ Social Distancing.

QUESTION: NO: 2

In your opinion, "Self Medication" is good practice or not? In both cases, justify your answers with proper explanation and examples?

SELF MEDICATION:-

Self - Medication is a human behavior in which individual substances are used or any exogenous influence to self-administer treatment for physical or psychological ailments. The most widely self-medicated substances are over-the-counter drugs used to treat common health issues at home as well as dietary supplements.

SELF-MEDICATION PRACTICE:-

Self-Medication Practice (SMP) as one element of self care, is the use of medication without the prescription of health care professionals (e.g. resubmitting old prescriptions, sharing medication with relatives/families or using left over medications) for the treatment of self-recognized illnesses.

Essentials medication are planned to be available inappropriately functioning health systems at intended times, in sufficient amounts, in the proper dosage forms, in assured quality and adequate information can afford.

However, self-medication practice influences health care seeking behavior of individuals. It leads to wastage of resources, delay in diagnosis of problems and appropriate treatments. Can also lead to serious health hazards

and adverse drug reactions.

ADVANTAGES OF SELF-MEDICATIONS:

- 1- Help to prevent and treat symptoms and ailments that do not require a doctor.
- 2- Reduce the pressure on medical services where health care personnel are insufficient.
- 3- Enable patients to control their own chronic conditions.
- 4- Hay fever, headache, indigestion, mouth ulcers, nausea, cough, acne, allergic conjunctivitis can be treated by self-medication.

DISADVANTAGES OF SELF-MEDICATION:-

- 1- The diagnosis may be wrong.
- 2- The drugs may caused side affects.
- 3- Paracetamol toxicity is, by far, the most common cause of acute liver failure.

4- Self-Medication is associated with risk such as misdiagnosis, use of excessive drug dosage, prolonged duration of use, drug interaction and poly pharmacy.

CONCLUSION:-

Medicines cause harmful effects when taken in higher doses than recommended.

As a result, medicines may be poisonous in such cases. Hence, medicines should not be taken without consulting doctors.

QUESTION: NO: 3

How "SCREEN TIME ADDICTION" affects our mental health? Explain in detail.

SCREEN TIME ADDICTIONS:

Screen addiction is a group of behaviors that are negative, some negative outcomes, that can happen when we use too much technology during our days.

Prolonged use of watching TV, videos, games scrolling

through social media - all of that use acts like a digital drug for our brain.

MENTAL IMPACT OF SCREEN TIME :-

Increased screen time has been proven to cause concern with physical well being in both adults and children. While physical complications are an issues, perhaps the most worrisome effects take place in mental and social blockages.

For less easily proven or identified, many people may be suffering from the mental effects of screen time without even knowing it.

BEHAVIOR :-

Behavior is another mental aspect that can be affected by screen time. Some experts have coined the term electronic screen syndrome (ESS) to explain the behavioral problems that can arise from excessive screen time, including.

- Outburst
- Poor sportsmanship.
- Bossy or controlling behavior.

SCREEN TIME ADDICTION IS REAL-

When people use device, the brain releases dopamine, a neuro-chemical that makes us feel happy and is the "reinforcement" factor of addiction. The brain reacts similarly to drugs.

QUESTION: NO: 4

Define contribution in "Sociology" to medical field?

SOME CONTRIBUTIONS OF MEDICAL SOCIOLOGY:-

Medical sociology endeavors tend to follow two streams: Sociology in medicines and sociology of medicines. In the former sociologists work as applied investigators to technicians, seeking to answer questions of interests to their sponsors.

Sociology of medicines in contrast focuses on testing sociological hypothesis, using medicines as an arena for studying basic issues in social stratification, power and influence social organization, socialization and the broad content of social values.

QUESTION: NO. 11

SOME CONTRIBUTIONS OF MEDICAL SOCIOLOGY