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**PAPER: MEDICAL SOCIOLOGY**

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**Q1:**

**ANS 1:**

**ROLE OF “ SOCIAL DETERMINANTS” IN CURRENT CONDITION OF COVID-19:**

As a result, coronavirus the social determinants of health in a way That

**FOOD INSECURITY:**

During the corona virus outbreak efforts to control its spread than the issue of food insecurity, in covid-19 outbreak food insecurity affects millions of people. States are responsible for these issues to solve in different ways.

**UNEMPLOYMENT:**

Covid-19 affects everything Many people are jobless due to lack of offices and companies.

**EDUCATION**:

 In Covid-19 pandemic schools, colleges and universities are closed and students are affected some institutes take online classes but some students not afford internet payment and some areas internet are not available.

**Social determinants of health factors**:

1: The social gradient

2: stress

3: Early life

4: life expectancy

5: Social support networks

6: Education and literacy

7: Employment

8: Addiction

9: Food

10: Transport.

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**Q2:**

**ANS 2:**

**SELF MEDICATION IS NOT A GOOD PRACTICE**

Because self-treatment may leads to various health problem, misuse of over the counter (0TC) medication, concurrent use of several medication and use of home remedies to treat potentially serious diseases.

The most widely use is over the counter drugs and use to treat health issues in home which affects the body because of self-treatment.

**DISADVANTAGES of Self-medicatio**n:

1. In correct self-diagnosis
2. Dangerous to drug interaction
3. Incorrect choice of therapy and drugs
4. Side effect (vomiting, diarrhea, nausea)
5. A medicine may be toxic for some receptor sites.
6. Antibiotics are use and available without prescription, increase the risk of adverse reaction.
7. Some medicines are banned in the market and they go on consuming.

**IS SELF MEDICATION IS GOOD?**

Although self medication is good practice because can offer several benefits such as reduce coasts associated with doctor consultation and faster relief of symptoms.

**ADVANTAGES OF SELF MEDIACTION**:

Good self-medication can also provide benefits such as:

 Saving scarce medical resources from being wasted on minor conditions. Lowering the costs of community funded health care programs. Reducing absenteeism from work due to minor symptoms.

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**ANS 3:**

**SCREEN TIME ADDICTION AFFECTS OUR MENTAL HEALTH:**

* Screen addiction is a group of behaviors that are negative which some negative outcomes that happen when we use too much technology by using mobile, watching T.V playing video games.
* Just like alcohol and tobacco use, screen time can become one of the addictions that can damage our mental health if its not kept check properly.
* As a result too much screen time reduces the brain ability and reduction in grey matter and cortical thickness affects many of the executive functions. And the loss in volume of the striatum can result weak ability to manage ones behavior because this nucleus is an important and essential part of our brain motor and reward system.
* White matter Is one of the internet addiction disorder, a condition in which serious screen addiction for its noticeable and damaging impacts on one daily life.
* To adults, these findings may not be particularly worrying because our thoughts and emotions processing abilities are already well developed, but about our kids?
* Because children minds and bodies are still developing the addiction of screen addiction are exacerbated. When children uses excess screen time causes mental health disorders and also physicals health problem, ultimately, excess screen time could lead to anxiety and depression in children and this is something definitely worth our conceren.
* WHAT WE CAN DO TO HELP OVERSELVES!
* Imports time limits for leisure screen time.
* Work commitments
* Keep work out of your personal time
* Don’t use digitals devices while eating

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**Q4:**

**ANS 4:**

**CONTRIBUTIONS OF SOCIOLOGY:**

Medical sociology, sometimes Called a health sociology, is the study of the social causes and consequences of illness and health. There are Major areas of investigation that include the social determinants of disease and health, and the social behavior of patients and health care providers, the social functions of health institutions and organization, the social patterns of the utilization of health services, the relationship of health care delivery systems to other social institutions, and the social policies toward health.

The medical sociology helps to identify and the study of social groups in their activities of preserving and maintaining health, and curing diseases. Medical sociology is concerned with the social facets of the health and illness, and the social function of health organizations and institutions relationship of health care delivery to the other social systems and social behavior of health personnel and the consumers of health care. In brief, it is the study of relationships between social factors and health phenomena Thus, in the medical sociology health, illness and medical care are studied from sociological perspectives. The units of analysis in the medical sociology is the smallest social unit of relationships between patient and doctor and nurse and other organizational units that are includes hospital, medical associations, and social status which is refers to occupational categorize like doctor and nurse etc. And community and society where neighborhood health center, accessibility of primary health care can be studied and also public health care. Every society has its own definition of health, disease and illness. The medical sociology helps in understanding etiology and distribution of disease in the society, the social and cultural perspective on disease, roles and attitude towards to treatment. Medical sociology contributes to social aspects of medicine, for example social factors involved in illness, the behavior of patients, medical professionals and other health workers as well as different types of medical organizations. The Social science is concerns with the human relationships either with interpersonal relationships, in the context with external milieu and , individual personality the Social science concerned with the people, who are either ill or healthy but not with the disease itself. In more actual terms, it deals with the society which is people live in the groups and thus deal with its , structure and function change and actiobanned.

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