**University of AL- MUSTAQBAL**

**College of Nursing**

Medical sociology

**Lecture ( 2 ) The study of social relationships**

The study of social relationships

* The study of human behavior in groups.
* The study of forms of social relationships.
* The study of social action.
* The study of social groups and social systems.

Psychology: It is the study of mind and behavior of humans.

Psychiatry: It is the study of diagnosis and treatment of mental disorder.

Jurisprudence: It is the study of human activities in terms of law and formal codes of behave.

Geography: It is the study of natural environments.

History: It is the study of past social activity and history of present FIELDS OF SOCIOLOGY.

**The primary goals of sociology in nursing** is promotion of health and prevention of illness and injury. Health promotion and illness prevention in the population may be achieved through intervention direct at the total population or at the individuals, families and groups that compose of its member.

**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.

**IMPORTANCE OF SOCIOLOGY IN Iraq**: In Iraq , rapid social changes have produced many social problems like:

1. terrorism 2. Prejudice and discrimination.

3. Crimes. 4. Public unrest.

5. Un-employment.

6. Housing Problems.

7. Illiteracy.

8. Poverty.

**What is the difference between sociology of nursing to sociology in nursing?**

**Sociology of Nursing**: would address the study of nurses themselves and how social factors or forces affect the roles of the nurse and the evolution of the profession of nursing. focuses on the application of sociology tools and theories to nursing practice and research.( this approach focuses on theory and concepts)

**Sociology in Nursing** : would address sociological knowledge which would help the nurse do her or his job. The "big three" of sociology (gender, race and class) would be examples of how this might work.

Uses of Sociology for Nurses

1. Knowledge of culture and social life patients.

2. Maintained of friendly relationships between different personnel's at different levels.

3. Knowledge of social system and social relationships .

4. Knowledge of community , resources, and facilities, available .

6. Knowledge of technology progress and complication .

* Health

The World Health Organization takes an inclusive approach by defining health as a state of complete( physical, social, and mental wellbeing and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity). This definition suggests that health relates to one‘s ability to cope with everyday activities and to being a fully functioning human being— physically, socially, and emotionally. In this sense, health is a resource for everyday life. It is a positive concept emphasizing social and personal resources as well as physical capacities.

* Illness, Sickness, and Disease

In many cases, terms such as disease, disorder, morbidity, sickness and illness are used interchangeably.

Illness’ refers to the subjective sense of feeling unwell; illness does not define a specific pathology, but refers to a person‘s subjective experience of it, such as discomfort, tiredness, or general malaise.

The sick person has an obligation therefore to seek medical help to get relief. The term disease broadly refers to any condition that impairs the normal functioning of the body. For this reason, diseases are associated with days functioning of the body's normal homeostatic processes.

Socio-demographic characteristics are significant determinants of:

* life expectancy.
* Mortality.
* Morbidity.
* disability within the population
* Sociodemographic Variations in Life Expectancy
* Social Class
* Socioeconomic status (SES) (On average, people with low incomes live approximately 7 years less than the more affluent.)
* Level of education
* occupational status
* Race and Ethnicity

whites still lived an average of 5 years longer than blacks The leading causes of death for blacks are the same as for whites (heart disease, cancer, lung diseases, and stroke), although blacks die from these diseases at an earlier age.

* Gender. Females have a longer life expectancy than males. white female infants are expected to live about 5 years longer than their white male counterparts and black females about 7 years longer than black male infants. Females have a biological advantage over males from the beginning of life, However, the sizable gap in expected years of life between men and women is traceable to an interrelationship among several biological and sociocultural influences.

Measurement

Two epidemiological techniques are used extensively to determine the social and ecological distribution of disease and illness:

incidence and (refers to the number of new cases added to the population within a given period.)

prevalence (refers to the total number of cases of a condition present at a given time.)

diseases are influenced by fundamental causes and proximate risk factors.

 Cigarette smoking

 diet

 social stress

 alcohol

 overexposure to the sun

 radiation

 environmental pollutants

 occupational hazards

 unsterile needles,

 infected blood supplies, and the placenta.

**six possible causal pathways through which one‘s position in the social structure can determine health status or the likelihood of disease:**

1. Physical environment.

2. Social environment (and psychological response).

3. Differential susceptibility.

4. Individual lifestyle.

5. Differential access to/response to health 6. Reverse causality.