

Course Information	
Course Title	Medical Sociology For Nursing
Course Number	
Credit Hours	2 hours
Course Calendar	15 weeks
Placement	Theory in the college of nursing
Course Instructor	Lecturer: Dr. Mahdi Hamza Manthoor
Course Coordinator	
Office Hours	2 hours
Course Description	
<p>This course provides students with a conceptual framework of sociology and its applications to different aspects of social life especially in the health aspect. Emphasis is applied on concepts related to rights/ rules issues and interpersonal relationships among health team and between the nurse and clients to enhance the development of positive attitudes towards nurses, health team and clients. It identifies the health and disease in a social context, explores their reflection on different individuals, groups and communities, and determines the role of community in the health services as well. This course enables students to identify, predict, criticize, and respond to the health problems of the society.</p>	

Course Objectives	Weights
1. Understand certain concepts of sociology.	10
2. Identify the components of a society.	10
3. Determine the importance of sociology on the nursing profession.	10
4. Recognize the interpersonal relationships among the health team and between the nurse and clients.	10
5. Determine the rights and roles of clients, nurses, and other health team.	10
6. Develop positive attitude towards clients, nurses and other members of the health team.	10
7. Explore the reflection of health and diseases issues on the social behaviors of individuals, groups and societies.	10
8. Determine the role of the community in the preventive and curative aspects of health services.	10
9. Analyze critically common health problems of the Iraqi society.	10
10. Analyze the social changes.	10

Intended Student Learning Outcomes (ISLOs)		
Upon successful completion of this course, students should be able to:		
ISLOs	Related Objective(s)	Reference(s)
The students know the concept, nature, and the goals of sociology.	Unit	Related
The students identify the relationship between sociology and nursing/ medicine professions.	Unit	Related

The students know the social roles, rights and rules.	Unit	Related
The students know the common social problems affecting individuals physically and psychologically.	Unit	Related
The students identify the role of community in facing the social problems.	Unit	Related
The students learn The concept of a family, Types of families and their problems, health problems facing the family.	Unit	Related

Text Book	
Title	Sociology in Nursing and Health Care.
Author(s)	Cooke, H., Philpin, S.
Publisher	Elsevier Limited
Year	(2008)
Edition	4th ed.

References	
1	Schaefer, R . Sociology A Brief introduction, 6 th edition, 2006, American, New York.
2	Kindersly, D., Sociology for Nurses, 2010, printed in India by sheel print.
3	Browne,K.: Introducation To sociology, 2011 ,2nd edition, printed and bouad by MPG Books group.UK.
4	Open Stax College, 2013, Introduction to Sociology

Teaching & Learning Methods

E-Learning, Laptop, data show

Course Outline Schedule / Theory			
Week	Topics	Instructors/ Concept /Reading Assignments	Achieved ILOs
1.	Introduction	Concept	Yes
2.	Theories of sociology	Concept	Yes
3.	Analysis of sociology	Concept	Yes
4.	Social alteration	Concept	Yes
5.	Social problems	Concept	Yes
6.	Interpersonal relationships	Concept	Yes
7.	The Family	Concept	Yes
8.	Analysis of impulsive behavior	Concept	Yes
First Exam			
1.	Introduction	Social problems	
2.	Theories of sociology	Interpersonal relationships	
3.	Analysis of sociology	The Family	
4.	Social alteration	Analysis of impulsive behavior	
Course Feedback and Revision			
Final Exam			

Theoretical Contents of the Course

Unit Number and Name	Unit outline	Page No.
Unit 1: Introduction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Concept, nature, and the goals of sociology. ➤ The relationship between sociology and nursing/ medicine professions. ➤ Research in sociology. 	6 – 13
Unit 2: Theories of sociology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Establishment of societies 	14 – 16
Unit 3: Analysis of sociology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The social roles. ➤ Rights and rules. ➤ Personality in the social context. 	17 – 20
Unit 4: Social alteration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Concept of Social alteration. ➤ Effect of Social alteration on the individual, group and community 	21 – 23
Unit 5: Social problems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The concept of problems and its nature. ➤ The cause and the effect of social problems on the society. ➤ Approaches to solve social problems. 	24 – 26
Unit 6: Interpersonal relationships	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Social relationships ➤ Nurse – client's relationship. ➤ Nurse – health team relationships 	27 – 30
Unit 7: The Family	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Family as one of the community organizations. ➤ The concept of a family. ➤ Types of families and their problems. ➤ Health problems facing the family. 	31 – 33

Unit 8: Analysis of impulsive behavior	its effect on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Individuals. ➤ Groups. ➤ Community. 	34 - 36
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Course Evaluation Methods			
Evaluation Type	Description	Mark%	Course Goals Addressed
Second Theory Exam	Written Exam	20 %	Cover the half lectures with a good critical thinking
Second Theory Exam	Written Exam	20 %	Cover the rest lectures with a good critical thinking
Attendance and Participation (Quizzes)	--	10 %	Obligatory condition with active action and participation
Final Theory Exam	Written Exam	50 %	All aims should be achieved
Total		100 %	Successfully passing the course

Grading System	
Mark %	Grade
90 -100	Excellent
80 – 89	Very Good
70 -79	Good
60 – 69	Fair
50 -59	Pass
≤ 49	Fail

Course Information and Policies	
Attendance	The student oblige to attendance the lectures.

Professional Conduct	The student oblige to attendance the lectures.
Students Participation	Yes
Unannounced Quizzes	The students oblige to conduct all quizzes.
Testing Policy and Procedure	Written exams is wanted
Academic Progress	Students should progress their level
Communication Policy	The students oblige to respect the tutor and colleagues
Complaints/ Appealing Process	The students can present an appealing to the clinical nursing department if there is any grievance.
Academic Honesty and Plagiarism	Any breach of the academic honesty, the students will discipline.
Diversity	Non Acceptance
Disabilities	Non
Visitors	Non
Equipment/Materials	Stated above

Course Coordinator		Signature:	
Head of Curriculum Committee		Signature:	
Department Head		Signature:	
Dean Faculty		Signature:	

Unit One: Introduction

Sociology: is the scientific study of society, including patterns of social relationships, social interaction, and culture.

Culture: The word *cultured* referred to people who knew about and took part in these activities. Also, culture refers to the norms, values, beliefs, behaviors, and meanings given to symbols in a society. Culture is distinct from society in that it adds meanings to relationships.

*****Sociology as a Science:**

It emerged as a special discipline among the social sciences, considered as sciences of society. The concept was first developed by Emile Durkheim as it uses scientific methods, investigation, and different bodies of knowledge. The word

Sociology is derived from the Latin Word „Socius“ which means „society“ and the Greek word „logos“ means „science or study or advanced study. Sociology can be understood as the study of society as society itself has a huge influence on what we do, how we think and who we are. Sociology is essentially the study of people, by people how people form cultures, societies, organizations, laws, beliefs, families, religions, and all other aspects of human life.

Socialization: is a life process, but is generally divided into two parts:

- **Primary socialization:** takes place early in life, as a child and adolescent.
- **Secondary socialization:** refers to the socialization that takes place throughout one's life, both as a child and as one encounters new groups that require additional socialization. يشير إلى التنشئة الاجتماعية التي تحدث طوال حياة الفرد، سواء عندما كان طفلاً أو عندما يواجه مجموعات جديدة تتطلب التنشئة الاجتماعية الإضافية.

*****Subject matter of the sociology: sociology is....**

1. Study of society.
2. The science of social life.
3. The study of social relationships.
4. The study of human behaviour in groups.
5. The study of forms of social relationships.
6. The study of social action.

*****Nature of sociology:**

1. *It studies social phenomenon:* It is known as „Mother of all social sciences“. It uses scientific method. It is a systematic way of dealing with ideas, careful observation and recording of the factual data, and which is classified,

analysed and organised in a systematic fashion by logical basis through which generalisations can be made.

2. *Sociology is factual*: It deals with facts only, uses scientific principles to solve the problems.

3. *Sociology frames laws and attempts to predict*: Science can make prediction on the basis of universal and valued laws relating to the problem solving approach.

4. *Principles of sociology are universal*: The laws of sociology proved to be true at all times and places, as long as the conditions do not vary. The laws are devoid of any exceptions.

5. *It discovers the cause and effect relationship*: It structures for the cause and effect relationship in its subject matter and in this connection, it provides universal and valid laws.

6. *Sociological principles are veridical*: The laws of sociology prove true at every verification and re-verification. Anyone can examine their validity.

*****The importance of sociology:**

1. It is a scientific study of society.
2. It studies the role of institutions, through the knowledge of sociology the individual can understand and establish relationship with the social environment like family, religion, school, governmental policies and working situations.
3. The study of sociology is indispensable اساسي for understanding and planning of society.
4. It helps in solution of social problems.
5. It draws our attention to the institutional worth and dignity of men.
6. It contributes to understand human culture, to make good citizens.
7. It keeps us update information on modern institutions.
8. It identifies good government with community.

The functions of sociology:

1. **Technical function**: To construct society by observing existing problems, customs, traditions, institutions, etc. it can make the people to understand the changing situations.

2. **Introductory function:** It supplies the information about the elements of social system to facilitate the introduction of any desirable changes. It explains different methods, which can introduce this change into various parts of it.
3. **Informative function:** It possesses some important information based on theoretical knowledge with practical experience. It makes the individual to organise society by solving certain social problems. It provides guidance in practical reforms.
4. **Tolerate function:** it have to understand all the social institutions to develop a feeling of universal brotherhood.
5. **Democratic function:** To develop a selfless tendency and understands the society in a well-planned manner.

*****Medical Sociology** is one of the most important sub-disciplines in sociology due to the importance of its subjects and what it teaches. It is the science that deals with the active relation between the society and the social life with the diseases, their causes, and how transmitted. It also study the communication between the health organization and the society.

The Relationship of Sociology with Nursing:

1. Nursing plays a vital role in healthcare profession. Nurses are the key persons who have significant influence over the group members within the society.
2. To provide total patient care in a comprehensive manner and render tender loving care to meet the total needs of the clients either in the hospitals or in the community.
3. To understand and meet the needs of the individual, family and societal needs in a holistic manner thereby nation's development can be achieved.
4. To understand the cause and meaning of many kinds of patient behavior to make them comfortable and treat them all alike for improvement of client care.
5. To broaden the view of nursing students to understand human behaviour in relation to the society. To understand the problems of clients.
6. To suggest the ways to work with families, community agencies and groups of persons to provide health counselling in planning for continuity of care.
7. To provide right motivation, treatment and physical, medical, vocational, psychosocial rehabilitation.

8. To understand the emotional reaction pattern, (e.g: Level of perception, attitudes of people towards medical care, barriers of communication, individual differences, social distance.....
9. To understand herself and others and the nurse has to make more effective use of her professional skills.
10. The nurse is having close association and continuous contact with the clients than any other health team members, she has to understand the problems of clients in crucial way.
11. To gain greater insight into the human problems as related to the illness.

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12. Good observation, communication, guidance skills are essential to understand clients' behavior.

13. Nurses need to assume the responsibility for the provision of first level care in the community and thus acting as a changing agent in bringing about good quality of life to the people at large.

14. The nurse has to be sensitive to the health needs of the people in the context of broader social change.

Relationship of Sociology with Nursing



*****The difference between sociology of nursing to sociology in nursing:**

Sociology of Nursing	Sociology in Nursing
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Medical Sociology for Nursing

<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. 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.2. Focuses on the application of sociology tools and theories to nursing practice and research.	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Would address sociological knowledge which would help the nurse do her or his job.2. The "big three" of sociology (gender, race and class) would be examples of how this might work- for example do women who are diabetic have a different way of dealing with their diabetes based on their social gender roles.
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The goals of sociology in nursing:

1. Promotion of health.
2. Prevention of illness and injury.
3. Sociology plays, an important role in the area of health sciences.
4. Giving of caring.

Uses of Sociology for Nurses:

1. Knowledge of culture and social life patients.
2. Maintained of friendly relationships between different personnel's.
3. Knowledge of social system and social relationships.
4. Knowledge of community, resources, and facilities, available.
5. Knowledge of different sections of society (trial, health, military).
6. Knowledge of technology progress and complication.
7. The study of sociology helps nurses identify the psycho- social problems of patients, which helps important the quality of treatment.

*****Application of Sociology in Nursing:**

Medical Sociology for Nursing

1. Sociology helps understand those forces and pressures, which affect patients adversely.
2. It helps the nurses understand the behavior, conflicts. Inter personal relationships, hierarchy, group, adaptation of different people working in hospital or health institutions.
3. Through sociology, the nurse gets information about socio-cultural life of the patient is important for the planning and implementation of the treatment.
4. By the study of sociology , the nurses learn the technique of adjustment that can be used in nursing
5. A nurse who has knowledge about rituals and customs of different peoples can handle patients who are superstitious have to take medicines and they believe more in which doctors and quacks.
6. As our country biggest drawbacks is illiteracy. A nurse can educate people about clean less, balance diet and also guide mother and child health and vaccination.
7. Sociology helps, in the understand and eradication of the social problems.
8. Without sociological knowledge a nurse cannot understand the community.

*****The connection between sociology and nursing:**

1. The connection between sociology and nursing covers a few key factors that help nurses integrate key sociological theories into their practice.
2. This relationship centers on developing skills that better enable nurses to deliver nursing care to patients, taking into account sociological forces that inherently affect patient care and recovery as well as for nurses delivering such care.
3. Other key factors that connect sociology and nursing include providing a more robust framework for conducting nursing research and

gaining a better understanding of the nursing field itself, particularly its role in healthcare.

4. Sociology of nursing focuses on the sociological factors that evolve from the practice of nursing. Such topics may include a nurse's occupational concerns or turnover problems, which are commonly characteristic in the field of nursing.

5. The focus is on the sociological attributes of nursing itself, while sociology in nursing focuses on the application of sociology tools and theories to nursing practice and research.

6. For better understanding how culture impacts a patient's healthcare experience may help nurses better understand how to speed recovery, leading to the application of sociology and nursing.

7. Nursing administrators who have a good grasp in the sociology of nursing are better equipped to attend to factors that impact staff morale and the efficient allocation of nursing staff.

*****Objectives of Medical Sociology:**

There are practical goals and there are scientific and methodological goals. The practical objectives can be summarized as follows:

1. Studying and examining the social and humanitarian bases of medical activity such as screening, diagnosis and identifying the causes of diseases.
2. Identify social diseases and distinguish them from physical diseases.
3. Study the social environment or social environment and its role in the emergence of social and psychological diseases.
4. Identify the relationship between the natural and the environment in which man lives the natural and social environment and the impact of society and social life and the emergence of some diseases.
5. Establish the idea of social clinics that are spreading in a number of communities

6. Understand the nature of the social relationship that takes its place in health institutions.
7. Identify the causes and how to strengthen their ties.
8. Learn how to activate health institutions.

Importance of sociology in Iraq:

In Iraq, rapid social changes have produced many social problems like: terrorism, prejudice and discrimination, crimes, public unrest, unemployment, housing problems, illiteracy, and poverty. As we know that the sociology is a source of knowledge along with its practical applications and also as a profession, therefore it will help by planning and solution of problems by sociological knowledge.