

UNIVERSITY OF FORT HARE

EAST LONDON CAMPUS

SHS227E

NOVEMBER EXAMINATIONS: 2019

SOCIOLOGY

.....

Time: 3 Hours
Subject: Sociology
Paper: Medicine, Health and Illness in Society
Marks: 150

This paper consists of 2 pages including the cover page

Internal Examiners:

Ms Penny Jaffray

Prof Ikechukwu Umejesi

Instructions

Section A

Answer all multiple choice questions (50) on the "multiple choice answer sheet" supplied with your examination paper

All questions are equal in value (1 mark per question)

Please ensure that you follow the instructions contained in the box entitled "important" in the top right hand corner of the "multiple choice answer sheet"

Section B

Answer the essay type question in Section B in the answer book provided. The question will be marked out of 100 marks. Please remember that it is in your interest to write legibly

PLEASE HAND IN BOTH THIS QUESTION PAPER AND THE "MULTIPLE CHOICE ANSWER SHEET" AT THE END OF THE EXAMINATION

Section A

**Answer all fifty (50) multiple choice questions below.
One (1) mark will be awarded to each correct answer.**

1. Infectious diseases are diseases that:
 - a. Can spread from person to person
 - b. Are seen to kill most people in first world countries today
 - c. Are often referred to as "diseases of poverty"
 - d. a and c
 - e. All of the above

2. Chronic diseases are a class of diseases that:
 - a. Spread from person to person
 - b. Are easily cured with medication
 - c. Are associated with degenerative conditions
 - d. b and c
 - e. All of the above

3. Chronic diseases are often referred to as "diseases of affluence" for the following reasons:
 - a. They cause the majority of deaths in wealthy, first world countries
 - b. They are associated with a longer life expectancy that comes with wealthier populations
 - c. They are cheap to treat
 - d. a and b
 - e. All of the above

4. During the mid-twentieth century, governments in many first world countries started programmes of health promotion and disease prevention. This movement came about for which of the following reasons:
 - a. The realisation that the majority of deaths were being caused by chronic, rather than infectious diseases
 - b. The realisation that chronic diseases are extremely costly to treat
 - c. The realisation that infectious diseases were no longer a huge threat to the majority of the population
 - d. a and b
 - e. All of the above

5. The contemporary model of medicine that dominates in most democratic societies in the world today is known as:
 - a. Scientific medicine, allopathic, traditional or biomedicine
 - b. Unscientific, allopathic, natural or indigenous medicine
 - c. Scientific, allopathic, official medicine or biomedicine
 - d. Scientific medicine, marginal, traditional or biomedicine

6. In the course, it was argued that the term "health" is easily defined, understood, objective and unchanging. This statement is:
 - a. True
 - b. False

7. Contemporary biomedicine is based on a number of assumptions, which include which of the following:
 - a. Disease is located in the organic, biological or physical body of the individual
 - b. Disease is a political issue linked to structures of power and inequality
 - c. Disease can be cured by scientific intervention in a medical setting
 - d. a and c
 - e. All of the above

8. Nicky Hart (1985) in the article "Health and the Mythology of Medicine", argues that the solution to current health problems lies with the provision of more and better biomedicine. This statement is:
 - a. True
 - b. False

9. Nicky Hart (1985) argues in the article "Health and the Mythology of Medicine", that the contribution that medicine has made to the general state of the world's health, is questionable and difficult to evaluate. This statement is:
 - a. True
 - b. False

10. Nicky Hart (1985) provides us with evidence that the infant mortality rate in the United Kingdom dropped most sharply during the first world war (1914-1918). The reasons for this, are which of the following:
 - a. The standard of living rose in the poorest sections of the community
 - b. There was direct government intervention to ration food, set minimum wages and offer employment
 - c. There were more doctors attending to the British population during the war than any other time in human history
 - d. a and b
 - e. All of the above

11. The main causes of death in Third World countries today according to Chris Mihill (1996) is poverty. This statement is:
 - a. True
 - b. False

12. Which of the following statements applies to a functionalist view of the medical profession:
 - a. The medical profession make a valuable contribution to the wellbeing of everyone in society equally
 - b. The medical profession serve all members of society equally, rather than particular groups
 - c. The medical profession are motivated by self-interest, more than they are by service to the community
 - d. a and b
 - e. All of the above

13. Bryan Turner (1996) argues that the medical profession control and influence all competing professionals through three distinct modes of domination which included:

- a. Exclusion, occupational sharing, and occupational subordination
 - b. Exclusion, occupational limitation and occupational subordination
 - c. Inclusion, occupational limitation and occupational promotion
14. The process of medicalization is described as two interrelated processes. These processes include:
- a. Behaviours and conditions are given medical meaning and medical practice becomes a vehicle for controlling all forms of behaviours defined as deviant
 - b. Behaviours and conditions are given social meaning and social workers become the vehicle for controlling all forms of behaviours defined as deviant
 - c. Behaviours and conditions are given medical meaning but these are excluded from medical control
15. Functionalist theorists regard medicalization as a positive and necessary process for controlling deviance in society. This statement is:
- a. True
 - b. False
16. Ivan Illich (1974) developed a theory related to "iatrogenesis". He defines "iatrogenesis" as:
- a. The deskilling of individuals in relation to life's problems and challenges
 - b. The medical cure of all medical and social problems
 - c. Doctor made disease
17. According to Ivan Illich (1974), clinical iatrogenesis refers to which of the following:
- a. The patient suffering physical injury or suffering through direct medical treatment
 - b. The process through which social life becomes medicalized to the point that individuals become psychologically addicted to medical care
 - c. The process through which medicine prevents people from enduring reality and hence destroying the ability to control the "art of suffering and dying"
18. According to Ivan Illich (1974), structural or cultural iatrogenesis refers to which of the following:
- a. The patient suffering physical injury or suffering through direct medical treatment
 - b. The process through which social life becomes medicalized to the point that individuals become psychologically addicted to medical care
 - c. The process through which medicine prevents people from enduring reality and hence destroying the ability to control the "art of suffering and dying"
19. According to Ivan Illich (1974), social iatrogenesis refers to which of the following:
- a. The patient suffering physical injury or suffering through direct medical treatment
 - b. The process through which social life becomes medicalized to the point that individuals become psychologically addicted to medical care
 - c. The process through which medicine prevents people from enduring reality and hence destroying the ability to control the "art of suffering and dying"
20. Conflict theorists, like functionalists, believe that medicalization is an effective and necessary process of controlling deviance in society. This statement is:
- a. True

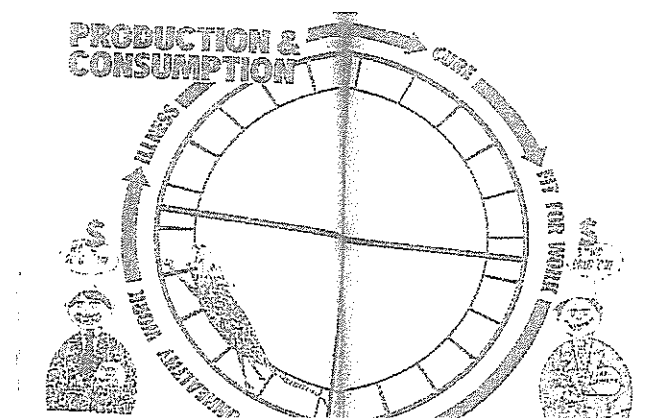
- b. False
21. The feminist critique of medicalization suggests that through medical professionalization, males have taken over control of women's bodies and health. This statement is:
- True
 - False
22. Epidemiology is the study of the causes and distribution of disease and impairments of the individual, rather than the entire population. This statement is:
- True
 - False
23. The germ theory of disease was never used successfully in the study of epidemiology because deaths have always been related to chronic disease. This statement is:
- True
 - False
24. Contemporary epidemiology has broadened its focus to take into account social and cultural factors relating to the risk of disease and death. This statement is:
- True
 - False
25. The history of epidemiology is associated with contributions from Sir Percival Pott (1775) and Sir John Snow (1954). This statement is:
- True
 - False
26. The aim of modern epidemiology is to:
- Find a common denominator linking victims of a problem
 - Identify a cause of the illness
 - Focus on the individual as the site of the problem and its prevention
 - a and b
 - All of the above
27. The Historical Epidemiological approach is associated with the writings of which of the following theorists:
- Emile Durkheim and Talcott Parsons
 - Friedrich Engels and Karl Marx
 - Max Weber and Brian Turner
28. The main criticism offered by the historical materialist epidemiological approach to conventional epidemiology relates to the fact that conventional epidemiology:
- Suggests that illness is linked to "natural", biochemical processes
 - Suggests that illness is linked to the socio-economic factors that result from capitalist production
 - Suggests that illness is linked to "lifestyle"
 - a and c
 - All of the above

29. The historical materialist epidemiological approach to health and illness, defines these bodily states (health and illness) in political terms which are linked to socio-economic factors that result from capitalist production. This statement is:
- True
 - False
30. Which sociological perspective would argue that the development of capitalism has led to better health for some but that the health needs of the majority often conflict with the requirements of capital accumulation:
- Functionalist
 - Marxist
 - Interactionist
 - Feminist
31. Illness, according to the historical materialist epidemiological approach, is directly linked to capitalism in which of the following ways?
- Occupational hazards such as unsafe working procedures
 - Occupational hazards such as breathing in poisonous dusts and fumes
 - Patterns of consumption such as the increased consumption of agricultural chemical residues in food
 - a and b
 - All of the above
32. Illness, according to the historical materialist epidemiological approach, is indirectly linked to capitalism in which of the following ways?
- Occupational hazards such as unsafe working procedures
 - Occupational hazards such as breathing in poisonous dusts and fumes
 - Patterns of consumption such as the increased consumption of agricultural chemical residues in food
 - a and b
 - All of the above
33. Which sociological perspective argues that alienation in the workplace threatens mental health?
- Functionalist
 - Marxist
 - Interactionist
 - Feminist
34. The increased use of antibiotics in intensive animal production has led to the spread of antibiotic-resistant bacteria. According to the historical materialist epidemiological approach, this is an example of how capitalism impacts on health _____.
- Directly
 - Indirectly
35. Which of the following factors would be taken into account by the historical materialist epidemiological approach to health and illness:
- Capitalism creates economic inequalities that in turn create inequalities in health and illness

- b. Production for profit often results in dangerous, health threatening work and conditions
 - c. Fluctuations in the capitalist economy result in high unemployment at times, with associated health problems
 - d. a and b
 - e. All of the above
36. The term "neo-liberalism" is associated with policies and practices affecting public health. The main assumptions of a neo-liberal approach include which of the following:
- a. The capitalist market system rather than the state, is the best way of ensuring that goods and services (such as health care provision) are effectively distributed
 - b. State assistance in health and welfare is necessary to meet the needs of people who cannot provide for themselves
 - c. Individuals are rational agents who should be encouraged to take responsibility for their health and lives
 - d. a and c
 - e. All of the above
37. Which of the following terms are associated with a neo-liberal approach to health care:
- a. Rolling back the state, empowerment and access
 - b. Rolling back the state, self-help and welfarism
 - c. Free health care, community control and collaboration
38. Which of the following features relates to the concept of neo-liberalism:
- a. The recognition that in modern societies the state is positioned as not domineering, repressive or authoritarian
 - b. The recognition that the state is part of a set of institutions and agencies that are directed at enhancing personal freedoms and individual development
 - c. The recognition that in order to survive in capitalist society, the need for state assistance in health care is vital for populations that are unable to purchase private medical insurance
 - d. a and b
 - e. All of the above
39. Neo-liberal discourse in the new public health movement encourages individuals to:
- a. Become more dependent on the state for health care provision
 - b. Adopt healthier lifestyle options
 - c. Take responsibility for their own health
 - d. b and c
 - e. All of the above
40. According to Petersen and Lupton (1996), power is exercised in a neo-liberal climate through means of surveillance by the self and others. This statement is:
- a. True
 - b. False
41. In the course, it was argued that one of the problems associated with neo-liberal discourse in public health is that it draws attention away from the structural causes of illness (such as poverty) and onto aspects that "appear" to be due to individual choice and lifestyle. This statement is:

- a. True
 - b. False
42. Deborah Lupton (1995) argues that health promoters today are encouraging individuals to live lives of moderation. This, in turn, is encouraging which of the following:
- a. Increased dependence on the state
 - b. Public displays of personal qualities such as self-discipline, self-denial and will power
 - c. A moral judgement against individuals who are perceived to be "unhealthy"
 - d. b and c
 - e. All of the above
43. Deborah Lupton (1995) identifies the preoccupation with personal health as the primary definition of personal well-being in modern Western society, as which of the following:
- a. Self-care
 - b. Empowerment
 - c. Healthism
 - d. Self-reliance
44. The term "healthism" is associated with which of the following:
- a. The questionable assumption that everyone should work and live to maximise their health
 - b. A general intolerance by those who subscribe to the dominant health norms against those who do not or cannot
 - c. A division in society between those considered "healthy" and those "unhealthy"
 - d. a and b
 - e. All of the above
45. The underlying ideology evident in the following quotation, at the heart of the African National Congress's (ANC) policy on health care, could be classified as _____.
- "The new Government must follow the Primary Health Care (PHC) approach to the delivery of health services. Within the PHC approach, PHC itself is central and was defined in the Declaration of Alma Ata as: "Primary Health Care is essential health care based on practical, scientifically sound and socially acceptable methods and technology made universally accessible to individuals and families in the community through their full participation and at a cost that the community and country can afford to maintain at every stage of their development in the spirit of self-reliance and self-determination.
- a. Welfarist
 - b. Neo-liberal
 - c. Demographic
 - d. Socialist
46. The reason for your choice of answer to number 45 above, is:
- a. There is a commitment to providing free health care to all individuals in South Africa
 - b. There is a drive to encourage communities to take full responsibility for their health thus reducing state spending
 - c. There is a drive to prevent illness and promote health through education rather than address structural inequalities
 - d. b and c

- e. All of the above
47. The approach to health care provision by the African National Congress's (ANC), evident in the quotation below, is largely based on _____ .
- of good quality care. Clinics, health centres and independent practitioners will be the main points of first contact with the health system. Rural health services will be made accessible with particular attention given to improving transport".
- a. Welfarism
b. Biomedicine
c. Indigenous medicine
d. Historical materialist epidemiological approach
48. The reason for your answer to question 47 above, is:
- a. There is a commitment to providing free health care to all individuals in South Africa
b. There is a commitment to an all-inclusive approach to health care provision in South Africa
c. There is a commitment to Western, scientific biomedicine
d. None of the above
49. The diagram below best illustrates which sociological perspective on health and illness?
- a. Functionalist
b. Marxist
c. Interactionist
d. Feminist



50. The reason for your answer to question 49 above is because the diagram illustrates:
- a. The necessity to return to work after a bout of illness in order for society to remain productive and functioning
b. The way in which the capitalist system systematically creates unhealthy work and consumption conditions, giving rise to illness which is then cured, at profit, by biomedicine and pharmaceutical companies
c. How well rats are able to run in exercise wheels.
d. None of the above

SECTION B

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTION

Imagine you are asked to advise the Minister of Health in South Africa about improving the health status of the South African population. What recommendations would you make? In answering this question, you should draw on arguments presented in the course as well as make reference to relevant theories, concepts and texts.

(100 MARKS)

END OF THE EXAMINATION PAPER