

TOPIC: HEALTH & SOCIETY

◆ **Health:** State of physical, mental, & social well-being.

- **Morbidity:** _____ of a disease or illness.
- **Mortality:** _____ from a disease or illness.

◆ Ways in which society influences health-

- 1 **Norms:** Things that are _____ are less likely to be viewed as a problem.
- 2 **Health Standards:** Medical knowledge _____ over time.
- 3 **Technology:** Improves _____ of life, but can create other problems.
- 4 **Inequality:** Health outcomes follow _____ of inequality (ex: race, class).



GUIDING QUESTIONS

- How does society influence our notion of health?
- How are health and economics related?
- Who has access to healthcare?



EXAMPLE

True or False: if false, choose the answer that best corrects the statement.

Health outcomes will often mirror patterns of inequality within a society.

- a) True.
- b) False; health outcomes are generally unrelated to inequality.
- c) False; in most societies, people who have more resources tend to have worse health outcomes.
- d) False; due to technological improvements in the last century, inequality does not impact health outcomes.

PRACTICE

Which of the following correctly identifies the difference between morbidity and mortality?

- a) Morbidity refers to the severity of a disease, while mortality refers to the number of people who die from it.
- b) Morbidity refers to the prevalence of a disease, while mortality describes the average lifespan affected by it.
- c) Morbidity describes the severity of a disease, while mortality refers to the average lifespan affected by it.
- d) Morbidity refers to the prevalence of a disease, while mortality refers to the number of people who die from it.

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Health Across the Globe

- ◆ Clear health disparities exist between countries with low and high incomes.

Low Income Countries

Major Issues:

- _____
- Hunger
- Infectious diseases

Leads to:

- _____ infant mortality rate.
- Lower life expectancy ~ _____ years less.

High Income Countries

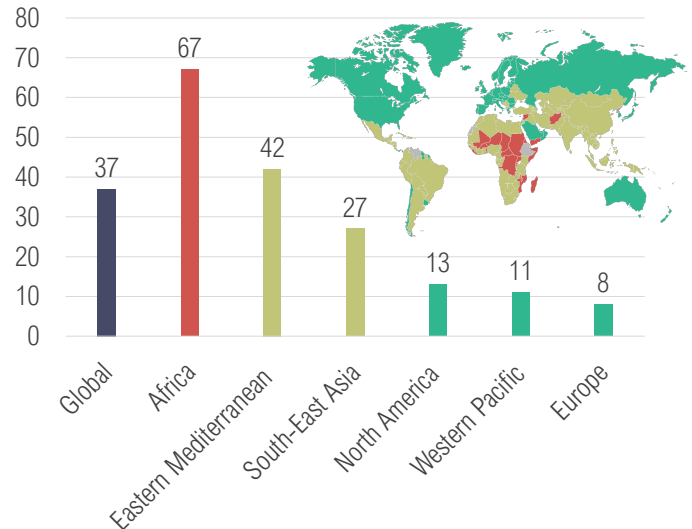
Major Issues:

- _____ → heart disease & diabetes.
- Cancers

Leads to:

- _____ medical costs
- _____ life expectancy in U.S. compared to other high-income nations.

Under Five Mortality Rate



WHO, Child deaths: under-five mortality rates (per 1000 live births) (SDG 3.2.1). Accessed September 2024 from [https://www.who.int/data/gho/data/indicators/indicator-details/GHO/under-five-mortality-rate-\(probability-of-dying-by-age-5-per-1000-live-births\)](https://www.who.int/data/gho/data/indicators/indicator-details/GHO/under-five-mortality-rate-(probability-of-dying-by-age-5-per-1000-live-births)).

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EXAMPLE

For each of the issues listed below, write whether it is more prevalent for low-income “L” or high-income “H” countries (on average).

Obesity:	
Sanitation:	
Hunger:	
Infectious Disease:	
Cancer:	

PRACTICE

Which of the following statements is true regarding infant mortality rates?

- a) High-income countries generally have a higher infant mortality rate than the global average.
- b) There is no clear trend between infant mortality rate and a country’s income.
- c) Low-income countries generally have a higher infant mortality rate than the global average.
- d) All countries have equally high infant mortality rates.