

Balaram Jana

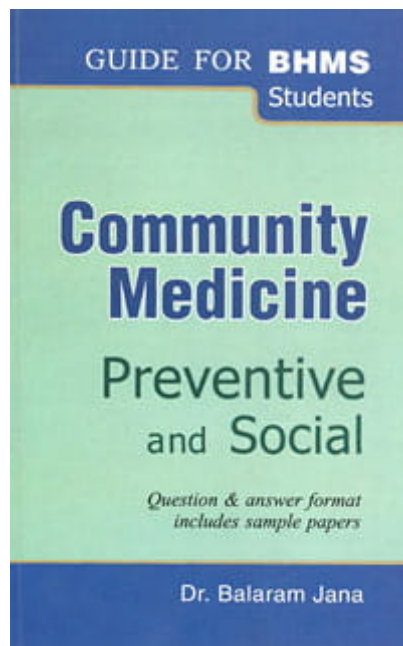
**Community Medicine: Preventive & Social
Medicine**

Sample text

[Community Medicine: Preventive & Social Medicine](#)

from [Balaram Jana](#)

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CHAPTER-1

PREVENTIVE AND SOCIAL MEDICINE (P.S.M.)

DISCUSSION FOR LEARNING

- I. Preventive and Social Medicine and its arena.
- II. Utility of the study of Preventive and Social Medicine.
- III. Development history of Preventive and Social Medicine.
- IV. Changing concept of "Hygiene and Public Health" to "Preventive and Social Medicine".
- V. Preventive Medicine and its main objects.
- VI. Social Medicine and its main objects.
- VII. Hahnemann's view on Health and Disease.

I. PREVENTIVE AND SOCIAL MEDICINE AND ITS ARENA

Q1.1. What is meant by Preventive and Social Medicine-----

Preventive and Social Medicine is that branch of science which treats the promotion and preservation of health i.e., which contribute to the most perfect development of the body and mind, renders life more vigorous, decay less rapid and death more distant. It embraces various influences operating upon the physical and mental condition of individuals and communities, whether in promoting material good or preventing their deterioration. It consists essentially in the prevention of disease by the removal of its avoidable causes (biological, physical, social etc.) and consequently involves legislative control, that the safety of the whole may be protected against the errors of the few. In its widest sense, the term "*Preventive and Social*

(1870). Then followed a plethora of discoveries such as specific microbes causing different diseases, the smallest being the ultramicroscopic viruses and knowledge of infection and immunity in man and animals.

Final Stage : So towards the last public health era of preventive medicine the host, the agent and the environmental factors of disease received full consideration. But it was soon realised that this was not enough for dealing with epidemic diseases like Tuberculosis, Leprosy, Venereal diseases, malaria, Cholera, Diarrhoea and Dysentery. The social, cultural and socio-economic factors of disease were often found to play very important role in their perpetuation. Nutritional disorders, cardiac complaints and even mental disorders, arise from social disorders. The Western countries achieved better health and higher expectation of life by improvement of socio-economic condition, and later by preventive medicine. According to the famous scientist BERNAL "an overwhelming majority of diseases throughout the world are due to direct or indirect lack of primary necessities, such as, food, shelter etc. and many of the remainder are attributed to bad working condition."

There was thus need to supplement preventive medicine by the study of social factors *ie*, *Preventive Medicine* has to be further modified, so as to be more rational and radical in its approach in dealing with human illness including treatment into *PSM*.

According to his concept the disease connotes an impairment in the physical, mental and social well being of the individual and of the society at large and *PSM* is the science and art of preserving and improving health embracing all factors which contribute to healthy living and prevention of disease either in the individual or in the community.

•Developmental stages of *PSM*.

1st Stage

[Primitive stage : Avoidance of harmful things, seeking of discovery of fresh air, sunshine and whole-some food, maintenance of

4th Stage

(Origin of *Public Health* and Vaccination of smallpox by Edward Jenner.)

6. Planning of the area : Well planned/planned/un-planned.

Remarks, if any :

7. Lanes and by-lanes : Pucca/Semi-pucca/Kutcha :
Recommendation, if any:

8. Drainage: Underground/open/no drain/soakage pit.
Disposal of Excreta and Refuse /

9. Comment on Water Supply :

10. Recreational places and facilities :

Play and play grounds, places of worship, mela, yatra
and other social gathering and give your comment:

11. Literacy status and rate of the area :

12. Facilities for Libraries etc.

13. No. of different types of shops in the area :

14. What are the facilities and distance of Primary Health Centre, Hospital, Block Development Office, Police Station, Fire Brigade, Market etc.

- 15.(a) Health facilities available to the area :
(include facilities beside Government health facilities)
- (b). Methods of treatment are taken Allopathie/Homoeopathic/Ayurvedic and others.
- .
16. Prognostic evaluation according to the classification or Organon or Medicine. (in case of Homoeopathy)
17. Other facilities, e.g. agencies working for village development etc.
18. Give your commentson family illness :

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Where do Head of the family ortheirmembers goto the Private practitioner or P.H.C. /S.D. Hospital when they fall sick ?

Comment on the reasons for attending or not attending the Primary health centre :

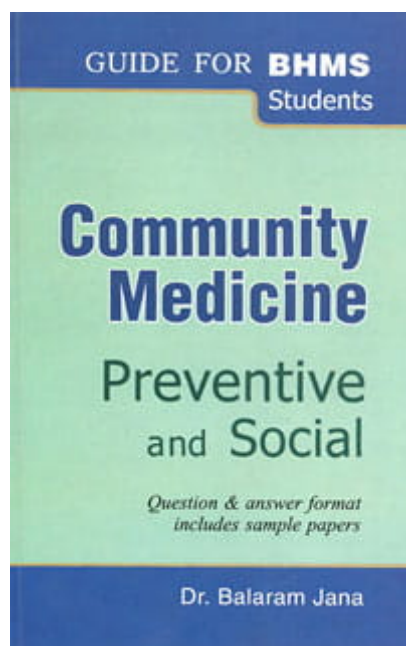
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