Subject Description Form

Subject Code	APSS6402		
Subject Title	Issues in Health Sociology		
Credit Value	3		
Level	6		
Pre-requisite/	Nil		
Co-requisite/			
Exclusion			
Assessment			
Methods	100% Continuous Assessment	Individual Assessment	Group Assessment
	Memos	10%	0%
	Presentation	30%	0%
	Final paper	60%	0%
	 The grade is calculated acc The completion and submis required for passing the sub Student must pass the speci- he/she is to pass the subject 	ssion of all component a oject; and ific component(s) (stand t.	assignments are lard of passing) if
Objectives	The subject aims to deepen students' understanding of the relationship between health, culture, and society and how they impact each other. Special attention is given to the application of sociological concepts and theories to the critical analysis of current trends and issues of health beliefs, health practices, and health policies. This subject also facilitates students' development of a global outlook and a critical mind, helps students to understand and analyze health issues at macro-level from different aspects, and trains students for advancing analytical and communicative skills that are essential for understanding health issues critically.		

Intended Learning Outcomes	Upon completion of the subject, students will be able to: a. understand the relationships between health, economy, culture, and society
	b. critically analyze and evaluate current trends in health-related issues both locally and globally
	c. apply sociological concepts and theories to analyse and reflect on various health-related conditions, beliefs, behaviours, and systems
Subject Synopsis/ Indicative Syllabus	 Choice of remedies and medical systems Social determinants of health The social construction of health, medical knowledge, and illness Health inequality: health and disease in relation to social class and race Health and disease in relation to gender: the diseased body and regulation of bodies Disease-associated stigma and discrimination Mass media and health representation The social construction of health care organizations and professionals Digitalization and health Economic systems and health
Teaching/Learning Methodology	LectureLectures are used to provide students with the basic and necessary knowledge on topics listed in the syllabus. To overcome the didactical nature of traditional ways of lecturing, the lectures in this subject are conducted in a more dialogical and interactive manner, and students are encouraged to raise questions or initiate discussion during the lectures. Time will be allotted in each class for a class discussion, in which students should be prepared to analyze and critique course concepts, and relate the lecture materials and readings with their daily experiences and practice.Presentation Presentations will be given by each student in the last two classes. Topics of presentation are based on the final paper of students. Students will be expected to participate in the discussion after each presentation.
	Memos Students will be expected to write short memos reflecting on lecture and reading material. Research paper Students will be asked to develop a brief paper that analyzes a health issue of their choice. This will allow students to examine the latest research about their health issue and contribute to the literature, while advancing their critical thinking, writing, and communication skills.

Assessment Methods in Alignment with Intended Learning Outcomes	Specific assessment methods/tasks	% weighting	Intended subject learning outcomes to be assessed (Please tick as appropriate)abc				
	1. Memos	10%					
	2. Presentation	30%			v		
	3. Final paper	60%					
	Total 100 % Explanation of the appropriateness of the assessment methods in assessing the intended learning outcomes:						
	Class participation and presentations are essential to developing students' analytical ability, verbal communication, and presentation skills. The topic of presentation can be related to their final papers. In their final papers, students will be expected to choose a health-related topic and conduct a critical analysis by using sociological concepts that they have learnt in class. Students will need to elaborate their arguments in written form, to deepen their analysis, to demonstrate their critical and analytical thinking, and to organize different materials in a systematic and logical manner.						
Student Study Effort Required	Class contact:						
	Lecture						39 Hrs.
	Other student study effort:						
	Self-directed Study	Self-directed Study & Memo Preparation			39 Hrs.		
	 Preparation for pres 	entation					20 Hrs.

	Preparation for final paper	35 Hrs.	
	Total student study effort	133 Hrs.	
Reading List and References	eading List and <u>Essential</u>		
	 Carpiano, R. M. (2007). Neighborhood social capita empirical test of a Bourdieu-based model. He 655. Dent, M. & Whitehead, S. (eds.) (2002) Managing P Knowledge, Performativity and the 'New' Pr Routledge. 	ealth & place, 13(3), 639- Professional Identities:	
	Eyal, G. (2013). For a sociology of expertise: The social origins of the autism epidemic. american Journal of Sociology, 118(4), 863-907.		
	Feldman, R., & Frondorf, E. (2017). Drug wars: How big pharma raises prices and keeps generics off the market. Cambridge University Press.		
	Fort, M., Mercer, M.A. and Gish, O. (eds.) (2004) S Corporate Assault on Health. Cambridge, Ma		
	Gabe, J. (ed.) (1995) Medicine, Health and Risk. Ox	ford: Blackwell.	

Gale, N. (2014). The sociology of traditional, complementary and alternative medicine. Sociology compass, 8(6), 805-822.
Guttman, N. (2000) Public Health Communication Interventions: Values and Ethical Dilemmas. London: Sage.
Harper, C. L. (2001) Environment and Society: Human Perspectives on Environmental Issues. Upper Saddle River, NJ: Prentice Hall.
Higginbotham, N., Albrecht, G. & Connor, L. (2001) Health Social Science: A Transdisciplinary and Complexity Perspective. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
Katz, S. (2005). Cultural Aging: Life Course, Lifestyle, and Senior Worlds. Peterborough, Ont.: Broadview Press.
Kawachi, I. & Kennedy, B. P. (2006) The Health of Nations: Why Inequality is Harmful to Your Health. New York: The New Press.
Lemelle, A.L., Harrington, C. and LeBlanc, A.J. (eds.) (2000) Readings in the Sociology of AIDS. Upper Saddle River, NJ: Prentice Hall.
Liu, S. (2018). Boundaries and professions: Toward a processual theory of action. Journal of Professions and Organization, 5(1), 45-57.
Louie, P., & Wilkes, R. (2018). Representations of race and skin tone in medical textbook imagery. Social Science & Medicine, 202, 38-42.
Moynihan, R. & Cassels, A. (2005) Selling Sickness: How the World's Biggest Pharmaceutical Companies are Turning Us All into Patients. NY: Nation Books.
Obermeyer, Z., Powers, B., Vogeli, C., & Mullainathan, S. (2019). Dissecting racial bias in an algorithm used to manage the health of populations. Science, 366(6464), 447-453.
Petryna, A., Lakoff, A. & Kleinman, A. (eds.) (2006). Global Pharmaceuticals: Ethics, Markets, Practices. Durham: Duke University Press.
Piketty, T. (2022). A brief history of equality. Harvard University Press.
Rosenhan, D. L. (1973). On being sane in insane places. Science, 179(4070), 250-258.
Turner, R. J., Wheaton, B., & Lloyd, D. A. (1995). The epidemiology of social stress. American sociological review, 104-125.
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). (2020). China National Human Development Report Special Edition: In Pursuit of a More Sustainable Future for All: China's Historic Transformation over Four Decades of Human Development. New York and Beijing: United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), China Institute for

Development Planning at Tsinghua University, and China State Information Center.