

OCTOBER 2013

U/ID 14807/UCQE

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 100 marks

PART A — (10 × 2 = 20 marks)

Answer ALL questions.

Each answer should not exceed 50 words.

1. What does medical sociology deal with?
2. Distinguish between sociology of medicine and sociology in medicine.
3. Define Health.
4. Compare illness and sickness.
5. Give the meaning of social epidemiology.
6. Mention any two preventive measures for an occupational disease.
7. Point out the professional qualities of a physician.
8. Indicate any two functions of hospital.
9. Define Health Education.
10. What is meant by social gerontology?

PART B — (5 × 6 = 30 marks)

Answer ALL questions.

Each answer should not exceed 250 words.

11. (a) Elaborate the scope of medical sociology.

Or

- (b) Delineate the objectives of medical sociology.

12. (a) Briefly explain sick-role.

Or

- (b) Bring out the relationship between sociology and health.

13. (a) Write a note on occupational diseases.

Or

- (b) Elaborate the types of heart diseases.

14. (a) Explain the need for medical social service in a hospital.

Or

- (b) Write the nature of doctor-patient relations in governmental hospitals.

15. (a) Relate habits with hygiene.

Or

(b) Justify the relevance of sex education.

PART C — (5 × 10 = 50 marks)

Answer ALL questions.

Each answer should not exceed 500 words.

16. (a) Explain how medicine and sociology contribute to each other.

Or

(b) Trace the history of medical sociology in India.

17. (a) How do social and psychological factors influence health? Explain.

Or

(b) Elucidate parsons' role theory in hospital settings.

18. (a) Bring out the relationship between culture and disease.

Or

(b) Explain in detail the causes and control of malaria.

19. (a) Discuss hospital as a social organization.

Or

(b) Analyse the changing trend in the status and role of physicians in society.

20. (a) Elucidate health status in India.

Or

(b) Discuss the role of sex education in preventing diseases.
