

### Social Determinants of Health

income and social status

employment and working conditions

health culture

gender

physical environment

social environment

health child development

individual health services

social support network

health services

biologic and genetic endowment

### FIVE LEVELS OF HEALTH CARE

health promotion

disease and injury prevention

diagnosis and treatment

rehabilitation

supportive care

### THE FIVE HEALTH PROMOTION STRATEGIES

is multisectorial

requires knowledge

supports a holistic approach

requires a long term perspective

health issues in context

### THE FIVE HEALTH PROMOTION STRATEGIES

is multi-sectorial

supports holistic approaches

draws on knowledge from social, economic, political environments, medical and nursing sciences, as well as from first hand experience

addresses health issues in context

requires long term perspective

### 3 LEVELS OF PREVENTION

primary activities conducted prior to pathogenesis and symptoms (eg. immunization)

secondary promote early detection once pathogenesis has begun (eg. pap test)

tertiary helps deal with symptoms and minimizes disabilities due to pathogenesis (eg. rehabilitation)

### FIVE STEPS OF THE NURSING ASSESSMENT

assessment

diagnosis

planning

intervention

evaluation

### PREREQUISITES FOR HEALTH (JAKARTA)

empowerment of women

social relations

social security

respect of human rights

### 3 MODELS OF HEALTH CARE

medical approach westernized concept of medicine, medical intervention is solution, mainly physiological illness

behavioural approach health promotion and public health, health is based on health determinants of client and responsibility is on them

socio--environmental approach health is closely tied to social structure

### OTTAWA CHARTER HEALTH PROMOTION STRATEGIES

reorient health services

building health public policy

strengthen community action

develop personal skills

create supportive environments

### FIVE PRIMARY HEALTH CARE SERVICES

health promotion

prevention and treatment of illness, injury and disease

emergency essential services

inter-agency / program referrals and coordination

primary mental health, maternity, rehabilitation and palliative care

### COMPONENTS OF COMMUNITY ASSESSMENT

people community statistics and populations data

structure observe physical environment (eg. walking survey)

social systems look online for information

