

### 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

