

### Ch 1: Ecology of Health & Disease

Medical Ecology	emphasizes the environmental context of health
Holistic	studies the entire system of factors affecting health in differing regions
Physical Anthropology	human biology, studies physical origins and variability of human species
Archaeology	reconstructs the way of life of prehistoric peoples by analyzing artifacts and other remains
Linguistics	analyzing sound systems and grammars. Allows anthropologists to understand the native/insider point of view
Adaptation	changes/modifications in physical and behavioral traits enabling a person/group to meet the challenges of a given environment

### Chapter 2: Research Methods Terminology

Homeopathic: using medicines that are similar to the illness. Small substance that creates symptoms of the illness.

Allopathic: medicine that combats disease by remedies that produce effects that are different than the disease.

Ecology: study of the relationship between population and their environments.

Biome: similarities in communities that have evolved under certain conditions around the world. Ex) desert biome.

Population: all of the organisms of a single species in a given habitat.

Species: organisms with shared genetic characteristics, origin, and ability to interbreed.

Ecological niche: the specialized role in a habitat.

Predator-prey relationship: one population serves as a food source for the other.

Symbiosis: two dissimilar species live together.

### Chapter 2: Research Methods Terminology (cont)

Parasitism: ind. of a population feed on another population-live on or inside ind. which is called a host.

Reservoir: an animal population that transfers parasites to humans.

Mutualism: symbiosis where both populations benefit from each other.

Energy: capacity to do work.

### Ch 2: Clinical Data

Clinical Medicine looks at the diagnosis and treatment of disease in ind. patients

Acute disease that develops quickly and during short period of time EX. A cold

Chronic persists for a long time. EX. Arthritis

Disease deviates from clinical norms/abnormality

Illness the sufferer's interpretation of their experience

Sickness a social category. the way an ill person is supposed to behave in society

Placebo no active ingredient

### Social & Cultural Data

Participant Observation going to a region for research and participating when applicable

Emic insider's categories

Etic outsider's categories in labeling disease

Multisited ethnography follow a research problem from local to global perspectives and places

Ethnology generalizations by comparing results of ethnographies describing particular cultures

### Ch 2: Epidemiological Data

Epidemiology study the distribution of disease in populations and factors that explain the disease & its distribution

Epidemic affects a large # of people in a short period of time

Endemic affects a small amount of people in a long period of time

Iatrogenic caused by medical treatment. EX. hepatitis c which is spread by needles

Prevalence the proportion of individuals who have a disease/condition at one time

Incidence the rate at which new cases of a disease occur in a population over a period of time

Morbidity the frequency of cases of disease over a unit of time

Mortality # of deaths per population over time

Etiology all the causes of a diseases/abnormality

