

Medical Anthropology Cheat Sheet by mhenr4 via cheatography.com/29761/cs/9028/

Ch 1: Ecology of Health & Disease		
Medical Ecology	emphasizes the enviro- nmental context of health	
Holistic	studies the entire system of factors affecting health in differing regions	
Physical Anthro- pology	human biology, studies physical origins and variability of human species	
Archae- ology	reconstructs the way of life of prehistoric peoples by analyzing artifacts and other remains	
Linguistics	analyzing sound systems and grammars. Allows anthropol- ogists 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	

Chapter 2: Research Methods Terminology

environment

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

Allopathic: medicine that combats disease by remidies 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.

Chapter 2: Research Methods Terminology (cont)

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.

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

Clincal Medicine	looks at the diagnosis and treatment of disease in ind. patients
Acute	disease that developes 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 suferer'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 Etic	insider's categories outsider's categories in
Multisited ethnog-raphy	follow a research problem from local to gloabl perspectives and places
Ethnology	generalizations by comparing results of ethnographies describing particular cultures

Ch 2: Epidemiological Data

Epidem- iology	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
latrogenic	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
Morbidity Mortality	



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