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Overview of Courses

- Clinical Medical Ethics: The connection of major moral theories with health care delivery systems.
- Medical Sociology: The application of sociology to medicine with an emphasis on the sociocultural aspects of health and illness.
- Fieldwork in Medicine: Observation in several Greenville Health System facilities.
- Fundamentals of Public Health: Introduction to the field of public health with an emphasis on the theory, planning, implementation, and evaluation process for public health interventions.
- Health Psychology: The examination of how personality, social relationships, socioeconomic status, and stress influence health through a biopsychosocial perspective.
- Environmental Health: Overview of environmental issues with a focus on their contribution to disease.
- Fundamentals of Nutrition: An in-depth analysis of how the structure, function, and selection of food aids in the onset and prevention of disease.
- Global Public Health: The exploration of the major contributors of, and responses to, poverty and health in low- and middle-income countries.
- Epidemiology: Introduction to epidemiologic concepts and methods used to evaluate the distribution and determinants of health and disease in populations.
- Adulthood and Aging: The examination of the developmental changes across adulthood.

Concept Map

- Environmental Health
- Epidemiology
- Fundamentals of Public Health
- Global Public Health
- Fieldwork in Medicine
- Medical Sociology
- Health Psychology
- Adulthood and Aging
- Clinical Medical Ethics
- Fundamentals of Nutrition

Common Themes

- Leading causes of morbidity and mortality
- Social Determinants of Health
- Fundamental Causes of Disease
- Epidemiological Transition
- Dual Burden of Disease
- Biopsychosocial Model
- Principles of Autonomy, Beneficence, and Justice
- Evidence-Based Medicine/Public Health

What I’ve taken away from these experiences

The social conditions in which people are born, live, and work are the single most important determinant of one’s health status (World Health Organization, 2008). Therefore, the elimination of health disparities is a critical component in the prevention of disease and the promotion of healthy life both in the United States and around the world.