Scutchfield and Kecks Principles of Public Health Practice 4th edition Erwin Solutions Manual

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The History and Emergence of a New Public Health

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LEARNING OBJECTIVES

Upon completion of this chapter, the reader will be able to:

1. Outline the early development of public health institutions in the United States.
2. Discuss the contribution of social reformers, the U.S. Army, the Rockefeller philanthropies, and the U.S. Public Health Service.
3. Explain the problems, constraints, and accomplishments of public health practice.
4. Discuss the developments that have produced today's public health philosophic renaissance.

KEY TERMS

core functions: As defined by the Institute of Medicine (IOM), the three core functions are: assessment, policy development, and assurance. This is what public health must do in order to achieve its mission of assuring conditions in which people can be healthy.

Local Public Health System (LPHS): All agencies, institutions, and individuals working in the area of health in a given community.

poverty: A state of deprivation of those things that determine the quality of life, including food, clothing, shelter, and to feel in control of one's own choices.

quarantine: Strict isolation imposed to prevent the spread of disease; the word comes from the Italian (seventeenth century) language *quarantena*, meaning a forty-day period.

social reform: Movements that are organized for the purpose of improving social conditions, including housing, employment, and education.

Ten Essential Services of Public Health: A list of 10 basic public health practices developed by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) that has become the vision for public health in America.

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War on Poverty: The popular name given to organized efforts during President Lyndon Johnson's administration to address the root causes of poverty and improve the conditions of those experiencing poverty.

INSTRUCTOR TIPS/OPTIONAL ACTIVITIES

1. Split the class into five groups, and allow them to pick a historical epidemic/disease. Each team should devise public health strategies for how they would have ended the epidemic/disease during that time in history, including what risk and social factors they would have changed.
2. Research one of the important public health figures such as James Lind, John Graunt, Benjamin Jesty, and Dr. Ignas Semmelweiss. Write a one-page summary that includes risk factors identified, socioeconomic status of the people contracting the disease, and the public health strategies used in their studies.

SUGGESTED ANSWERS TO CHAPTER REVIEW QUESTIONS

1. Before the germ theory, what were believed to be the causes of epidemic diseases?

   ANS:
   The main causes of disease were thought to be the filth of the cities, especially rotting animal and vegetable matter giving rise to putrefaction ("miasmas"), and ships entering port carrying disease from other lands. Some believed that disease was caused by drunkenness, sin, and other bad behavior of the poor, as a punishment from God.

2. How did social reformers begin to tackle the tasks of public health?

   ANS:
   Social reformers responded to the various ills of industrialization and poverty through cleaning streets, inspecting tenements, temperance, environmental improvements, labor legislation, and many other efforts to protect health and prevent disease.

3. What disciplines contributed to public health work?

   ANS:
   The disciplines considered necessary in training for public health practice were medical diagnosis, sanitary engineering, epidemiology, vital statistics, law and public health regulation, politics and sociology, and public health administration.

4. What are some of the lessons to be learned from the history of public health?

   ANS:
   Increased attention to, and funding for, public health activities has usually come as a result of perceived threats and crises, for example, epidemic diseases, war, economic depression, war-time demands, and bioterrorism.

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5. What was the major criticism of public health practice in the United States described in the 1988 Institute of Medicine report on *The Future of Public Health*?

   ANS:
   That public health in the United States was in disarray.
6. List at least five key developments that have contributed to the "philosophic renaissance" of public health during the past 25 years.

   ANS:
   a. The 1988 Institute of Medicine report on *The Future of Public Health*
   b. The Ten Essential Services
   c. The development of core competencies for public health professionals
   d. Expanded opportunities for public health education and training
   e. The strengthened role of national public health professional associations
   f. The expanded role of CDC to assist in the improvement of health department capacity
   g. Conscious efforts to better meld medicine and public health
   h. Expanded partnerships between public health departments and educational institutions and community agencies
   i. The development of the Community Preventive Services Guidelines
   j. The development of a public health research agenda and expanded funding for public health research
   k. The development of a public health code of ethics
   l. A national certification process for public health workers
   m. A national voluntary accreditation process for local, state, and tribal health departments

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