Determinanti sociali e diseguaglianze nella salute

Una guida all'insegnamento a cura di G. Maciocco e SISM



Andrew Lansley forced into major climbdown on planned health reforms

Saturday 28 January

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LA PIRAMIDE DELLA SALUTE

ORGANIZZAZIONE DEI SERVIZI

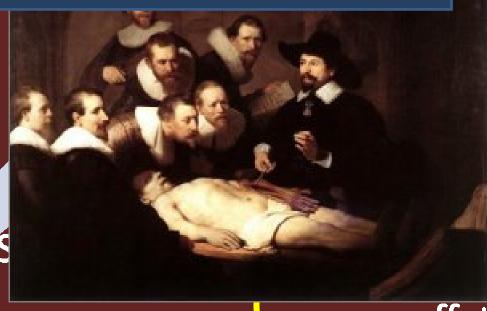
POLITICHE PER LA SALUTE E SISTEMI SANITARI

DETERMINANTI DI SALUTE

Paradigma della formazione medica

(Approccio riduzionista)

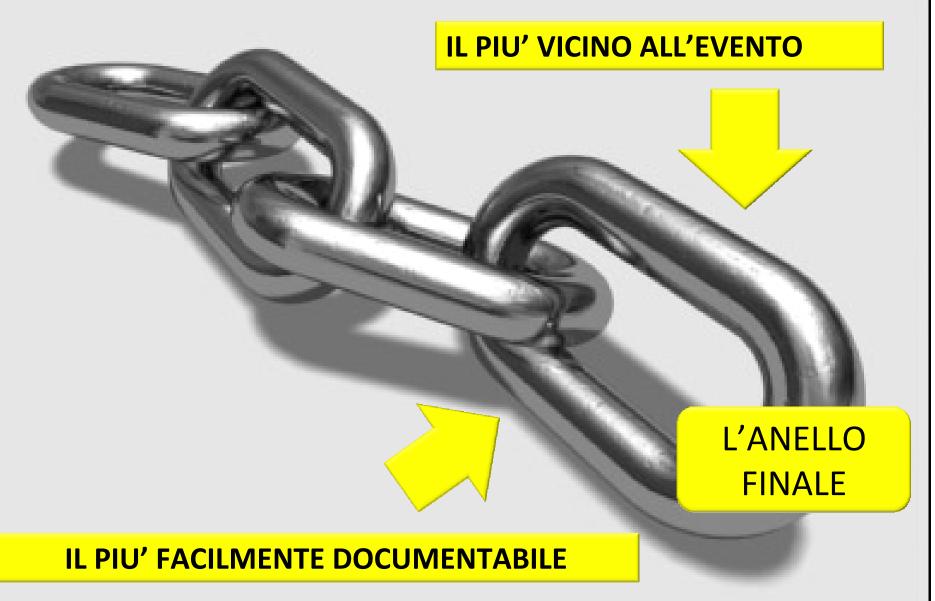
Il **riduzionismo** sostiene che i concetti di una scienza debbano essere ridotti a delle entità le più elementari possibili.



Applicazione clinica

causa-effettb

La catena delle cause



Cause distali



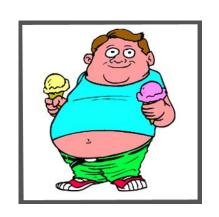


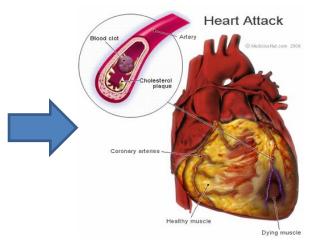


Cause prossimali















International Journal for Equity in Health



This Provisional PDF corresponds to the article as it appeared upon acceptance. Fully formatted PDF and full text (HTML) versions will be made available soon.

The hidden inequity in health care

International Journal for Equity in Health 2011, 10:15 doi:10.1186/1475-9276-10-15

Barbara Starfield (bstarfie@jhsph.edu)



Western health systems are dominated by a paradigm of illness that considers "diseases" to be the basic element of pathology [3]. Beginning with the anatomist Vesalius in the 17th century, disease came to be thought of in terms of abnormalities in body organs, with each abnormality adding, in linear fashion, to the extent of illness. Medicine is still practiced this way, with each disease requiring special knowledge and special expertise for management, and adherence to each disease guideline adding linearly to the quality of care provided. In this outdated scheme, there is no room for recognizing that diseases are not distinct biological entities that exist alone and apart from the person. A century ago, thoughtful clinicians (such as Sir William Osler) recognized that it is more important to know "what sort of patient has a disease than to know what sort of disease a patient has" [4]. The only change that might be made to this dictum a century later is to substitute diseases, risk factors, and adverse effects for "disease".

"La salute è uno stato di completo benessere fisico, psichico e sociale e non una mera assenza di malattia o infermità". Questa definizione di salute fu coniata all'atto della costituzione dell'Organizzazione Mondiale della Sanità nel luglio 1946 ed entrò in vigore il 7 aprile 1948, data in cui l'OMS entrò nell'orbita delle Nazioni Unite.

Tratto da SaluteInternazionale.info

Vivere con una malattia. Ed essere sani

2012-01-25 14:01:19 Redazione SI



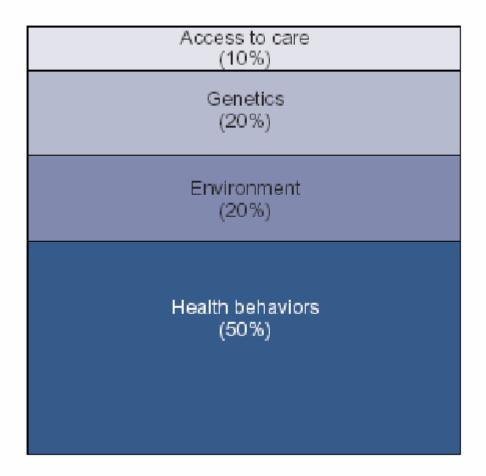
Gavino Maciocco

La salute non è un'entità fissa. Essa varia per ogni individuo in relazione alle circostanze. La salute è definita non dal medico, ma dalla persona, in relazione ai suoi bisogni funzionali. Il ruolo del medico è quello di aiutare le persone ad adattarsi alle nuove condizioni. Avendo rimpiazzato la perfezione con l'adattamento noi ci avviciniamo a un programma per la medicina più comprensivo, solidale e creativo, un programma al quale tutti noi possiamo contribuire.



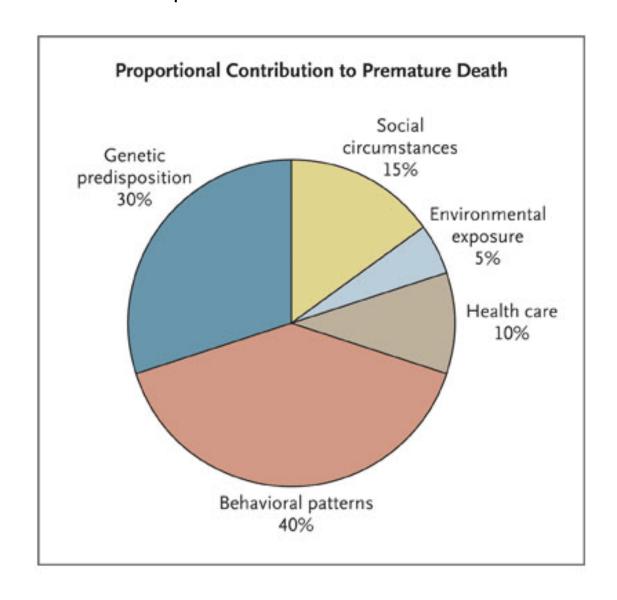
Determinanti di salute I modelli concettuali

Determinants of health

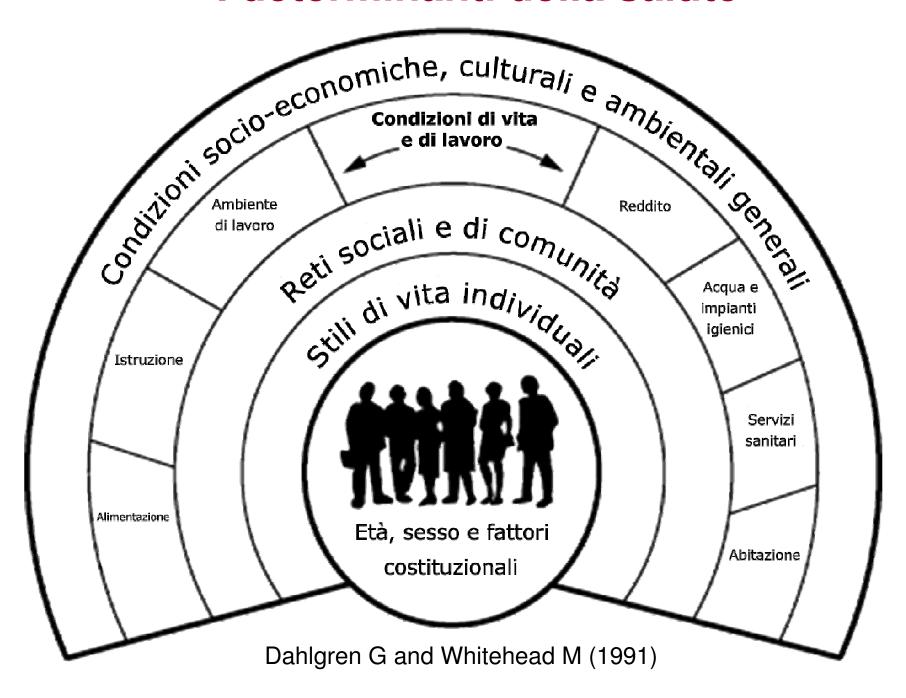


Source: IFTF; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Figure 1. Determinants of Health and Their Contribution to Premature Death. Adapted from McGinnis et al.10



I determinanti della salute



IL NUOVO MODELLO CONCETTUALE DEI DETERMINANTI DELLA SALUTE

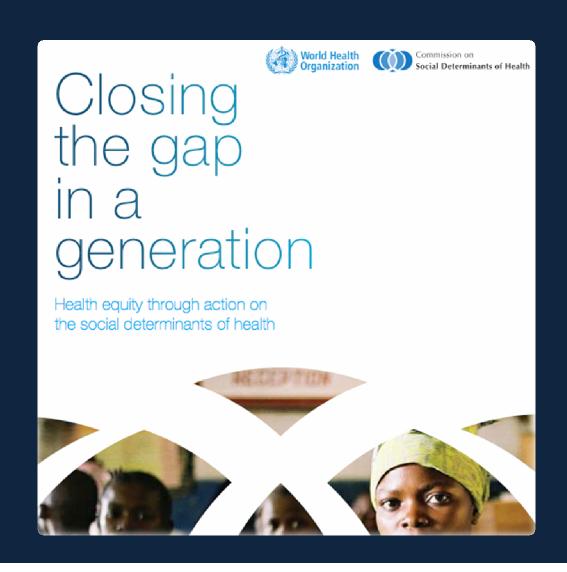
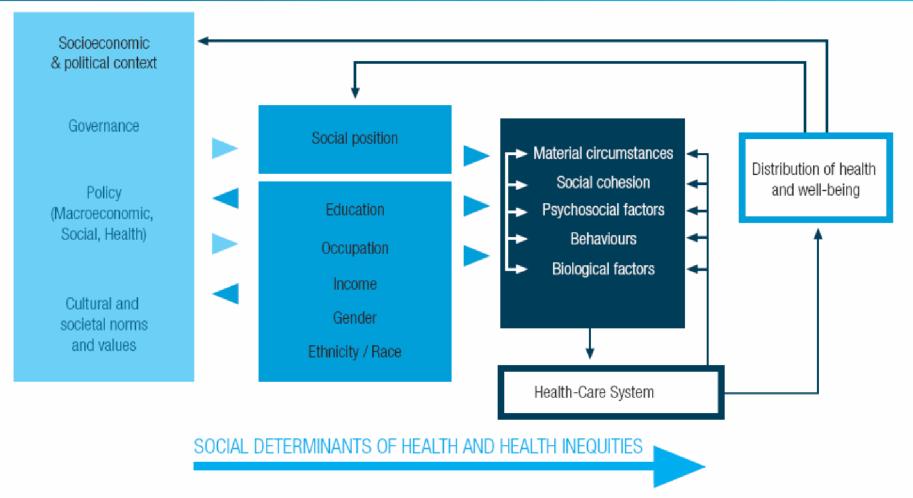
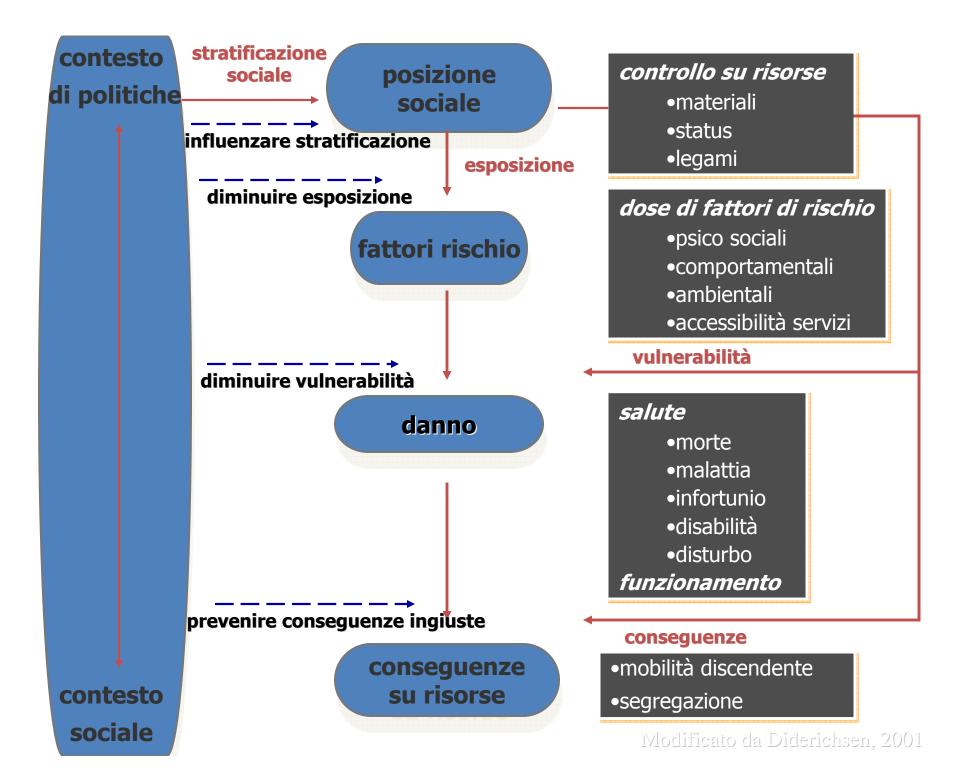


Figure 4.1 Commission on Social Determinants of Health conceptual framework.



Source: Amended from Solar & Irwin, 2007



Diseguaglianze e iniquità nella salute

Accettabili

- Variazioni biologiche, naturali.
- Comportamenti che danneggiano la salute, scelti liberamente, come la partecipazione a certi sport.
- Il temporaneo vantaggio di un gruppo su un altro, quando quel gruppo adotta per primo un comportamento "virtuoso" (purchè gli altri gruppi abbiano la possibilità di recuperare il terreno).

Non Accettabili

- Comportamenti che danneggiano la salute, quando il grado di scelta dello stile di vita è fortemente condizionato.
- Esposizione a condizioni di vita e di lavoro stressanti e dannose per la salute.
- Barriere nell'accesso ai servizi sanitari e ad altri servizi pubblici.
- Mobilità sociale dovuta alla salute: la tendenza delle persone malate a scendere nella scala sociale.

POVERTA' ASSOLUTA

POVERTA' RELATIVA

STATUS SYNDROME

PRIME FASI DELLA VITA

COESIONE SOCIALE

DISCRIMINAZIONE RAZZIALE

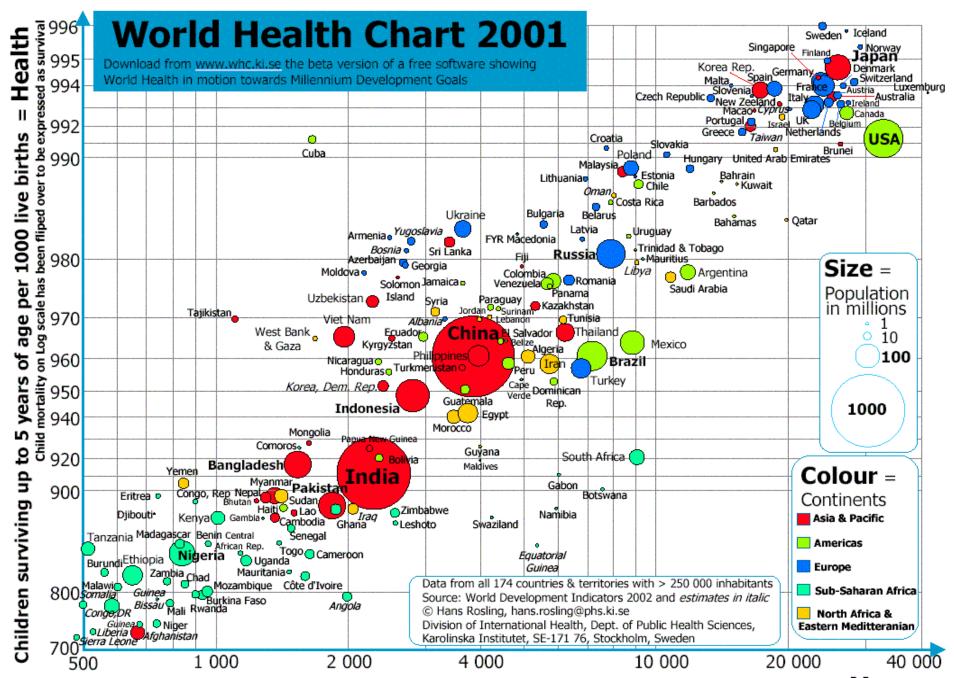
SISTEMI SANITARI

SALUTE GLOBALE E EQUITA' NELLA SALUTE

CORSO ONLINE

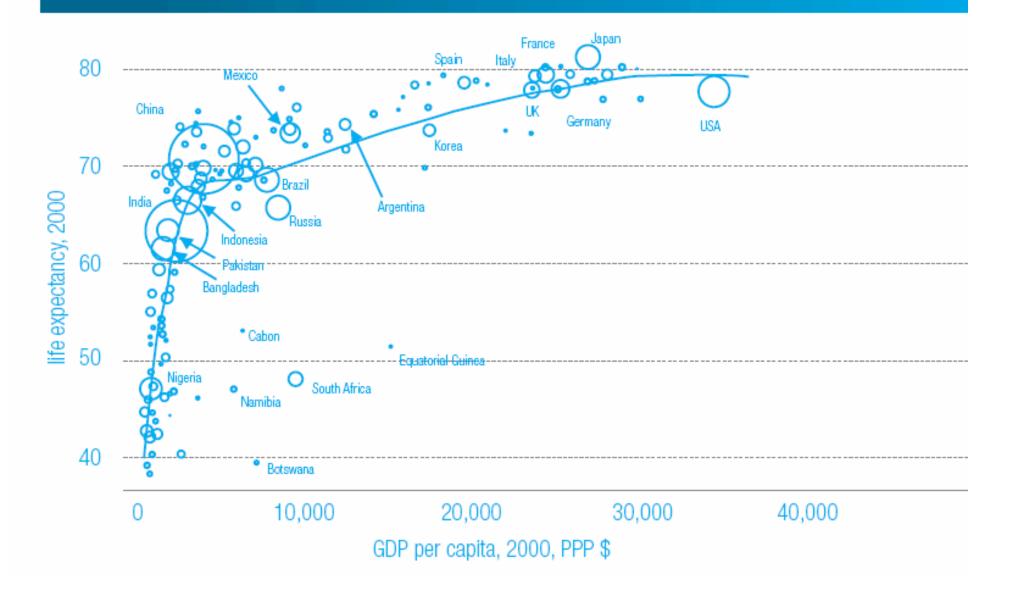


Diseguaglianze tra nazioni e all'interno delle nazioni



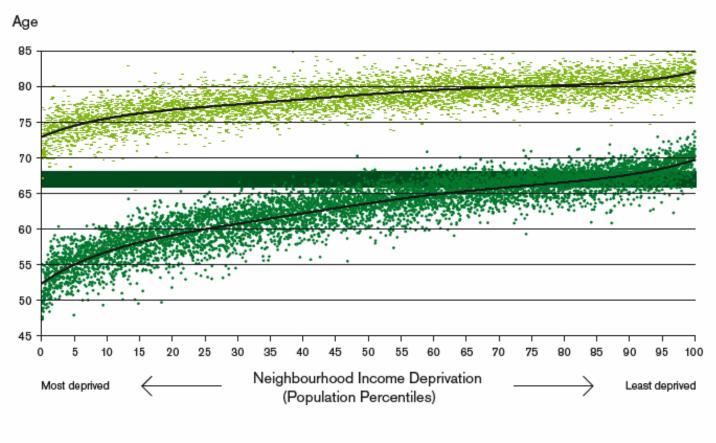
Gross Domestic Product per capita in US dollar purshasing power parity (log scale) = Money

Figure 3.1: The Preston Curve in 2000.



The Social Gradient

Figure 1 Life expectancy and disability-free life expectancy (DFLE) at birth, persons by neighbourhood income level, England, 1999–2003



- Life expectancy
- DFLE
- Pension age increase 2026-2046

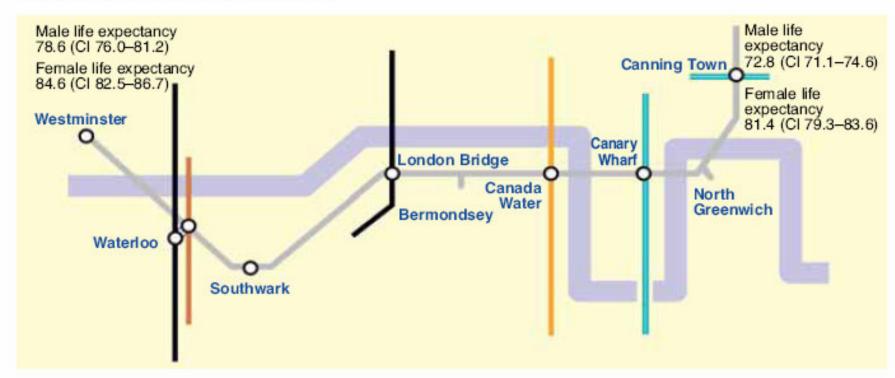
Source: Office for National Statistics⁵

How doctors can close the gap

Tackling the social determinants of health through culture change, advocacy and education



Fig 2. Jubilee Line of health inequality. Travelling east from Westminster, each tube stop represents up to one year of male life expectancy lost at birth (2002–6). Source: Analysis by London Health Observatory using Office for National Statistics data revised for 2002–6. Diagram produced by the Department of Health. (Reproduced under the terms of the Click-Use Licence.)



broader picture and the hard facts behind population health. It must be recognised that public health and health inequalities affect all disciplines and need to be taught across the curriculum, not just explicitly as stand-alone modules. This can be done by linking specific diseases to their causes and getting students to discuss the causes of these causes – for example when learning about respiratory disease, students need to understand how a person's family and social networks, and living and working conditions, can impact on such factors as smoking, and what measures can be taken to reduce the impact. This practice can be mirrored in the hospital setting, where public health specialists do ward rounds with the students and discuss individual cases from a sociocultural perspective. Medical students also need to develop a broad range of transferable skills to better tackle the social determinants of health and this can be done not with bland lecture courses but through experiential management and communications programmes.

Tratto da SaluteInternazionale.info

I medici di fronte alle diseguaglianze nella salute

2010-10-25 12:10:33 Redazione SI

Chiara Di Girolamo, Alice Fabbri, Chiara Bodini, Ilaria Camplone, Ardigò Martino

TECT
HE
REST
AG VOTE
CHAO
CHAO
CHAO
TO STOP
TO

E' necessario un cambiamento culturale volto a riconsiderare il ruolo del medico, che da semplice "tecnico del corpo umano" deve diventare soggetto attivo nella promozione e protezione della salute.



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