



MANGALORE UNIVERSITY
MSc Geography

ELECTIVE COURSE: GYE 507: Medical Geography

Course Learning Outcomes:

- CO1. Understand health issues in its spatial context
- CO2. Extrapolate influence of place and location on human health
- CO3. Analyze spatial patterns of disease and health care provisions
- CO4. Apply geographical concepts and techniques to health related problems
- CO5. Apply geographical knowledge to health policy advocacy specifically to third world diseases
- CO6. Assess/Evaluate methods applied to infer causal relationships between spatial variability in environment and health outcomes.

Unit- 1. Concepts and Traditions: Definition, scope, elements, growth of medical Geography methods and techniques.

Unit-2. Human-Environment Interaction: Health and environment-concept of health, geographical approaches of health, natural environment and health- Inorganic and organic, social environment and health: Food intake, perception of diseases, treatment of diseases, Socio-economic conditions and health.

Unit-3 Modernization, population change and health: Disease classification- genetic, communicable, non-communicable, occupational, deficiency diseases, WHO classification of diseases. Diseases diffusion: Meaning, factors/barriers, phases, types of diffusion. Epidemiological Transition The theory of epidemiological transition (Omran theory) factors of transition- Demographic, changes in risk factors, practices of modern medicine & Indicators.

Unit- 4 Global Inequalities in Health resources: Concept of health care, levels of health care, social context of disease, health care accessibility and utilization, health care system worldwide, health care services in India, health care policy in India.

Essential Readings:

1. Aikat, B.K. (1985) Tropical diseases in India, Arnold Meinemann, Delhi, 1stEdition
Akhtar Rais (1990), Environmental population and health problems, Ashish Publishers Home, New Delhi.
2. Ansari, S.H. (2005), "Spatial Organization of health care facilities in Haryana" NGJI, Vol 51, PP 3-4, 51- 61.
3. Chakrabarti, N., (1954), "Some factors influencing the mortality of cholera. Calcutta," Medical Journal, Vol. 51.
4. Determinants of Health: A New Synthesis. John Frank. Current Issues in Public Health,1:233240, 1995
5. Egles, J. and Woods, K.J. (1983) The Social Geography of Medicine and Health, Groom Helm London, 1stEdition
6. K. Chaubey, "Epidemic of HIV/AIDS in India: A Study in Medical Geography. "Annals of NAGI, Vol. XXV No.1, 2005 pp 28-33. Learmonth, A.T.A. (1985) Diseases in India, Concept Pub. Company, New Delhi, 1st Edition

7. Misra, R.P., (2007), Geography of Health, Concept Publishing Company, New Delhi, 2007.
 8. Robert G. Evans, Morris Barer, and Theodore Marmor.(1994). “Why are Some People Healthy and Others Not? The Determinants of the Health of Populations”. Aldine Transaction, USA.
 9. Shafi, M. (1967), “Food Production, efficiency and Nutrition in India.” The Geographer, Vol. pp. 23-27.
 10. Siddiqui, M.F. (1971), “Concentration of Deficiency Diseases in Uttar Pradesh. The Geographer, Vol. 18 pp 90-98.
 11. Singhai, G.C. (2006), Medical Geography, Vasundhra Publication, Gorakhpur,2006.
- Wilkinson R G. (1996). “Unhealthy Societies: The Afflictions of Inequality”, Routledge, London.

