

**COURSE DATA****Data Subject**

<b>Code</b>	33510
<b>Name</b>	Health and social work
<b>Cycle</b>	Grade
<b>ECTS Credits</b>	4.5
<b>Academic year</b>	2023 - 2024

**Study (s)**

<b>Degree</b>	<b>Center</b>	<b>Acad. year</b>	<b>Period</b>
1311 - Degree in Social Work	Faculty of Social Sciences	3	First term

**Subject-matter**

<b>Degree</b>	<b>Subject-matter</b>	<b>Character</b>
1311 - Degree in Social Work	10 - Health and social work	Obligatory

**Coordination**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Department</b>
JORDA VALLES, ADRIAN	125 - Nursing
MARTINEZ MARTINEZ, MARIA ISABEL	125 - Nursing
VISCONTI GIJON, JOSE VICENTE	125 - Nursing

**SUMMARY**

The origins of present-day social and health problems are not clearly defined and require comprehensive assistance to persons, families and the community.

For this reason, the contents of the subject Health and Social Work are aimed at strengthening the multidisciplinary approach, and look for transversal competences and skills. Moreover, it intends to strengthen the skills acquired through the methods of social work and used with individuals, families, groups and communities. All of them focus on professional performance carried out in the different health centres dedicated to primary health and specialized healthcare assistance and public healthcare. Regarding primary health, including the Support Units, the role of social work in the processes of community participation and intervention is especially encouraged, stressing the importance of social healthcare coordination, as specified by the WHO. In conclusion, the subject wishes to encourage a critical vision of those issues, related to public health and social and economic policies, that affect welfare and the quality of life of citizens.



At the start of the subject we will study the creation of Public Healthcare and the configuration of the healthcare systems in developed countries, product of a social and political process, so that the resulting healthcare structures, aimed at fulfilling the needs of the population in terms of health and illness have varied according to the political and economical situation of each country. We will compare different healthcare models (Bismarck, Beveridge, Friedman) and the perspectives for the future, linked to the international context and to our environment, in which a series of healthcare reforms, parallel to the polarized debate about the Welfare State and the role that the State must assume in terms of healthcare after the promulgation of the Bolkenstein Directive, are being carried out. Finally, we will review the recommendations of OMS-PAHO to face the global challenges, such as the sustainable strategies regarding the policies of Health for All in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century and the Millennium Goals.

The theoretical and conceptual bases of public health enable the introduction of the current formulation of the public health discipline to students. Through the comprehensive health theory we will analyze the concept of health-disease and the process of illness in a social dimension, which forces us to reflect on the living and working conditions generated by capitalism and the ideological elements that make it up. There is no other way of understanding the change dynamics of the epidemiological trend (both regarding transmissible and non-transmissible diseases), social determining factors, health risks and problems of the community within its own historical context and in the context of the new international health formulations.

Public Health uses Social Epidemiology as the method to carry out research studies on health issues at a collective and population level. It is therefore necessary to become familiar with the fundamentals of Epidemiology and elementary concepts such as reason, proportion, ratio, incidence and prevalence, essential to understand the importance of measurement in this discipline. Epidemiological studies enable us to take a closer approach on the health situation of a given population and find out about the causal relationships between risk factors and effects on the health of the population, using a gender perspective and bias introduced by investigations.

Systems of health information and other sources that provide Public Healthcare with data make research studies on health easier.

Knowledge on the public system of national and autonomic healthcare is a necessary step to introduce students into the programmes of health intervention, especially those which take place on a basic level in the Health Department. Even though individual and group are the most developed programmes (healthy children, school health, women, persons with chronic diseases, immunizations, health education), it is necessary to promote the community health plans. It is through them that Social Work plays a significant role and it can provide comprehensive assistance to vulnerable groups.

This needs of a coordinated social and health system.

## PREVIOUS KNOWLEDGE

### Relationship to other subjects of the same degree



It is advisable that students have previous knowledge on the following subjects

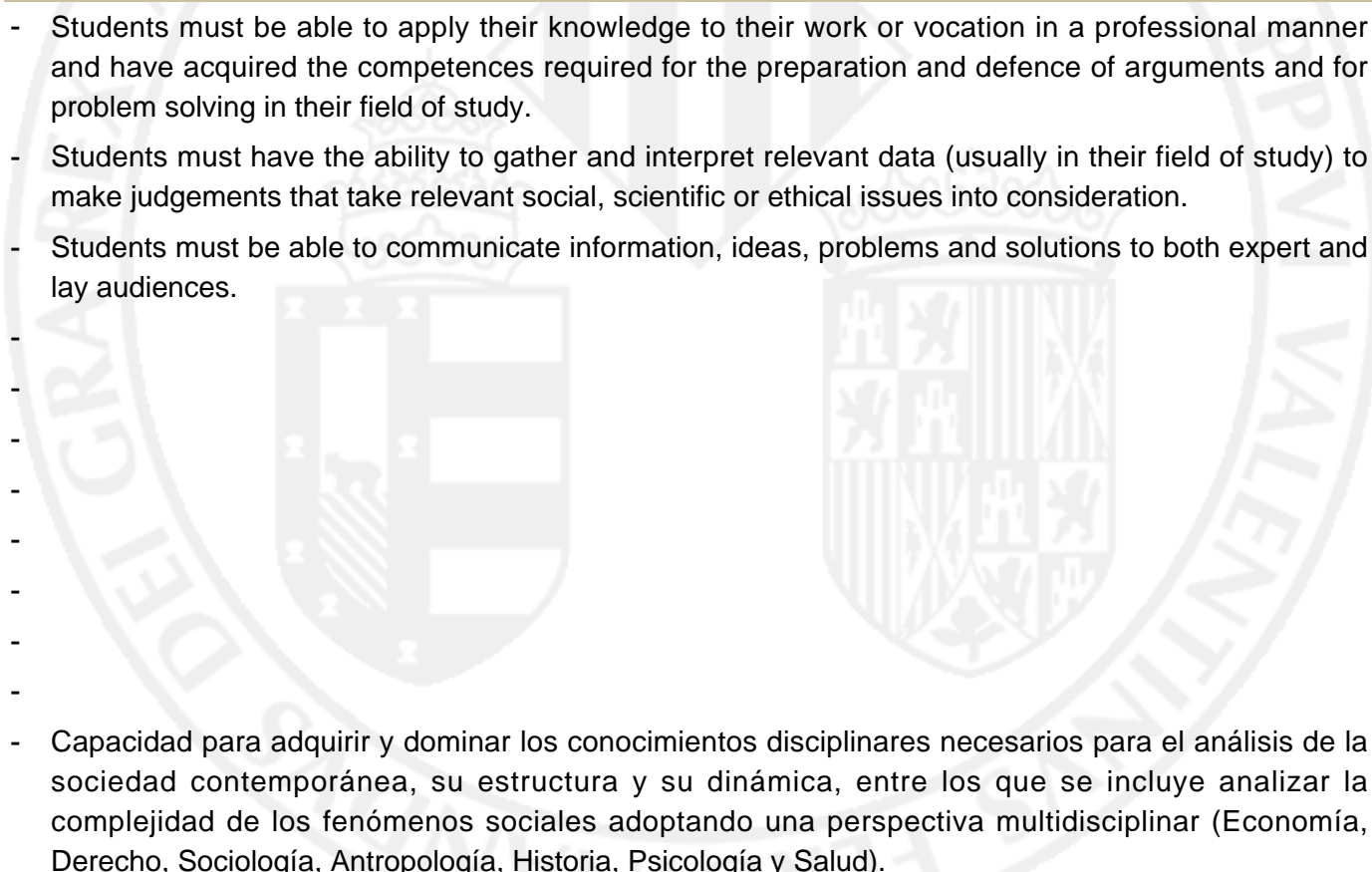
33518 Historia Social y Política Contemporánea

33512 Igualdad de Género y no Discriminación, para conocer y evitar la desigualdad en temas de Salud

33519 Instrumentos y Técnicas de Información. Organización del Estudio y Documentación

33501 Administración Social y Sistemas de Bienestar

## 1311 - Degree in Social Work

- Students must be able to apply their knowledge to their work or vocation in a professional manner and have acquired the competences required for the preparation and defence of arguments and for problem solving in their field of study.
  - Students must have the ability to gather and interpret relevant data (usually in their field of study) to make judgements that take relevant social, scientific or ethical issues into consideration.
  - Students must be able to communicate information, ideas, problems and solutions to both expert and lay audiences.
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- Capacidad para adquirir y dominar los conocimientos disciplinares necesarios para el análisis de la sociedad contemporánea, su estructura y su dinámica, entre los que se incluye analizar la complejidad de los fenómenos sociales adoptando una perspectiva multidisciplinar (Economía, Derecho, Sociología, Antropología, Historia, Psicología y Salud).

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## DESCRIPTION OF CONTENTS

### 1. THEORETICAL AND CONCEPTUAL BASES OF PUBLIC HEALTH. ESSENTIAL FUNCTIONS OF PUBLIC HEALTH.

Current concept of Public Health.  
Public Health as a science and political practice.  
Functions of Public Health.

### 2. HISTORICAL EVOLUTION OF PUBLIC HEALTH. SOCIAL HEALTH CARE MODELS.

Social and political conditions in the creation of Public Health.  
Determining factors in the conformation of healthcare systems.  
Concept and objectives of a healthcare system.  
Typology and models of healthcare systems.  
Comparison of models.

### 3. THE INTERPRETATIVE THEORIES OF THE PROCESS HEALTH/ILLNESS: DETERMINANTS OF HEALTH

Concept of health/illness.  
Objective and subjective dimension of health.  
Definitions of health.  
Determinant factors of health  
Theoretical bases of transmissible diseases. Concept.  
The epidemiological chain.  
Control mechanisms of transmissible diseases.  
Illness structures related to the model.  
Theoretical bases of non-transmissible diseases. Concept.  
Risk factors.  
Illness structures related to the model.

### 4. MAJOR HEALTH PROBLEMS AND THEIR CONTROL

Atmospheric contamination.  
Water pollution. Ground contamination.  
Contamination through chemical agents.  
Home environmental health risks.  
Work and health.  
Food as a problem of public health.  
Prevention and protection measures.  
Sustainable development.



## **5. EPIDEMIOLOGY. TYPES OF STUDY AND APPLICATIONS IN THE FIELD OF SOCIAL WORK S IN HEALTH**

Epidemiology.

Types of epidemiological studies.

Applications of epidemiology.

Measurement in epidemiology: reason, proportion and rate.

Prevalence and incidence.

Descriptive epidemiology.

Experimental epidemiology.

Epidemiological reasoning.

Health Information System.

Sources in public health

Community health study: stages and methodology.

## **6. PROGRAMMES OF HEALTH ACCORDING TO SECTORS AND POPULATION GROUPS**

Stages of programming

Goals and objectives.

Specification of the operational objectives.

Identification of the activities and their interrelation.

Identification of resources for conducting each activity.

Allocation of responsibility for each activity.

Elaboration of a procedures manual.

Strategic considerations in the implementation of programmes.

Basic programmes of the Health Department.

Programmes for health education

Immunizations programme.

Healthy children programme.

School health programme.

Women programme.

Chronic illness programme.

Food and nutrition programme.

Community health plans.

## **7. INTEGRAL ATTENTION TO THE VULNERABLE GROUPS. PROCESSES OF ASSESSMENT AND ATTENTION TO THE HEALTH PROBLEMS OF THE POPULATION. REGISTRATION SYSTEMS.**

Comprehensive health assistance.

Tools for health problem assistance in population.

Health examinations. Home visits.

Family studies.

Scheduled, upon demand and urgent visits. Social and sanitary evaluation.

Register systems.



**8. SOCIO-SANITARY COORDINATION: MODELS, INSTRUMENTS AND STRATEGIES.**

Concept of Healthcare System and Healthcare Model.

The Spanish healthcare system.

Legal framework. principles and competences.

The Valencian healthcare system.

Legal and organizational framework.

Social and health assistance: concept, addressees and service typology.

Social and health coordination.

**WORKLOAD**

ACTIVITY	Hours	% To be attended
Theoretical and practical classes	45,00	100
Development of group work	8,00	0
Development of individual work	8,00	0
Study and independent work	13,50	0
Readings supplementary material	8,00	0
Preparation of evaluation activities	3,00	0
Preparing lectures	9,00	0
Preparation of practical classes and problem	9,00	0
Resolution of case studies	9,00	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>112,50</b>	

**TEACHING METHODOLOGY**

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**EVALUATION**

1.-Evaluation of the theoretical contents: Objective test type test that allows evaluating a broad base of knowledge and differentiating at different levels of acquisition of skills and deepening of knowledge.  
Final grade weighting: between 0.0 and 50.0

**FIRST CALL**

The theoretical contents will be evaluated by means of a written test in which the so-called «objective tests»



or questionnaire with closed questions («test» types) will be used as an instrument, which allow the subject to be explored extensively considering the high number of questions that can be asked and for the ease that the student has to carry out his answer. The test will consist of a number of 45 questions, with three alternative answers, of which only one will be correct. The questions may refer both to the contents of the theoretical part and to the practical part taught in the classroom. The score obtained, from 0 to 10, will be calculated taking into account the following formula:  $\text{Correct answers} - \text{errors} / 2$ , multiplied by  $10 / N$  (where N is the number of questions)

2.-Continuous evaluation of the work carried out by the students throughout the course, especially regarding the competences of individual and collaborative work, problem solving, identification of key concepts and processes and the capacity for analysis. Final grade weighting: between 0.0 and 50.0

The continuous evaluation will be evaluated through the following activities and its weighting is disaggregated as indicated below:

2.1) A group research work of a maximum of 5 people and oral presentation of all the members of the group (weight between 0.0 and 30.0 of the weight of the continuous evaluation)

2.2) Four quizzes or class work each at the end of two topics

(weight between 0.0 and 20.0, in which each questionnaire can obtain a weight between 0.0 and 5.0)

## FINAL GRADE CALCULATION

For the final grade, contributions and achievements will be taken into account in the formative evaluation of the indicated evaluation systems. In this sense:

--- The score obtained in the «test» test computes 50% of the final grade.

--- The score obtained in the continuous assessment tests carried out by the students throughout the course (group work, with the preparation and oral presentation of the research work and four class assignments) compute 50 % of the final grade.

In order to proceed to the calculation of the weighted average, it will be necessary to have obtained at least a 4.5 out of 10 in the “test” type part and have successfully passed (4.5 or more out of 10) the proposed continuous evaluation work.



Otherwise, the note that will be reflected in the minutes will be one of the following:

--- The score less than 5, out of 10, obtained in the «test» test.

--- The score of less than 5, out of 10, obtained from the weighted average of the works, if the test has been passed.

## SECOND CALL

The score of the exercises / work, of continuous evaluation, carried out in class that have been passed will be kept until the exam of the second call of the same academic course in which only the “test” will be carried out. For students which have not passed the practical part, exam will include questions on the practical part, exam will count 100% of the evaluation and students will need a minimum score of 5 in order to pass the subject.

## REFERENCES

### Basic

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