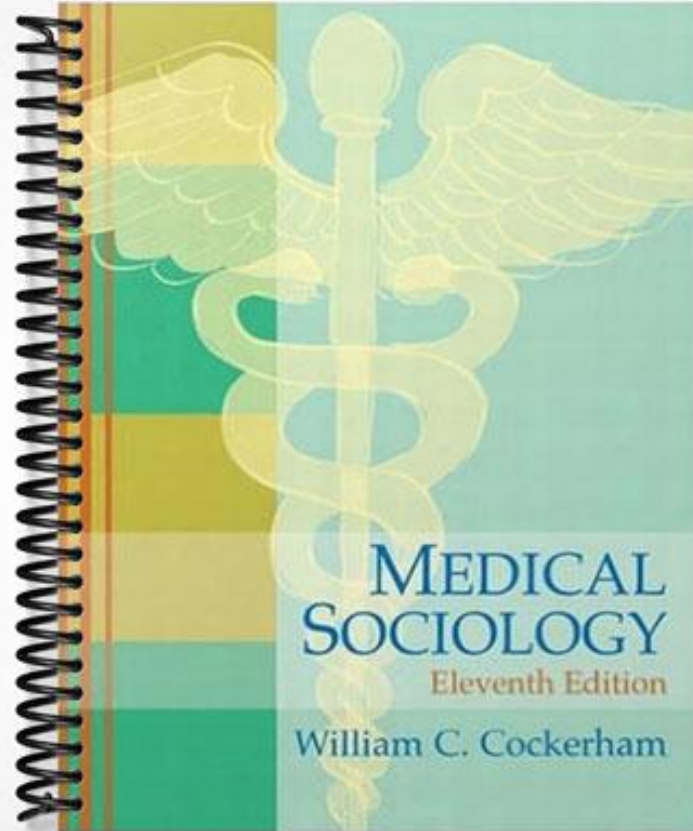


TEST BANK



**MEDICAL
SOCIOLOGY**

Eleventh Edition

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TEST ITEM FILE

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MEDICAL SOCIOLOGY, 11/e

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MEDICAL SOCIOLOGY TEST BANK

“Medical Sociology”
Chapter 1

Multiple Choice Questions

1. As an academic discipline, sociology is concerned with the _____.
- Social causes and consequences of human behavior.
 - Psychology of traumatic and daily events.
 - The underlying causes of global epidemics.
 - Joining hands with philosophy to create a mega-discipline.
 - None of the above.

Answer: A Page: 1

2. Which is NOT a major area of investigation in medical sociology?
- Social facets of health and disease.
 - Social behavior of health care personnel and their patients.
 - Social functions of health organizations and institutions.
 - The relationship of health care delivery systems to other systems.
 - All of the above answers are major areas of investigation in medical sociology.

Answer: E Page: 1

3. The scholar who initially provided a theoretical approach for medical sociology was:
- Durkheim.
 - Parsons.
 - Weber.
 - Mead.
 - Goffman.

Answer: B Page: 4

4. _____ includes a number of components which are biological, cultural, economic-related, and social.
- Health.
 - Socio-economic status.
 - Neighborhood.
 - Social Status.
 - None of the above.

Answer: A Page: 2

5. What makes medical sociology important?
- The fact that it is different and independent from psychology.
 - The belief that health is affected primarily by biology within the person.
 - The belief that social factors play in determining or influencing health.

- d. The fact that medicine is a powerful industry and medical sociology is powerful through its relationship with medicine.
- e. None of the above.

Answer: C

Page: 1

6. The work of what two scholars linked the poor health of the English working class to capitalism in a treatise published in 1845?
- a. Marx and Goffman.
 - b. Weber and Marx.
 - c. Marx and Engels.
 - d. Durkheim and Engels.
 - e. Durkheim and Marx.

Answer: C

Page: 3

7. What circumstances particularly affected the development of medical sociology in its early stages?
- a. Pressure to produce work that could be applied to medical practice.
 - b. Pressure to create theory by which to understand the world.
 - c. Pressure to produce work that could be applied to the formulation of health policy.
 - d. A and C
 - e. B and C

Answer: D

Page: 3

8. What important event occurred in 1951 that began the reorientation of American medical sociology in a theoretical direction?
- a. The Vietnam War.
 - b. The publication of *The Social System*.
 - c. The increase in chronic diseases.
 - d. The growth of universities.
 - e. The political swing towards a more conservative era.

Answer: B

Page: 4

9. Talcott Parsons's book *The Social System* contained Parsons's concept of the _____.
- a. Micro Theory.
 - b. Medicalization.
 - c. Patient Power.
 - d. Culture.
 - e. Sick Role.

Answer: E

Page: 4

10. In the case of the sick role, illness is _____, and its undesirable nature reinforces the motivation to be healthy.
- Deviance.
 - Normal.
 - Problematic.
 - Dangerous.
 - Usual.

Answer: A

Page: 4

11. In developing his concept of the sick role, Parsons linked his ideas to which two classical theorists?
- Marx and Goffman.
 - Weber and Marx.
 - Marx and Engels.
 - Durkheim and Weber.
 - Durkheim and Marx.

Answer: D

Page: 4

12. What is NOT a task of a sociologist in medicine?
- Analyze the social etiology or causes of health disorders
 - Study the differences in social attitudes as they relate to health
 - Understand the way in which the incidence and prevalence of a specific health disorder is related to social variables.
 - Develop theory which assists in understanding social issues related to health.
 - All of these are tasks of a sociologist in medicine.

Answer: D

Page: 5

13. Most sociologists of medicine are employed as:
- Biostatisticians.
 - Hospital workers.
 - Professors at universities.
 - Researchers in governmental agencies.
 - Independent contractors.

Answer: C

Page: 5

14. One of the earliest attempts in the Western world to formulate principles of health care, based upon rational thought and the rejection of supernatural phenomena, is found in the work of the Greek physician:
- Hippocrates.
 - Socrates.
 - House.
 - Aristotle.

e. Dioceses.

Answer: A

Page: 8

15. The Hippocratic Oath requires the physician to swear that he or she will:
- Help the sick.
 - Refrain from intentional wrongdoing or harm.
 - Keep confidential all matters pertaining to the doctor–patient relationship.
 - All of the above.
 - None of the above.

Answer: D

Page: 8

16. The medicine of social spaces is concerned with:
- Curing disease.
 - Preventing disease.
 - Understanding disease.
 - Cataloging disease.
 - All of the above.

Answer: B

Page: 9

17. Decline in deaths from infectious diseases in the second half of the nineteenth century was mainly due to improvements in:
- Diet.
 - Housing.
 - Public Sanitation.
 - Personal Hygiene.
 - All of the above.

Answer: E

Page: 10

18. Germ Theory is a perspective which asserts:
- Diseases are caused by a biological agent.
 - Medicine is the only true way to treat disease.
 - Illness can be caused by lifestyle choices.
 - Germs are conscious agents which intentionally harm their hosts.
 - None of the above.

Answer: A

Page: 11

19. Chronic diseases typically are _____ and _____.
- Short term and incurable.
 - Short term and curable.
 - Long term and incurable.
 - Long term and curable.

e. Devastating and contagious.

Answer: C

Page: 11

20. What is NOT an example of a chronic disease?

- a. Cancer
- b. Stroke
- c. Heart Disease
- d. Polio
- d. All are chronic diseases

Answer: E

Page: 11

21. What are health lifestyles?

- a. Smoking, drinking, and alcohol consumption.
- b. Social behaviors which can help or hurt one's health.
- c. They can be positive or negative.
- d. Are influenced by the environment and are dependent on individual behavior.
- e. All of the above.

Answer: E

Page: 12

22. Who are exposed to more violence in their daily lives and find themselves in situations where stress, inadequate diets and housing, and less opportunity for quality health care are common?

- a. The lower middle class.
- b. The poor.
- c. The upper class.
- d. The affluent.
- e. The upper middle class.

Answer: B

Page: 13

23. What is NOT an example of an infectious disease?

- a. Ebola.
- b. HIV.
- c. Cancer.
- d. Cholera.
- e. Avian Flu.

Answer: C

Page: 14

24. What is a significant factor in spreading infectious diseases?

- a. Poor health behaviors.
- b. Increased radiation through microwaves.
- c. Improper handling of hospital equipment.

- d. Modern transportation systems.
- e. Global warming and lack of environmentalism.

Answer: D

Page: 14

25. The CDC stands for:

- a. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.
- b. Catastrophic Designated Category.
- c. Cases of Degenerative Cancer.
- d. Agency for Conducting Disease Classification.
- e. All of the above.

Answer: A

Page: 15

26. One of the greatest threats worldwide, from infectious diseases, comes from:

- a. Ebola and the Avian Bird Flu.
- b. Sexually transmitted diseases.
- c. Diseases of lifestyle, such as smoking.
- d. Cancer and Heart Disease.
- e. All of the above.

Answer: B

Page: 17

27. What caused the prevalence of STDs to soar around the globe?

- a. The birth control pill that greatly reduced fears of unwanted pregnancy.
- b. An ideology of sexual liberation and permissiveness among young urban adults throughout the world.
- c. A new pattern of employment in developing nations.
- d. Availability of multiple sexual partners on an unprecedented scale.
- e. All of the above.

Answer: E

Page: 17

28. There are two categories of bioterrorism:

- a. Overt and covert.
- b. Latent and manifest.
- c. Balanced and skewed.
- d. International and domestic.
- e. Medical and behavioral.

Answer: A

Page: 17

29. In which study were syphilis patients intentionally not treated and allowed to die?

- a. Nazi Studies.
- b. Tuskegee.
- c. STD1976.

- d. Belmont.
- e. HIPAA.

Answer: B

Page: 19-20

30. Which is not a major bioethical issue?
- a. Embryonic stem cell use.
 - b. Abortion.
 - c. Euthanasia.
 - d. Use of adult stem cells.
 - e. Cloning.

Answer: D

Page: 20

True False Questions

1. Medical sociology focuses on the social causes and consequences of health and illness.

Answer: TRUE

Page: 1

2. What makes medical sociology important is the critical role social factors play in determining or influencing the health of individuals, groups, and the larger society.

Answer: TRUE

Page: 1

3. Medical sociology focuses on individual causes and consequences of health and illness.

Answer: FALSE

Page: 1

4. Hippocrates formulated the basic foundation for contemporary medical ethics.

Answer: TRUE

Page: 9

5. Medical sociology is a relatively new field in sociology.

Answer: TRUE

Page: 3

6. Talcott Parsons provided a theoretical approach for medical sociology in the 1950s that was important in the discipline's early development.

Answer: TRUE

Page: 4

7. Sociology in medicine emphasizes the development of theory.

Answer: FALSE

Page: 5

8. Unlike law, religion, politics, economics, and other social institutions, medicine was ignored by sociology's founders in the late nineteenth century because it did not appear to shape the structure and nature of society.

Answer: TRUE Page: 3

9. The tremendous growth of medical sociology would have been possible even without financial support for applied studies provided by the government.

Answer: FALSE Page: 3

10. The sick role presents an ideal representation of how people act when sick.

Answer: TRUE Page: 4

11. Parsons notes that physicians are invested by society with the function of social control.

Answer: TRUE Page: 4

12. Parsons was the first to demonstrate the controlling function of medicine in a large social system, and he did so without using a theoretical foundation.

Answer: FALSE Page: 4

13. The sociologist in medicine is one who collaborates directly with the physician and other health personnel in studying the social factors that are relevant to a particular health problem.

Answer: TRUE Page: 5

14. The sociology of medicine deals with such factors as the organization, role relationships, norms, values, and beliefs of medical practice as a form of human behavior.

Answer: TRUE Page: 5

15. There is a growing divergence between medical sociology and the general discipline of sociology.

Answer: FALSE Page: 6

16. The number of sex partners an individual has is the most important risk factor in exposure to an infectious disease.

Answer: TRUE Page: 17

17. A relatively old threat of infectious diseases is bioterrorism.

Answer: FALSE

Page: 17

18. An example of bioterrorism would be to send anthrax through the mail.

Answer: TRUE

Page: 18

19. Drug companies are typically non-profit agencies and do not benefit when academics publish articles about the effectiveness of their drugs.

Answer: FALSE

Page: 20

20. In vitro fertilization has ethical/bioethics implications.

Answer: TRUE

Page: 20

Essay Questions

1. What factors have been important in the development of medical sociology?
2. Explain the differences between sociology in medicine and sociology of medicine.
3. Has there been a re-emergence of infectious disease? Explain your answer?
4. What was the Tuskegee Study, and how was it a mishap for modern medicine?
5. Although there is no standard definition of health, there are many concepts. Provide your own definition of health. How does it relate to the World Health Organization's definition of health?

MEDICAL SOCIOLOGY TEST BANK

“Epidemiology”
Chapter 2