

# Global Health Minor Course Descriptions

## PREPARATION COURSES

### CIVIL & ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING

#### **58SL. Climate Change, Water Quality, and Ecosystem Functioning (5)**

Science related to climate change, water quality, and ecosystem health. Topics include carbon and nutrient cycling, hydrologic cycle, ecosystem structure and services, biodiversity, basic aquatic chemistry, and impacts of climate change on ecosystem functioning and water quality. Participation in series of science education projects to elementary or middle school audience.

### COMMUNITY HEALTH SCIENCES

#### **90. Aging Frontier: Public Health Perspective (4)**

Introduction to gerontology from public health perspective, emphasizing prevention of illness and promotion of healthy aging. Special attention to health and aging among women and racial/ethnic minorities.

### COMMUNITY HEALTH SCIENCES

#### **91. Peer Health Counselor Training (4)**

Analysis of student healthcare issues as related to campus healthcare delivery system and to healthcare consumer. Identification of health needs, determination of appropriate resources, delivery of preventative and self-care education, and delineation of peer health counselor's role.

### GENERAL EDUCATION CLUSTERS

#### **80A. Longevity Revolution: Biomedical, Social, and Policy Perspectives (6)**

Examination of ageing process from vantage points of multiple disciplines, including biology, psychology, sociology, ethics, and public policy. Study of biomedical and biological aging and psychological, social, and ethical implications of phenomena.

### GENERAL EDUCATION CLUSTERS

#### **80B. Longevity Revolution: Biomedical, Social, and Policy Perspectives (6)**

Examination of aging process from vantage points of multiple disciplines, including biology, psychology, sociology, ethics, and public policy. Study of biomedical and biological aging and psychological, social, and ethical implications of phenomena.

### GENERAL EDUCATION CLUSTERS

#### **80C. Longevity Revolution: Biomedical, Social, and Policy Perspectives – Special Topics (6)**

In-depth examination of gender and aging, cellular aging, cancer, and aging of brain.

### GLOBAL STUDIES

#### **1. Globalization: Markets (5)**

Exploration of world economy. Topics include trade, colonialism, Industrial Revolution, and everincreasing integration of local and national markets into truly global economy.

## HISTORY

### **3D. Themes in History of Medicine (5)**

Examination, through illustrated lectures and focused discussion of primary sources, of five important themes in development of modern medicine: nature of diagnosis, emergence of surgery, epidemics, conception and treatment of insanity, and use of medical technology.

## HONORS COLLEGIUM

### **1. Plague Culture (5)**

Study of episodes and metaphors of plague in Western culture from ancients into age of AIDS. Topics include scripture, ancient tragedy, Black Death, realist novel, high aesthetic metaphors of plague, Nazi propaganda, existential and absurdist thought, postwar cinema, contemporary American theater, and modern science and **medicine**.

## HONORS COLLEGIUM

### **14. Interaction of Science and Society (5)**

Examination of interaction of science and society and effects of this interaction on history, development of societies, evolution of revolutionary ideas as modeled in Galileo, Darwin, and others, and selected contemporary issues such as genetic engineering and war against infectious diseases.

## HONORS COLLEGIUM

### **26. Representing Medicine: Art, Literature, and Film (5)**

Exploration of interdisciplinary dimensions of medical representation, with emphasis on crosscultural 20th-century portrayals of profession, including representations of doctor/patient relations, healthcare sites and circumstances, aging, alternative treatments, and mental health. Offered in summer only.

## INTERNATIONAL & AREA STUDIES

### **1. Introduction to International and Area Studies (5)**

Introduction to international and area studies from interdisciplinary framework, covering themes related to international politics and markets, as well as international societies and cultures, to illuminate and clarify profoundly international character of world we live in and to introduce set of contemporary issues and challenges that cross borders and affect every region of world.

## MOLECULAR, CELL, AND DEVELOPMENTAL BIOLOGY

### **60. Biomedical Ethics (5)**

Examination of importance of ethics in research and exploration of how and why bioethics is relevant to reproductive screening, policy formation, public regulation, and law. Provides foundation in traditional ethics, consideration of subcategories of bioethics, neuroethics, and eugenics, and how to apply ethics to contemporary issues in research and technology.

## MOLECULAR, CELL, AND DEVELOPMENTAL BIOLOGY

### **70. Genetic Engineering and Society (5)**

Designed for nonmajors. Not open to students with credit for Honors Collegium 70A or Life Sciences 3 or 4. Basic principles of genetic engineering. Overview of genetic engineering concepts and specific applications of genetic engineering to medicine, agriculture, law, and society. Emphasis on genetic engineering history and foundations to generate discussion of its use in society.

## NURSING

### **50. Fundamentals of Epidemiology (4)**

Lecture, three hours; laboratory, three hours. Epidemiology focuses on distribution and determinants of health related states or events in specified populations. Fundamentally, epidemiology seeks to control health problems in communities and institutions.

## STATISTICS

### **13. Introduction to Statistical Methods for Life and Health Sciences (5)**

Presentation and interpretation of data, descriptive statistics, introduction to correlation and regression and to basic statistical inference (estimation, testing of means and proportions, ANOVA) using both bootstrap methods and parametric models.

## WORLD ARTS AND CULTURES

### **33. Indigenous Worldviews. (5)**

Lecture, three hours; discussion, one hour. Introduction to study of indigenous worldviews as they are expressed through art, mythology, ritual, health practice, languages, and ecology. With examples spanning globe, consideration of issues of colonialism, tradition, religious change, and legal and social implications of epistemological differences between people. Examination of critical perspectives on social development, historical progress, and intellectual assimilation.

## UPPER DIVISION MINOR REQUIREMENTS

### *Core Course*

## INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

### **140. Global Health and Development. (4)**

Lecture, three hours; discussion, one hour (when scheduled). Interdisciplinary examination of key issues in area of global health, with focus on developing world. Provides basis for understanding current debates that frame global health problems and actions in and across nations with strikingly different political-economic contexts. Discussion of how local and international communities attempt to address challenges of global health problems and how interventions play out through range of policy and programmatic approaches.

## *Art*

### WORLD ARTS AND CULTURES

#### **144. Make Art/Stop AIDS (5)**

Can arts save lives? That is central question posed here in relation to global AIDS epidemic. Working in close connection with public health and epidemiology, exploration of arts as powerfully effective tool in AIDS prevention and treatment efforts. Review of literature of AIDS cultural analysis that emerged in late 1980s in U.S. and application of that literature to international hot spots such as India, China, South Africa, and Brazil. Collaborative theory-in-action projects.

### WORLD ARTS AND CULTURES

#### **C158. Theorizing Arts Activism (4)**

Historicizing and theorizing of arts activism to provide context for concerted analysis, creation, and protest. Readings include theoretical texts and current performance histories. Consideration of one particular activist project, with focus on ongoing activism sponsored by UCLA Art and Global Health Center. Arts activist projects organized by seminar members supported and encouraged.

### WORLD ARTS AND CULTURES

#### **C159. Art and Global Health (4)**

Exploration of interface of arts- and health-based methodologies in pursuit of improved health outcomes, using examples from international projects created and supported by UCLA Art and Global Health Center. Readings include texts by artists and arts scholars and articles from public health and medical literature. Seminar members propose their own arts-based health promotion interventions.

### WORLD ARTS AND CULTURES

#### **160. Performing Sexual Health: UCLA Sex Squad (4)**

Exploration of activist sexual health education theater as it has been used both locally and globally. Examination specifically of how humor, personal narrative, and nonjudgmental pro-sex approaches have been utilized to open empowering and educational dialogues about sexual health by and for diverse range of communities. Intensive training on sex, sexuality, HIV/AIDS, and powerful history of artists' interventions open urgent dialogues on these taboo topics.

## *Biological Sciences*

### PSYCHOLOGY

#### **179B. Biomedical and Psychosocial Aspects of AIDS/HIV (4)**

Requisite: course 150 or 179A or Health Policy and Management 100. Basics of epidemiology of AIDS, routes of transmission, clinical characteristics of AIDS, neurological and psychological aspects of coping with HIV infection and AIDS. Presentation of biologic, behavioral, and therapeutic interventions.

## *Community Health*

## COMMUNITY HEALTH SCIENCES

### **100. Introduction to Community Health Sciences (4)**

Introductory course to provide non-Community Health Sciences M.P.H. students and qualified undergraduate students with broad and comprehensive overview of concepts, empirical research, and public health practice in community health sciences, with emphasis on social context and determinants of population health and principles of planning interventions to protect and improve public health. Ways to define and measure health and illness, social construction of illness, social and behavioral determinants of health, and health disparities, including socioeconomic status, race/ethnicity, gender, and age. Social and behavioral theories of health-related behavior change, health promotion strategies and methods, and public policy. Case studies of evidence-based health promotion programs provided.

## COMMUNITY HEALTH SCIENCES

### **161. Intergroup Dialogue: Training Practicum (4)**

Enforced requisite: course 160. Application and further development of content and skills learned in course 160. Co-facilitation of weekly dialogues with students on specific identity theme and further development of knowledge and techniques in areas of group dynamics, conflict intervention, communication and community, and mental health effects of structural inequality as they relate to discussions of social justice and multicultural issues. Readings in these areas and discussions of ongoing dialogue dynamics. May be repeated once for credit.

## COMMUNITY HEALTH SCIENCES

### **CM170. Improving Worker Health: Social Movements, Policy Debates, and Public Health (4)**

Examination of intersection between work, health, and environment, analysis of social causes of health disparities, investigation of historical trends and social movements, interpretation of current policy debates, and development of innovative interventions. (Same as Labor and Workplace Studies M170)

## COMMUNITY HEALTH SCIENCES

### **187A. Introduction to Interventions for At-Risk Populations (4)**

Course 187A is requisite to 187B. Health and social needs/services from primarily public health perspective, drawing on related academic/professional disciplines. Community-based service learning strategy used to enhance knowledge of concepts covered. As part of service portion, students trained as caseworkers and committee members.

## COMMUNITY HEALTH SCIENCES

### **187B. Introduction to Interventions for At-Risk Populations (4)**

Requisite: course 187A. Health and social needs/services from primarily public health perspective, drawing on related academic/professional disciplines. Community-based service learning strategy used to enhance knowledge of concepts covered. As part of service portion, students trained as caseworkers and committee members.

## COMMUNITY HEALTH SCIENCES

### **195. Community or Corporate Internships in Community Health Sciences (4)**

Limited to juniors/seniors. Internship in supervised setting in community agency or business. Further supervision provided by public health organization for which students do internship. Students meet on regular basis with instructor and provide periodic reports of their experience. May be repeated for credit. Individual contract with supervising placement sponsor required.

## HEALTH POLICY AND MANAGEMENT

**140. Foundations of Maternal and Child Health (4)**

Introduction to field of maternal and child health, with focus on major issues affecting health and well-being of children and families over life course. Emphasis on health, prevention, and supportive programs at different stages of child's life; application of life course health development framework to understand health disparities and implications for policy and practice.

## MEDICINE

**M160A. Health Outreach and Education for At-Risk Populations (4)**

First in series of courses to explore prevention of disease in at-risk populations, clinical services and referrals for disadvantaged, and effects of low socioeconomic status on academic achievement, career, and family. Lectures by faculty and practitioners, with field visits. (Same as Public Health 160A)

## MEDICINE

**M160B. Health Outreach and Education for At-Risk Populations (4)**

Requisite: course 160A. Second in series of courses to explore prevention of disease in at-risk populations, clinical services and referrals for disadvantaged, and effects of low socioeconomic status on academic achievement, career, and family. Lectures by faculty and practitioners, discussion groups, and field activities including health education. (Same as Public Health 160B)

## NURSING

**152W. Human Development/Health Promotion in Culturally Diverse Populations (5)**

Enforced requisite: English Composition 3 or 3H or English as a Second Language 36. Limited to nursing students. Introduction to primary prevention strategies as they pertain to health and wellness across lifespan, using population-based approach to nursing care of diverse populations. Priorities in nutrition and reproductive health, including issues related to contraception and parenting; well-child care, school-age health, and chronic illness prevention strategies for young- and middle-aged adults; elderly who live independently in communities or within institutions. Analysis of influence of overarching political, societal, and governmental systems within U.S. Satisfies Writing II requirement.

## PSYCHIATRY &amp; BIOBEHAVIORAL SCIENCES

**175. Mindfulness Practice and Theory (4)**

Designed for beginners; prior experience with meditation not required. Introduction to mindfulness, including basic mindfulness meditation practices, both sitting and moving, ways to deepen positive emotions like gratitude, kindness, and joy, and methods for integrating more awareness and creativity into ordinary activities. Examination of varying meditative traditions as well as emerging science on beneficial effects of mindfulness practice for mental and physical health. Beneficial effects include reduced stress, improved attention, reduced emotional reactivity, and greater mind-body awareness. Learning and development of practical skills of relational mindfulness in interactions with others. Offered in summer only.

## PSYCHOLOGY

**150. Introduction to Health Psychology (4)**

Requisite: course 10. Not open for credit to students with credit for former course 137D. Areas of health, illness, treatment, and delivery of treatment that can be elucidated by understanding of psychological concepts and research, psychological perspective on these problems, and how psychological perspective might be enlarged and extended in medical area.

## ENVIRONMENT

### **166. Leadership in Water Management (4)**

Examination of water quality and water supply issues, including interactions between scientific, technological, management, and policy issues. Invited experts, scholars, and practitioners discuss relevant issues such as pollution, climate change, and water infrastructure. Emphasis on solutions involving integrated water supply and wastewater systems. Leadership development through writing instruction and negotiations and media training.

## ENVIRONMENT

### **M167. Environmental Justice through Multiple Lenses (4)**

Examination of intersection between race, economic class, and environment in the U.S., with focus on issues related to social justice. Because environmental inequality is highly complex phenomenon, multidisciplinary and multipopulation approach taken, using alternative ways of understanding, interpreting, and taking action. (Same as Urban Planning M167)

## ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SCIENCES

### **100. Introduction to Environmental Health (4)**

Introduction to environmental health, including coverage of sanitary principles and chronic and acute health effects of environmental contaminants.

## ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SCIENCES

### **C185A. Foundations of Environmental Health Sciences (6)**

Multidisciplinary aspects of environmental health sciences in context of public health for environmental health majors.

## ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SCIENCES

### **C185B. Foundations of Environmental Health Sciences (6)**

Multidisciplinary aspects of environmental health sciences in context of public health for environmental health majors.

## *Genetics*

## HONORS COLLEGIUM

### **141. Biology and Medicine in Postgenomic Era (5)**

Requisite: Life Sciences 3. Discussion of human genomic project, comparative and environmental genomics, structural and functional genomics, transcriptomics, proteomics, pharmacogenomics, and metabolomics.

## SOCIETY AND GENETICS

### **162. Biotechnologies, Law, and Body (4)**

Notions of bodily integrity, privacy, right to life, and to choose to die have created perception that our bodies are protected by law, that somehow we possess ownership and control over our bodies, encompassing not only our physical being but intangible information contained within our materialized forms. Question of whether these rights to our own bodies exist and are secured by common and Constitutional law, in light of recent developments in biotechnology. Introduction to political and legal discourse of rights. Historical perspective of how law and policy have treated our bodies. Legal and policy issues emerging from new biotechnological developments. Examination of reproductive issues, including abortion, assisted reproduction, disputes regarding disposition of embryos, preimplantation genetic testing, cloning, and genetic enhancements.

## SOCIETY AND GENETICS

### **163. Science and Popular Movements: Controversy, Conflict, and Collaboration (4)**

Historical and philosophical analysis of myth of separation of science and people. Controversies in genetics and biotechnology, medical research, and environmentalism show examples of popular science where scientists and nonscientists interact in surprising ways: when nonscientists challenge scientists' authority and knowledge, where scientists act like social movement, and where scientists and regular people work together, sometimes cooperatively and sometimes competitively, to generate knowledge. Consideration of some implications and contradictions for politics and information production that emerge from popular science.

## *Globalization & Development*

## COMMUNITY HEALTH SCIENCES

### **132. Health, Disease, and Health Services in Latin America (4)**

Introduction to health, disease, and health services in Latin America, with emphasis on epidemiology, health administration, medical anthropology, and nutrition.

## INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

### **100A. Introduction to Development Studies: Economic Development and Culture Change (4).**

Broad historical and theoretical introduction to liberal and Marxist traditions in development studies, with focus on state, market, culture, ideology, and politics of professional knowledge. Balance of general trends and positions with selected case studies in developing nations.

## NURSING

### **C155. Global Health Elective: Globalization, Social Justice, and Human Rights (3)**

Exploration of theories, issues, debates, and pedagogy associated with globalization, social justice, and human rights and how these perspectives influence human health and well-being. Provides students with unique opportunity to explore these topics within classroom, via Internet and other technologies, and in other classrooms located around globe. Students, through collaborative projects with peers around world, reflect on how globalization shapes and transforms local communities and national cultures.

## *Health Humanities & Communication*

## ENGLISH COMPOSITION

### **131C. Specialized Writing: Medicine and Public Health (4)**

Advanced writing course designed to help students develop stylistic, formal, and argumentative sophistication in various rhetorical contexts, including different sections that emphasize rhetorical values of major professions and research areas. May be taken independently for credit.

## HISTORY

### **179A. History of Medicine: Historic Roots of Healing Arts (4)**

Introduction to traditions, practices, goals, and myths of Western healing professions from time of ancient Greeks to Renaissance. Topics range from Hippocrates, Galen, and scholars at Alexandria to healing at Epidaurus and Salerno, contributions of medieval Muslim and Jewish doctors, rise of healing professions, medical faculties, nursing orders, and hospitals.

## HISTORY

### **179B. History of Medicine: Foundations of Modern Medicine (4)**

Cultural, scientific, and social context that shaped modern medicine from Renaissance to Romantic era. Topics include establishment of anatomy, physiology, and modern clinical medicine, mapping of human body, medical approach to mental illness, rise of anatomo-clinical method at Paris School.

## *Policy*

## CIVIC ENGAGEMENT

### **175SL. Addressing Social Determinants in Racial/Ethnic Minority Communities to Reduce and Prevent Health Disparities (4)**

Examination of how addressing social determinants in racial/ethnic minority communities can reduce or eliminate physical and mental health disparities. Currently in racial and ethnic minority communities, health status of individuals can be function of built environment, exposure to pollution and toxins, scarcity of supermarkets or stores with fresh produce and nutritional food, noise levels, and variety of other stressors and unhealthy conditions. Health interventions are often focused on individual-level change or increases in access to healthcare with little in way of changing risk environments. Designed to identify and provide opportunities to understand how to address social determinants related to negative health outcomes in racial/ethnic minority neighborhoods and communities and to experience how to use social determinants literature in service of collaborative activities with community organizations.

## ECONOMICS

### **130. Public Economics (4)**

Role of government in market economy. Alternative justifications for government intervention. Principles and effects of spending programs (especially social insurance and health), taxation, deficit financing, and federal credit programs. Taxation in open economy. Properties of public choice mechanisms.

## ECONOMICS

### **131. Economics of Health and Healthcare (4)**

Economics analysis of health and healthcare. Presentation of several detailed economic models, including models of addiction, demand for healthcare, demand for insurance, nonprofit behavior, and other models. Evaluation of quantitative information from course readings and development of better understanding of econometric concepts and results.

## GERONTOLOGY

### **M108. Biomedical, Social, and Policy Frontiers in Human Aging (5)**

Course of human aging charted in ways that are based on variety of recent research frontiers. Use of conceptual frameworks to increase relevance of aging to students' lives and enhance their critical thinking. Biopsychosocial approach that is based on recognition that aging is inherently interdisciplinary phenomenon, and life course perspective that is distinguished by analytical framework it provides for understanding interplay between human lives and changing social

structures, and allows students to understand how events, successes, and losses at one stage of life can have important effects later in life. Focus on individuals as they age within one particular sociohistorical context. (Same as Social Welfare M108)

#### HEALTH POLICY AND MANAGEMENT

##### **100. Health Services Organization (4)**

Structure and function of American healthcare system; issues and forces shaping its future.

#### HONORS COLLEGIUM

##### **105. Racial and Ethnic Disparities in Healthcare (5)**

Examination of ways in which race and ethnicity impact delivery of healthcare in U.S. and discussion of policies and proposals to address disparities in healthcare and diversity in healthcare professionals.

#### PUBLIC POLICY

##### **C101. Drug Abuse Control Policy (4)**

Introduction to drug abuse as social problem and to drug abuse control as policy issue, with examination of both necessity and difficulty of making and executing wise policies around psychoactive substances.

#### SOCIOLOGY

##### **M164. Politics of Reproduction (4)**

Title refers to intersection between politics and life cycle. Topics include social construction of gender and population, reproductive issues, politicization of mothers, motherhood, and mothering, surrogacy, and new reproductive technologies. (Same as Gender Studies 164)

### *Society & Cultural Health*

#### AMERICAN INDIAN STUDIES

##### **C121. Working in Tribal Communities: Preparing for Fieldwork (4)**

Lecture, four hours. Through readings, discussion, Native guest lecturers, and project participation, introduction to rules of conduct and skills necessary to successfully work or carry out community service projects for Native American communities and organizations.

#### AMERICAN INDIAN STUDIES

##### **C168. Healthcare for American Indians**

Identification of traditional health beliefs, health practices, and healthcare systems of American Indian tribes to understand role of U.S. government in healthcare services for Indian people. Description of health problems that have affected American Indian people and definition of contemporary health issues and measures taken to raise health status of American Indian people. (Same as Health Policy M168)

#### AMERICAN SIGN LANGUAGE

##### **M115. Enforcing Normalcy: Deaf and Disability Studies (4)**

Exploration of historical, medical, social, political, philosophical, and cultural influences that have constructed categories of normalcy, disability, and deafness. Building on writing of Michel Foucault and critical work in field of disability studies, inquiry into institutions that have enforced standards of normalcy

throughout 19th and 20th centuries to present. Primary attention to rise of medical authority in West, history of eugenics, and contemporary bioethics issues confronting disability and deaf communities.

#### ASIAN AMERICAN STUDIES

##### **M129. Health Issues for Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders: Myth or Model? (4)**

Lecture, three hours; fieldwork, one hour. Introductory overview of mental and physical health issues of Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders; identification of gaps in health status indicators and barriers to both care delivery and research for these populations. (Same as Community Health Sciences M140)

#### ASIAN AMERICAN STUDIES

##### **140SL. Power to People: Asian American and Pacific Islander Community-Based Learning (4)**

Service-learning course to engage and critically examine community organizing and community based organizations (CBOs) in Asian American and Pacific Islander communities related to issues such as arts and culture, community health, and applied research.

#### CHICANA & CHICANO STUDIES

##### **CM106: Health in Chicano/Latino Population (4)**

Examination of Chicano/Latino health status through life expectancy, causes of death, reportable diseases, services utilization, provider supply, and risk behaviors within demographic/immigration changes. Binational review of health effects in U.S. and Mexico. (Same as Public Health M106)

#### DISABILITY STUDIES

##### **101W. Perspectives on Disability Studies (5)**

Not open for credit to students with credit for course 101. Creation of critical framework for understanding concept of disability from sampling of disciplinary perspectives. Organized around productive and central tension in disability studies – between disability as lived subjective experience that is both individual and communal, and disability as objective, medical, legal, and sometimes stigmatized category. Students encouraged to make connections between units and to create their own perspectives on disability in field that defines itself by how it changes.

#### DISABILITY STUDIES

##### **M121. Topics in Gender and Disabilities (4)**

Ways in which issues of disability are affected by gender, with particular attention to various roles, positions, and concerns of women with disabilities. Approach is intersectional, exploring how social categories of class, race, ethnicity, religion, age, sexuality, nationality, and citizenship affect and are affected by gender and disability. Topics may include law (civil rights, nondiscrimination), representation (arts, literature), education, public policy, health. May be repeated for credit with topic and instructor change. (Same as Gender Studies 121)

#### GENDER STUDIES

##### **104. Bodies (4)**

Exploration of scholarly theories and histories of body, with focus on topics such as sex identities, sexuality, gendered violence, and reproductive politics. How has science, medicine, and culture sought to distinguish male from female in different historical periods and locations? How have meanings of terms sex and gender varied across time and place? How has gendered body been represented in different visual cultures? How have embodied identities been produced in different historical and geographic contexts? What is relationship between embodiment and desire?

## GENDER STUDIES

### **105. Topics in Women and Medicine (4)**

Examination of medical conditions of women in context of issues that impact women's health, healthcare, and healthcare providers. Discussion of basic health concepts and self-care; consideration of a women's health speciality and ways to deliver healthcare to women. Exploration of roles and lifestyles of female physicians.

## GENDER STUDIES

### **125. Perspectives on Women's Health (4)**

Examination in depth of various ways women provide healthcare in both paid and unpaid capacities and of political, economic, and social factors affecting women as recipients of healthcare.

## GENDER STUDIES

### **CM143. Women Healers, Ritual and Transformation (4)**

Examination of role of women healers, historically and within contemporary culture-specific contexts. Exploration of psychological functions served by rites of passage and healing rituals and of role of arts in healing troubled communities. (Same as World Arts and Cultures CM140)

## HONORS COLLEGIUM

### **124. Midwives, Mothers, and Medicine: Perspectives on History of Childbirth (4)**

Using examples from history and anthropology, examination of variety of practices associated with childbirth over time and across cultures, addressing such themes as shifting relations among birthing women, midwives, and medical men and cultural meanings of birth.

## PSYCHOLOGY

### **129C. Culture and Mental Health (4)**

Introduction to study of culture and human behavior in general, and culture and mental health in particular. Emphasis on cultural groups that comprise major U.S. ethnic groups (i.e., African Americans, Latinos/Chicanos, Asian Americans, and American Indians).

## PSYCHOLOGY

### **M163. Death, Suicide, and Trauma (4)**

Sociological analysis of incidence of violent death. Suicide is eighth leading cause of death in U.S. and third leading cause for young people aged 15 to 24. Both kinds of violent deaths are often dismissed as extreme psychopathology, reflecting individual mental health issues. Sociologists argue that suicide and homicide are social facts. Suicide and homicide do not occur randomly in society, but are stratified according to social factors such as age, gender, race, sexual orientation, and class. Analysis of strength of this sociological argument and evaluation of explanatory potential of different theories do make sense of violent death, paying particular attention to forensic and medicolegal system to determine suicide and solve homicides. Review of historic and contemporary studies to examine how research and conceptualizations of suicide and homicide have changed, as well as social responses to these phenomena. (Same as Sociology M138)

## SOCIOLOGY

### **143. Human Health and Society (4)**

Exploration of long-run historical trends in relationship between human health and social organization, drawing on historical, anthropological, demographic, and sociological concepts, theories, and data.

## SOCIOLOGY

### **170. Medical Sociology (4)**

Provides majors in Sociology and other social sciences, as well as students preparing for health sciences careers, with understanding of health-seeking behavior and interpersonal and organizational relations that are involved in receipt and delivery of health services.

## *Statistics & Modeling*

### BIOMATHEMATICS

#### **170A. Introductory Biomathematics for Medical Investigators (4)**

Lecture, three hours; discussion, one hour. Intensive elementary statistics course emphasizing design and applications to observational studies and experiments/clinical trials. Statistical topics include study design, descriptive statistics, elementary probability and distributions, confidence intervals and hypothesis testing, sample size and power, linear regression and correlation, analysis of variance, nonparametric statistics. Applications to biomedical literature and design of clinical trials

### BIOSTATISTICS

#### **100A. Introduction to Biostatistics (4)**

Students who have completed courses in statistics may enroll only with consent of instructor. Not open for credit to students with credit for course 110A. Introduction to methods and concepts of statistical analysis. Sampling situations, with special attention to those occurring in biological sciences. Topics include distributions, tests of hypotheses, estimation, types of error, significance and confidence levels, sample size.

### BIOSTATISTICS

#### **100B. Introduction to Biostatistics (4)**

Not open for credit to students with credit for course 110B. Introduction to analysis of variance, linear regression, and correlation analysis.

### BIOSTATISTICS

#### **110A. Basic Biostatistics (4)**

Not open for credit to students with credit for course 100A. Basic concepts of statistical analysis applied to biological sciences. Topics include random variables, sampling distributions, parameter estimates, statistical inference.

### BIOSTATISTICS

#### **110B. Basic Biostatistics (4)**

Not open for credit to students with credit for course 100B. Topics include elementary analysis of variance, simple linear regression; topics related to analysis of variance and experimental designs.

### ECONOMICS

#### **140. Inequality: Mathematical and Econometric Approach (4)**

In past decade economists have learned remarkable amount about how society works. Increased understanding through application of distinctively economic methods of research – explicit mathematical models and eclectic statistical techniques – to topics like healthcare, crime, education, and immigration, leading to

increased understanding of inequality, how to measure it, how inequality has increased in U.S., how America differs from other rich countries, and what causes inequality. Study of this work, with focus on two important influences on inequality – education and health.

## SOCIOLOGY

### **116. Social Demography (4)**

Studies of past, present, and future trends in population growth. Sociological theories of causes and consequences of population growth and redistribution. Emphasis on correlates of fertility, mortality, and migration.

## STATISTICS

### **130. Getting Up to Speed with SPSS, Stata, SAS, and R (4)**

Study of four commonly employed solutions – SPSS (Statistical Package for Social Sciences), Stata, SAS (Statistical Analysis System), and R – for data analytic and statistical issues in health sciences, engineering, economics, and government. Emphasis on applied problem solving, measurement issues in data analysis, use of computer for analysis of large-scale data.