

Case Study

314 Part 5 Social and Cultural Issues in Health Care

Case Study

H. G. is a 37-year-old monolingual Spanish-speaking woman from Mexico with diabetes. She works as a migrant farm worker in the Central Valley of California. She comes every harvesting season to help with the crops. Her blood sugar is never very well controlled. She has neither health insurance nor a primary care physician in the US. However, she can get her medications in Mexico. She presented to the emergency room at the university hospital with a foot ulcer that refused to heal and changes in her mental status. Blood tests indicated a likely infection and kidney failure.

This patient's situation presented some challenges. H. G. is an undocumented worker who does not speak English and does not live in the US full-time. Besides treatment of her infection and the foot ulcer, she needed immediate and long-term dialysis. Important policy decisions determine the type of care she can receive in the US, because of her undocumented status. A culturally assessed treatment plan needed to account for care she could receive in the US as well as the care she might receive when she returned to Mexico. Due to the elevated BUN and Creatinine, the kidney failure was deemed life-threatening. She received emergency dialysis in the ER. A social worker met with her to try and determine potential healthcare resources for her.

Tips for the Step

Know the major components of the social determinants of health (SDH) and their role in shaping individual health status. Understand the influence for socioeconomic status, race, gender, and ethnicity contributing to disparities in health outcomes. Know the difference between individual bias, implicit bias, and institutional bias. Be familiar with the social and ethnic disparities in mental health outcomes. Be able to appreciate that health policy is constantly changing in response to the existing political climate. Be alert for clinical vignettes in which the CLAS standard applies (e.g., a patient who can only speak a few words and phrases in English).

Tips for the Step

USMLE-Type Questions

Chapter 1: Brain, Mind, and Behavior

1. A 12-year-old boy on a bicycle is hit by a car and thrown onto concrete. He sustains significant head injuries. One of the parts of his brain which is most damaged is the corpus callosum. Which of the following best describes the function of the corpus callosum?

- (A) Controls behavioral response to emotions such as fear
(B) Connects the right and left hemispheres, allowing integration
(C) Controls homeostasis in the nervous system
(D) Holds long-term memory
(E) Controls executive functions

2. A 48-year-old woman has recently left a long-term abusive relationship. She has developed hypertension, hyperglycemia, and hypercholesterolemia. Which of the following is the best term to describe the result of her accumulated stressors on her ability to maintain homeostasis?

- (A) Posttraumatic stress disorder
(B) Neuroplasticity
(C) Allostatic load
(D) Temperament
(E) Hyperactivity

3. Two healthy, full-term newborns of the same age and weight, and without birth trauma, are noted to behave very differently to changes in light or sounds in the nursery. One startles, and quickly soothes after sucking his thumb. The other tremors and is obviously physiologically distressed for several minutes. Which of the following is the best term for this behavioral difference in the way that nervous system perceive and respond to stimulation?

- (A) Allostatic load
(B) Acute stress reaction
(C) Neuroplasticity
(D) Homeostasis
(E) Temperament

Suggested Readings

Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality. (2010). 2010. 2010. *National Healthcare Quality and Disparities Report*. Retrieved from <https://www.ahrq.gov/research/findings/national-rankings/2010/index.html>
Congress mandates the creation of this annual report as a mechanism for comprehensively reviewing the quality of healthcare received by the general U.S. population. Trends in access to care, affordability of care, care coordination, treatment effectiveness and patient safety are a few of the major issues that are annually tracked in this report. The report also intentionally monitors disparities in care experienced by different racial and socioeconomic groups.

Implicit Association Testing. Retrieved from <https://implicit.harvard.edu/implicit/tutorials.html>
Online testing that measures attitudes and beliefs that people may be unwilling or unable to report.

Paul-Emlie, K., Smith, A., K., Lu, B., & Fernandez, A. (2016). Dealing with a rural patient. *New England Journal of Medicine*, 374, 708-711. doi:10.1056/NEJp1604939 <https://doi.org/10.1056/NEJp1604939>
All physicians will at some point encounter racial patients; this article provides practical tips about how to handle that situation when it occurs.

Smalley, B. D., Smith, A. Y., & Nelson, A. R. (Eds.). (2010). *Unequal treatment: Confronting racial and ethnic disparities in health care*. Washington, DC: National Academy Press.

This book is a groundbreaking study of the influence of race and ethnicity on medical treatment with a focus on the social determinants of health. The book is a groundbreaking study of the influence of race and ethnicity on medical treatment with a focus on the social determinants of health. The book is a groundbreaking study of the influence of race and ethnicity on medical treatment with a focus on the social determinants of health.

US Department of Health and Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration Office of Minority Affairs. (2017). *Health Equity Report 2017*. Retrieved from <https://www.hhs.gov/health-equity-report-2017/index.html>

This report provides comprehensive analysis of how HHS programs charged with reducing health disparities and promoting health equity are performing. It contains detailed information and analysis for a number of HHS's vital programs areas, such as maternal and child health, primary health care access and quality, mental and behavioral health, chronic disease prevention and health care systems. The government's mission is monitoring and providing transparency data is fundamentally essential to understanding the persistent and emerging patterns of health disparities.

Suggested Readings

Figure

304 Part 5 Social and Cultural Issues in Health Care

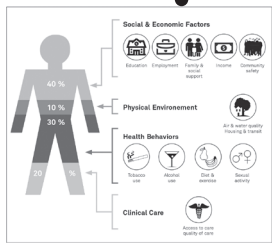


Figure 23.2

Socioeconomic Factors and Health Behavior

are the predominant determinants of a patient's health status. Based on the University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute, County Health Rankings Key Findings 2016, <https://www.uwpophealthinstitute.org/insight/2016-county-health-rankings-key-findings-report/>

US Department of Health and Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration Office of Minority Affairs. (2017). *Health Equity Report 2017*. Retrieved from <https://www.hhs.gov/health-equity-report-2017/index.html>

This report provides comprehensive analysis of how HHS programs charged with reducing health disparities and promoting health equity are performing. It contains detailed information and analysis for a number of HHS's vital programs areas, such as maternal and child health, primary health care access and quality, mental and behavioral health, chronic disease prevention and health care systems. The government's mission is monitoring and providing transparency data is fundamentally essential to understanding the persistent and emerging patterns of health disparities.

US Department of Health and Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration Office of Minority Affairs. (2017). *Health Equity Report 2017*. Retrieved from <https://www.hhs.gov/health-equity-report-2017/index.html>

This report provides comprehensive analysis of how HHS programs charged with reducing health disparities and promoting health equity are performing. It contains detailed information and analysis for a number of HHS's vital programs areas, such as maternal and child health, primary health care access and quality, mental and behavioral health, chronic disease prevention and health care systems. The government's mission is monitoring and providing transparency data is fundamentally essential to understanding the persistent and emerging patterns of health disparities.

US Department of Health and Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration Office of Minority Affairs. (2017). *Health Equity Report 2017*. Retrieved from <https://www.hhs.gov/health-equity-report-2017/index.html>

This report provides comprehensive analysis of how HHS programs charged with reducing health disparities and promoting health equity are performing. It contains detailed information and analysis for a number of HHS's vital programs areas, such as maternal and child health, primary health care access and quality, mental and behavioral health, chronic disease prevention and health care systems. The government's mission is monitoring and providing transparency data is fundamentally essential to understanding the persistent and emerging patterns of health disparities.

US Department of Health and Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration Office of Minority Affairs. (2017). *Health Equity Report 2017*. Retrieved from <https://www.hhs.gov/health-equity-report-2017/index.html>

This report provides comprehensive analysis of how HHS programs charged with reducing health disparities and promoting health equity are performing. It contains detailed information and analysis for a number of HHS's vital programs areas, such as maternal and child health, primary health care access and quality, mental and behavioral health, chronic disease prevention and health care systems. The government's mission is monitoring and providing transparency data is fundamentally essential to understanding the persistent and emerging patterns of health disparities.

US Department of Health and Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration Office of Minority Affairs. (2017). *Health Equity Report 2017*. Retrieved from <https://www.hhs.gov/health-equity-report-2017/index.html>

This report provides comprehensive analysis of how HHS programs charged with reducing health disparities and promoting health equity are performing. It contains detailed information and analysis for a number of HHS's vital programs areas, such as maternal and child health, primary health care access and quality, mental and behavioral health, chronic disease prevention and health care systems. The government's mission is monitoring and providing transparency data is fundamentally essential to understanding the persistent and emerging patterns of health disparities.

US Department of Health and Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration Office of Minority Affairs. (2017). *Health Equity Report 2017*. Retrieved from <https://www.hhs.gov/health-equity-report-2017/index.html>

This report provides comprehensive analysis of how HHS programs charged with reducing health disparities and promoting health equity are performing. It contains detailed information and analysis for a number of HHS's vital programs areas, such as maternal and child health, primary health care access and quality, mental and behavioral health, chronic disease prevention and health care systems. The government's mission is monitoring and providing transparency data is fundamentally essential to understanding the persistent and emerging patterns of health disparities.

US Department of Health and Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration Office of Minority Affairs. (2017). *Health Equity Report 2017*. Retrieved from <https://www.hhs.gov/health-equity-report-2017/index.html>

This report provides comprehensive analysis of how HHS programs charged with reducing health disparities and promoting health equity are performing. It contains detailed information and analysis for a number of HHS's vital programs areas, such as maternal and child health, primary health care access and quality, mental and behavioral health, chronic disease prevention and health care systems. The government's mission is monitoring and providing transparency data is fundamentally essential to understanding the persistent and emerging patterns of health disparities.

US Department of Health and Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration Office of Minority Affairs. (2017). *Health Equity Report 2017*. Retrieved from <https://www.hhs.gov/health-equity-report-2017/index.html>

This report provides comprehensive analysis of how HHS programs charged with reducing health disparities and promoting health equity are performing. It contains detailed information and analysis for a number of HHS's vital programs areas, such as maternal and child health, primary health care access and quality, mental and behavioral health, chronic disease prevention and health care systems. The government's mission is monitoring and providing transparency data is fundamentally essential to understanding the persistent and emerging patterns of health disparities.

US Department of Health and Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration Office of Minority Affairs. (2017). *Health Equity Report 2017*. Retrieved from <https://www.hhs.gov/health-equity-report-2017/index.html>

This report provides comprehensive analysis of how HHS programs charged with reducing health disparities and promoting health equity are performing. It contains detailed information and analysis for a number of HHS's vital programs areas, such as maternal and child health, primary health care access and quality, mental and behavioral health, chronic disease prevention and health care systems. The government's mission is monitoring and providing transparency data is fundamentally essential to understanding the persistent and emerging patterns of health disparities.

US Department of Health and Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration Office of Minority Affairs. (2017). *Health Equity Report 2017*. Retrieved from <https://www.hhs.gov/health-equity-report-2017/index.html>

This report provides comprehensive analysis of how HHS programs charged with reducing health disparities and promoting health equity are performing. It contains detailed information and analysis for a number of HHS's vital programs areas, such as maternal and child health, primary health care access and quality, mental and behavioral health, chronic disease prevention and health care systems. The government's mission is monitoring and providing transparency data is fundamentally essential to understanding the persistent and emerging patterns of health disparities.

US Department of Health and Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration Office of Minority Affairs. (2017). *Health Equity Report 2017*. Retrieved from <https://www.hhs.gov/health-equity-report-2017/index.html>

This report provides comprehensive analysis of how HHS programs charged with reducing health disparities and promoting health equity are performing. It contains detailed information and analysis for a number of HHS's vital programs areas, such as maternal and child health, primary health care access and quality, mental and behavioral health, chronic disease prevention and health care systems. The government's mission is monitoring and providing transparency data is fundamentally essential to understanding the persistent and emerging patterns of health disparities.

US Department of Health and Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration Office of Minority Affairs. (2017). *Health Equity Report 2017*. Retrieved from <https://www.hhs.gov/health-equity-report-2017/index.html>

This report provides comprehensive analysis of how HHS programs charged with reducing health disparities and promoting health equity are performing. It contains detailed information and analysis for a number of HHS's vital programs areas, such as maternal and child health, primary health care access and quality, mental and behavioral health, chronic disease prevention and health care systems. The government's mission is monitoring and providing transparency data is fundamentally essential to understanding the persistent and emerging patterns of health disparities.

US Department of Health and Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration Office of Minority Affairs. (2017). *Health Equity Report 2017*. Retrieved from <https://www.hhs.gov/health-equity-report-2017/index.html>

This report provides comprehensive analysis of how HHS programs charged with reducing health disparities and promoting health equity are performing. It contains detailed information and analysis for a number of HHS's vital programs areas, such as maternal and child health, primary health care access and quality, mental and behavioral health, chronic disease prevention and health care systems. The government's mission is monitoring and providing transparency data is fundamentally essential to understanding the persistent and emerging patterns of health disparities.

US Department of Health and Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration Office of Minority Affairs. (2017). *Health Equity Report 2017*. Retrieved from <https://www.hhs.gov/health-equity-report-2017/index.html>

This report provides comprehensive analysis of how HHS programs charged with reducing health disparities and promoting health equity are performing. It contains detailed information and analysis for a number of HHS's vital programs areas, such as maternal and child health, primary health care access and quality, mental and behavioral health, chronic disease prevention and health care systems. The government's mission is monitoring and providing transparency data is fundamentally essential to understanding the persistent and emerging patterns of health disparities.

US Department of Health and Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration Office of Minority Affairs. (2017). *Health Equity Report 2017*. Retrieved from <https://www.hhs.gov/health-equity-report-2017/index.html>

This report provides comprehensive analysis of how HHS programs charged with reducing health disparities and promoting health equity are performing. It contains detailed information and analysis for a number of HHS's vital programs areas, such as maternal and child health, primary health care access and quality, mental and behavioral health, chronic disease prevention and health care systems. The government's mission is monitoring and providing transparency data is fundamentally essential to understanding the persistent and emerging patterns of health disparities.

US Department of Health and Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration Office of Minority Affairs. (2017). *Health Equity Report 2017*. Retrieved from <https://www.hhs.gov/health-equity-report-2017/index.html>

This report provides comprehensive analysis of how HHS programs charged with reducing health disparities and promoting health equity are performing. It contains detailed information and analysis for a number of HHS's vital programs areas, such as maternal and child health, primary health care access and quality, mental and behavioral health, chronic disease prevention and health care systems. The government's mission is monitoring and providing transparency data is fundamentally essential to understanding the persistent and emerging patterns of health disparities.

US Department of Health and Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration Office of Minority Affairs. (2017). *Health Equity Report 2017*. Retrieved from <https://www.hhs.gov/health-equity-report-2017/index.html>

This report provides comprehensive analysis of how HHS programs charged with reducing health disparities and promoting health equity are performing. It contains detailed information and analysis for a number of HHS's vital programs areas, such as maternal and child health, primary health care access and quality, mental and behavioral health, chronic disease prevention and health care systems. The government's mission is monitoring and providing transparency data is fundamentally essential to understanding the persistent and emerging patterns of health disparities.

US Department of Health and Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration Office of Minority Affairs. (2017). *Health Equity Report 2017*. Retrieved from <https://www.hhs.gov/health-equity-report-2017/index.html>

This report provides comprehensive analysis of how HHS programs charged with reducing health disparities and promoting health equity are performing. It contains detailed information and analysis for a number of HHS's vital programs areas, such as maternal and child health, primary health care access and quality, mental and behavioral health, chronic disease prevention and health care systems. The government's mission is monitoring and providing transparency data is fundamentally essential to understanding the persistent and emerging patterns of health disparities.

US Department of Health and Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration Office of Minority Affairs. (2017). *Health Equity Report 2017*. Retrieved from <https://www.hhs.gov/health-equity-report-2017/index.html>

This report provides comprehensive analysis of how HHS programs charged with reducing health disparities and promoting health equity are performing. It contains detailed information and analysis for a number of HHS's vital programs areas, such as maternal and child health, primary health care access and quality, mental and behavioral health, chronic disease prevention and health care systems. The government's mission is monitoring and providing transparency data is fundamentally essential to understanding the persistent and emerging patterns of health disparities.

US Department of Health and Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration Office of Minority Affairs. (2017). *Health Equity Report 2017*. Retrieved from <https://www.hhs.gov/health-equity-report-2017/index.html>

This report provides comprehensive analysis of how HHS programs charged with reducing health disparities and promoting health equity are performing. It contains detailed information and analysis for a number of HHS's vital programs areas, such as maternal and child health, primary health care access and quality, mental and behavioral health, chronic disease prevention and health care systems. The government's mission is monitoring and providing transparency data is fundamentally essential to understanding the persistent and emerging patterns of health disparities.

US Department of Health and Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration Office of Minority Affairs. (2017). *Health Equity Report 2017*. Retrieved from <https://www.hhs.gov/health-equity-report-2017/index.html>

This report provides comprehensive analysis of how HHS programs charged with reducing health disparities and promoting health equity are performing. It contains detailed information and analysis for a number of HHS's vital programs areas, such as maternal and child health, primary health care access and quality, mental and behavioral health, chronic disease prevention and health care systems. The government's mission is monitoring and providing transparency data is fundamentally essential to understanding the persistent and emerging patterns of health disparities.

US Department of Health and Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration Office of Minority Affairs. (2017). *Health Equity Report 2017*. Retrieved from <https://www.hhs.gov/health-equity-report-2017/index.html>

This report provides comprehensive analysis of how HHS programs charged with reducing health disparities and promoting health equity are performing. It contains detailed information and analysis for a number of HHS's vital programs areas, such as maternal and child health, primary health care access and quality, mental and behavioral health, chronic disease prevention and health care systems. The government's mission is monitoring and providing transparency data is fundamentally essential to understanding the persistent and emerging patterns of health disparities.

US Department of Health and Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration Office of Minority Affairs. (2017). *Health Equity Report 2017*. Retrieved from <https://www.hhs.gov/health-equity-report-2017/index.html>

This report provides comprehensive analysis of how HHS programs charged with reducing health disparities and promoting health equity are performing. It contains detailed information and analysis for a number of HHS's vital programs areas, such as maternal and child health, primary health care access and quality, mental and behavioral health, chronic disease prevention and health care systems. The government's mission is monitoring and providing transparency data is fundamentally essential to understanding the persistent and emerging patterns of health disparities.

US Department of Health and Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration Office of Minority Affairs. (2017). *Health Equity Report 2017*. Retrieved from <https://www.hhs.gov/health-equity-report-2017/index.html>

This report provides comprehensive analysis of how HHS programs charged with reducing health disparities and promoting health equity are performing. It contains detailed information and analysis for a number of HHS's vital programs areas, such as maternal and child health, primary health care access and quality, mental and behavioral health, chronic disease prevention and health care systems. The government's mission is monitoring and providing transparency data is fundamentally essential to understanding the persistent and emerging patterns of health disparities.

US Department of Health and Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration Office of Minority Affairs. (2017). *Health Equity Report 2017*. Retrieved from <https://www.hhs.gov/health-equity-report-2017/index.html>

This report provides comprehensive analysis of how HHS programs charged with reducing health disparities and promoting health equity are performing. It contains detailed information and analysis for a number of HHS's vital programs areas, such as maternal and child health, primary health care access and quality, mental and behavioral health, chronic disease prevention and health care systems. The government's mission is monitoring and providing transparency data is fundamentally essential to understanding the persistent and emerging patterns of health disparities.

US Department of Health and Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration Office of Minority Affairs. (2017). *Health Equity Report 2017*. Retrieved from <https://www.hhs.gov/health-equity-report-2017/index.html>

This report provides comprehensive analysis of how HHS programs charged with reducing health disparities and promoting health equity are performing. It contains detailed information and analysis for a number of HHS's vital programs areas, such as maternal and child health, primary health care access and quality, mental and behavioral health, chronic disease prevention and health care systems. The government's mission is monitoring and providing transparency data is fundamentally essential to understanding the persistent and emerging patterns of health disparities.

US Department of Health and Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration Office of Minority Affairs. (2017). *Health Equity Report 2017*. Retrieved from <https://www.hhs.gov/health-equity-report-2017/index.html>

This report provides comprehensive analysis of how HHS programs charged with reducing health disparities and promoting health equity are performing. It contains detailed information and analysis for a number of HHS's vital programs areas, such as maternal and child health, primary health care access and quality, mental and behavioral health, chronic disease prevention and health care systems. The government's mission is monitoring and providing transparency data is fundamentally essential to understanding the persistent and emerging patterns of health disparities.

US Department of Health and Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration Office of Minority Affairs. (2017). *Health Equity Report 2017*. Retrieved from <https://www.hhs.gov/health-equity-report-2017/index.html>

This report provides comprehensive analysis of how HHS programs charged with reducing health disparities and promoting health equity are performing. It contains detailed information and analysis for a number of HHS's vital programs areas, such as maternal and child health, primary health care access and quality, mental and behavioral health, chronic disease prevention and health care systems. The government's mission is monitoring and providing transparency data is fundamentally essential to understanding the persistent and emerging patterns of health disparities.

US Department of Health and Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration Office of Minority Affairs. (2017). *Health Equity Report 2017*. Retrieved from <https://www.hhs.gov/health-equity-report-2017/index.html>

This report provides comprehensive analysis of how HHS programs charged with reducing health disparities and promoting health equity are performing. It contains detailed information and analysis for a number of HHS's vital programs areas, such as maternal and child health, primary health care access and quality, mental and behavioral health, chronic disease prevention and health care systems. The government's mission is monitoring and providing transparency data is fundamentally essential to understanding the persistent and emerging patterns of health disparities.

US Department of Health and Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration Office of Minority Affairs. (2017). *Health Equity Report 2017*. Retrieved from <https://www.hhs.gov/health-equity-report-2017/index.html>

This report provides comprehensive analysis of how HHS programs charged with reducing health disparities and promoting health equity are performing. It contains detailed information and analysis for a number of HHS's vital programs areas, such as maternal and child health, primary health care access and quality, mental and behavioral health, chronic disease prevention and health care systems. The government's mission is monitoring and providing transparency data is fundamentally essential to understanding the persistent and emerging patterns of health disparities.

US Department of Health and Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration Office of Minority Affairs. (2017). *Health Equity Report 2017*. Retrieved from <https://www.hhs.gov/health-equity-report-2017/index.html>

This report provides comprehensive analysis of how HHS programs charged with reducing health disparities and promoting health equity are performing. It contains detailed information and analysis for a number of HHS's vital programs areas, such as maternal and child health, primary health care access and quality, mental and behavioral health, chronic disease prevention and health care systems. The government's mission is monitoring and providing transparency data is fundamentally essential to understanding the persistent and emerging patterns of health disparities.

US Department of Health and Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration Office of Minority Affairs. (2017). *Health Equity Report 2017*. Retrieved from <https://www.hhs.gov/health-equity-report-2017/index.html>

This report provides comprehensive analysis of how HHS programs charged with reducing health disparities and promoting health equity are performing. It contains detailed information and analysis for a number of HHS's vital programs areas, such as maternal and child health, primary health care access and quality, mental and behavioral health, chronic disease prevention and health care systems. The government's mission is monitoring and providing transparency data is fundamentally essential to understanding the persistent and emerging patterns of health disparities.

US Department of Health and Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration Office of Minority Affairs. (2017). *Health Equity Report 2017*. Retrieved from <https://www.hhs.gov/health-equity-report-2017/index.html>

This report provides comprehensive analysis of how HHS programs charged with reducing health disparities and promoting health equity are performing. It contains detailed information and analysis for a number of HHS's vital programs areas, such as maternal and child health, primary health care access and quality, mental and behavioral health, chronic disease prevention and health care systems. The government's mission is monitoring and providing transparency data is fundamentally essential to understanding the persistent and emerging patterns of health disparities.

US Department of Health and Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration Office of Minority Affairs. (2017). *Health Equity Report 2017*. Retrieved from <https://www.hhs.gov/health-equity-report-2017/index.html>

This report provides comprehensive analysis of how HHS programs charged with reducing health disparities and promoting health equity are performing. It contains detailed information and analysis for a number of HHS's vital programs areas, such as maternal and child health, primary health care access and quality, mental and behavioral health, chronic disease prevention and health care systems. The government's mission is monitoring and providing transparency data is fundamentally essential to understanding the persistent and emerging patterns of health disparities.

US Department of Health and Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration Office of Minority Affairs. (2017). *Health Equity Report 2017*. Retrieved from <https://www.hhs.gov/health-equity-report-2017/index.html>

This report provides comprehensive analysis of how HHS programs charged with reducing health disparities and promoting health equity are performing. It contains detailed information and analysis for a number of HHS's vital programs areas, such as maternal and child health, primary health care access and quality, mental and behavioral health, chronic disease prevention and health care systems. The government's mission is monitoring and providing transparency data is fundamentally essential to understanding the persistent and emerging patterns of health disparities.

The Contributors

Anjali Alimchandani, PhD, MPP, David Geffen School of Medicine at UCLA/VA Greater, Los Angeles, CA

Anjali Amin, PhD, VA Greater Los Angeles, CA

Chloe C. Boyle, PhD, Norman Cousins Center for Psychoneuroimmunology, UCLA, Los Angeles, CA

Clarence H. Braddock III, MD, MPH, MACP, David Geffen School of Medicine at UCLA, Los Angeles, CA

Brenda Bursch, PhD, David Geffen School of Medicine at UCLA, Los Angeles, CA

Steven Cody, PhD, Mildred Mitchell Bateman Hospital, Charleston, WV

Andrew B. Collins, MD, Cincinnati Children's Hospital Medical Center, Cincinnati, OH

Arthur G. Gomez, MD, FACP, David Geffen School of Medicine at UCLA/VA Greater Los Angeles, CA

Aaron J. Greene, MD, UCLA/VA Greater Los Angeles, CA

Kristine Jo Harrington, DNP, RN, AGNP-C, University of Portland School of Nursing/Providence Medical Center, Portland, OR

Peter Kunststadter, PhD, Program for HIV Prevention and Treatment, Chiang Mai, Thailand

Joseph D. LaBarbera, PhD, Vanderbilt University Medical Center, Nashville, TN

John C. Linton, PhD, ABPP, School of Medicine, West Virginia University, Charleston, WV

William R. Lovallo, PhD, University of Oklahoma Health Sciences Center, VA Medical Center, Oklahoma City, OK

Gregory Makoul, PhD, University of Connecticut School of Medicine, Farmington, CT

Kimberly N. Mallin, MD, American University of Antigua, Antigua and Barbuda

Robert Mallin, MD, American University of Antigua, Antigua and Barbuda

Rashmi S. Mullur, MD, David Geffen School of Medicine at UCLA/VA Greater Los Angeles, CA

Todd E. Peters, MD, Sheppard Pratt Health System, Baltimore, MD

Dean A. Sasaki, MD, David Geffen School of Medicine at UCLA/VA Greater Los Angeles, CA

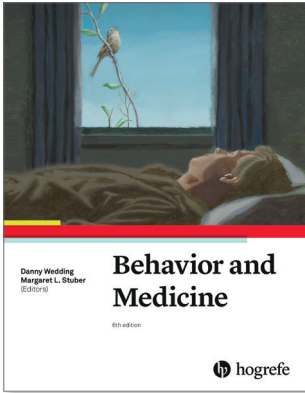
Steven C. Schlozman, MD, Harvard Medical School, Massachusetts General Hospital, Cambridge, MA

Adit V. Shah, MD, University of Southern California School of Medicine, Los Angeles, CA

Daniel J. Siegel, MD, David Geffen School of Medicine at UCLA, Los Angeles, CA

Madeleine W. Siegel, Columbia University, New York, NY

David M. Snyder, MD, FAAP, UCSF School of Medicine, Fresno, CA



Danny Wedding / Margaret L. Stuber (Editors)

Behavior and Medicine

New 6th edition 2020, xvi + 350 pp.

US \$69.00

ISBN 978-0-88937-560-4

Order your
free exam
copy now!

About the book

The latest edition of this popular textbook on the behavioral and social sciences in medicine has been fully revised and updated to meet the latest requirements on teaching recommended by the National Academy of Medicine (NAM). It is an invaluable resource for behavioral science foundation courses and exam preparation in the fields of medicine and health, including the USMLE Step 1. Its 23 chapters are divided into five core sections: mind–body interactions in health and disease, patient behavior, the physician’s role, physician–patient interactions, and social and cultural issues in health care.

Under the careful guidance and editing of Danny Wedding, PhD, Distinguished Consulting Faculty Member, Saybrook University, Oakland, CA, and Margaret L. Stuber, MD, Professor of Psychiatry and Biobehavioral Sciences at UCLA, nearly 40 leading educators from major medical faculties have contributed to produce this well-designed textbook.

Features for Teachers

- **Instructor’s manual**
with classroom activities for each chapter
- **PowerPoint presentation**
with tables and figures from the book
- **Extra classroom material**
on specific topics, including medical ethics, art and medicine, and the behavioral sciences in medicine

The following unique features of Behavior and Medicine make it one of the most popular textbooks for teaching behavioral sciences:

- Based on the core topics recommended by the NAM
- Numerous case examples, tables, charts, and boxes for quick access to information
- Resources for students and instructors, including USMLE-style review Q & As
- Specific “Tips for the Step” in each chapter guide learning
- The use of works of art, poetry, and aphorisms “humanize” the material
- Comprehensive, trustworthy, and up-to-date
- Competitive price

“The journey to advance the role of the behavioral and social sciences in medicine and medical education most certainly takes another step forward with the publication of this new edition of *Behavior and Medicine*. It will become a vital resource for educators, a portal for learning for students, and an invaluable reference for practicing clinicians.”

From the Foreword by Clarence H. Braddock III, MD, MPH, MACP, Professor of Medicine and Vice Dean for Education, Maxine and Eugene Rosenfeld Chair in Medical Education, David Geffen School of Medicine at UCLA

Contents

Part 1 Mind–Body Interactions in Health and Disease

- 1 Brain, Mind, and Behavior
- 2 Memory, Emotion, and Mirror Neurons
- 3 Families, Relationships, and Health
- 4 Birth, Childhood, and Adolescence
- 5 Early Adulthood and the Middle Years
- 6 Old Age
- 7 Death, Dying, and Palliative Care
- 8 Chronic Pain

Part 2 Patient Behavior

- 9 Stress and Illness
- 10 Addictive Disorders
- 11 Psychodynamic Approaches to Human Behavior
- 12 Facilitating Health Behavior Change Using Motivational Interviewing
- 13 Human Sexuality

Part 3 The Physician’s Role

- 14 Medical Student and Physician Well-Being
- 15 Medical Ethics

Part 4 Physician–Patient Interactions

- 16 Communicating With Patients
- 17 Diagnostic Reasoning
- 18 Patient Assessment
- 19 Managing Difficult Patient Encounters
- 20 The Humanities and the Practice of Medicine

Part 5 Social and Cultural Issues in Health Care

- 21 Culturally Competent Health Care
- 22 Complementary and Integrative Health
- 23 Health Equity: Addressing the Social Determinants of Health

Part 6 Appendices

- How Doctors Die
- USMLE Review Questions
- USMLE Review Answers

The Editors



Danny Wedding, PhD, MPH, Saybrook University, Oakland, CA and University of the Caribbean, Cupecoy, Sint Maarten. Danny trained as a clinical psychologist and he has taught medical students and psychia-

try residents throughout his career. Danny retired from the University of Missouri School of Medicine, but he continues to write, lecture, and consult from his home in Berkeley, California.



Margaret L. Stuber, MD, Professor of Psychiatry and Biobehavioral Sciences at David Geffen School of Medicine at UCLA. Margi has worked in medical student education at the David Geffen School of Medicine at UCLA for almost 30

years and is the Associate Chair for Medical Student Education for the department of Psychiatry. Her newest adventure is serving as the Program Director for the UCLA/VA Greater Los Angeles Psychiatry Residency Program.

From the reviews of the 5th edition

“Targeted specifically for medical students with the goal of helping them pass the behavioral science section of the USMLE, this book is extraordinarily useful for all those interested in the interaction of behavior and medicine.”

Bradley R. Cutler, MD, Rush University Medical Center, in *Doody’s Book Reviews*

To request a complimentary copy of *Behavior and Medicine*, 6th ed., for possible course adoption, please order online at <https://us.hogrefe.com/BAM6>

