7.1 Health: Concepts of Health, Illness and the Medicalisation of Society: 10-minute Pack

AQA 7192 · about 10 minutes

Total Marks

Name: _____ Date: ____ / ____ / _____

Answer ALL questions. The two final longer questions must be answered in full sentences. Use sociological terms and, where asked, examples.

1 Identify and explain one example of Illich's iatrogenesis or Zola's claim about the expansion of medical jurisdiction in everyday life.

(Total for Question 1 is 4 marks)

2 Describe Zola's idea about factors that contributed to the expansion of medical jurisdiction over everyday life in modern societies.

(Total for Question 2 is 3 marks)

3 Define the concept of 'stigma' as Erving Goffman used it when analysing illness and the body in social life.

(Total for Question 3 is 2 marks)

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Mark scheme · 7.1 Health: Concepts of Health, Illness and the Medicalisation of Society: 10-minute Pack

Question 1

identifies one correct example for either choice: Illich - harmful side effects of prescribed treatment; OR Zola - grief being defined as a medical problem. Award up to four marks for either route; students do not need to answer both theories. Accept other valid examples with explanation **B1**

explains the process in the chosen example: Illich - the treatment itself causes harm through side effects; OR Zola - medical professionals redefine grief as requiring medical management **B1**

develops a consequence of the chosen example: Illich - side effects may disrupt daily life, for example causing missed work; OR Zola - an everyday experience becomes subject to medical assessment and intervention **B1**

links the explanation to the chosen theory: Illich - harm produced by treatment illustrates iatrogenesis, showing that medicine can cause illness as well as treat it; OR Zola - medical authority extends into an area of everyday life, illustrating the expansion of medical jurisdiction **B1**

Answer: Either: Illich's iatrogenesis can be illustrated by harmful side effects of prescribed treatment. The treatment itself causes harm, and the side effects may disrupt daily life by causing missed work. This illustrates iatrogenesis because medicine produces harm as well as treating illness. OR: Zola's claim can be illustrated by grief being defined as a medical problem. Medical professionals redefine it as requiring medical management, so an everyday experience becomes subject to medical assessment and intervention. This expands medical authority into everyday life. Either explanation can earn all four marks; both theories are not required.

Question 2

identifies a factor, e.g. growing public faith in doctors and medicine **B1**

development, e.g. people seek medical explanations for problems once seen as normal **B1**

additional factor or development, e.g. medical record keeping and new technologies make medical definitions more powerful **B1**

Answer: Zola argued factors such as growing public faith in doctors, people seeking medical explanations for problems once seen as normal, and medical technologies and record keeping made medical definitions more powerful and expanded medical jurisdiction.

Question 3

identifies stigma as a social attribute that spoils a person's identity or reduces their social acceptance **B1**

development, e.g. Goffman linked stigma to visible or invisible differences that lead to discrimination or shame **B1**

Answer: Stigma is a social attribute that spoils a person's identity or reduces their social acceptance; Goffman linked it to visible or invisible differences that lead to discrimination, shame or altered social interactions.

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