GLOBAL HEALTH STUDIES

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GLOBAL HEALTH STUDIES ADVISORY COMMITTEE

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Issues related to health are among the most important challenges facing societies, both domestically and globally. Finding solutions to health-related problems requires multidisciplinary comprehension of all dimensions of health, including biological and social determinants, economics and politics of health care systems and health care delivery, and ways in which health is understood by individuals, societies, and cultures. The Global Health Studies program facilitates global health education for undergraduates at Yale. Although not a major, the program offers courses through an interdisciplinary framework that brings together the natural sciences, the social sciences, and the humanities. Students choose a major in another department or program and expand their discipline with elective courses offered by Global Health Studies. Students can also pursue interdisciplinary concentrations and global health tracks within their major, allowing them to pursue an area of study that crosses conventional disciplinary and departmental boundaries. For details about coursework, students should consult the director of undergraduate studies in their major.

Students should supplement their classroom experience with applications in the community, whether in the United States or abroad. The Global Health Studies program organizes opportunities such as the Global Health Fellows program (http://ghi.yale.edu/gh-fellows), the Global Health Initiative field experience (http://ghi.yale.edu/fellowships), and the Yale–Collaborative Action Project (http://ghi.yale.edu/fellowships).

Qualified students may take graduate courses at the School of Public Health, subject to the restrictions on graduate and professional school enrollment described in the Academic Regulations. Further information about these courses and other graduate offerings can be found in the School of Public Health bulletin. For information about the five-year B.A.-B.S./M.P.H. degree program offered jointly with the School of Public Health, see under Public Health.

Global Health Studies Courses

**HLTH 140b / SOCY 126b, Health of the Public** Nicholas Christakis
Biological and social factors that jointly determine the health of individuals and populations. The influence of medical care, social networks, and socioeconomic inequality on illness, recovery, and death. **SO**

**HLTH 155a / MCDB 106a, Biology of Malaria, Lyme, and Other Vector-Borne Diseases** Alexia Belperron
Introduction to the biology of pathogen transmission from one organism to another by insects; special focus on malaria and Lyme disease. Biology of the pathogens including modes of transmission and establishment of infection; immune responses and the associated challenges to prevention and treatment. Intended for non-science majors; preference to freshmen and sophomores. Prerequisite: high school biology. **SC**

**HLTH 170a / AMST 247a / HIST 147a / HSHM 202a, Media and Medicine in Modern America** John Warner and Gretchen Berland
Relationships between medicine, health, and the media in the United States from 1870 to the present. The changing role of the media in shaping conceptions of the body, creating new diseases, influencing health and health policy, crafting the image of the medical profession, informing expectations of medicine and constructions of citizenship, and the medicalization of American life. **HU**

**HLTH 215b / PSYC 319b, Health Psychology** Benjamin Toll
An introduction to health behaviors and ways in which they can be altered. Health-compromising behaviors such as the use of alcohol, drugs, and tobacco; the impact of health psychology on problems such as stress, pain management, AIDS, and cancer. **SO**

**HLTH 230a or b, Global Health: Challenges and Responses** Richard Skolnik
Overview of the determinants of health and how health status is measured, with emphasis on low- and middle-income countries. The burden of disease, including who is most affected by different diseases and risk factors; cost-effective measures for addressing the problem. The health of the poor, equity and inequality, and the relationship between health and development. **WR, SO**

**HLTH 250a / E&EB 235a, Evolution and Medicine** Stephen Stearns
Introduction to the ways in which evolutionary science informs medical research and clinical practice. Diseases of civilization and their relation to humans’ evolutionary past; the evolution of human defense mechanisms; antibiotic resistance and virulence in pathogens; cancer as an evolutionary process. Students view course lectures on line; class time focuses on discussion of lecture topics and research papers. Prerequisite: BIOL 101–104. **WR, SC**
HLTH 280b / HIST 146b, Historical Perspectives on Global Health
Joanna Radin
The broader historical context of contemporary practices, policies, and values associated with the concept of global health. Historical formations around ideas about disease, colonialism, race, gender, science, diplomacy, security, economy, and humanitarianism; ways in which these formations have shaped and been shaped by attempts to negotiate problems of health and well-being that transcend geopolitical borders. HU

*HLTH 352a / GLBL 189a, Methods and Ethics in Global Health Research
Kaveh Khoshnood and Kristina Talbert-Slagle
Introduction to research methods in global health that recognize the influence of political, economic, social, and cultural factors. Quantitative, qualitative, and mixed-method approaches; ethical aspects of conducting research in resource-constrained settings; the process of obtaining human subjects' approval. Students develop proposals for short-term global health research projects conducted in resource-constrained settings. SO RP

*HLTH 330a, Case Studies in Global Health
Richard Skolnik
Exploration of three important themes in the study of global health: efforts to eradicate communicable disease, attempts to reform health systems, and investments to achieve more equity and equality in health services delivery. Case studies examined from historical, economic, technical, epidemiological, political, sociological, and managerial perspectives. Prerequisite: HLTH 230 or equivalent, or with permission of instructor. SO

*HLTH 350b, Causes and Prevention of Violence
Bandy Lee
Overview of issues related to violence and its prevention. The dynamics underlying self-directed, interpersonal, collective, and structural manifestations of violence; relations among these different forms. Perspectives from biology, psychology, sociology, anthropology, criminology, political science, history, and environmental studies. SO

*HLTH 354b, Biology, Pathogenesis, and Natural History of HIV/AIDS
Kristina Talbert-Slagle
Study of HIV/AIDS from the perspectives of molecular biology, immunology, sociology, history, and epidemiology. Prerequisites: BIOL 101, 102, 103, and 104, or permission of instructor.

*HLTH 380a, Global Health Research Lab
Elizabeth Bradley and staff
Continuation of E&EB 380b. Prerequisite: E&EB 380 or permission of instructor. HU

HLTH 350b, Causes and Prevention of Violence
Bandy Lee
Overview of issues related to violence and its prevention. The dynamics underlying self-directed, interpersonal, collective, and structural manifestations of violence; relations among these different forms. Perspectives from biology, psychology, sociology, anthropology, criminology, political science, history, and environmental studies. SO

*HLTH 333b, Causes and Prevention of Violence
Richard Skolnik
Related Courses

*AFST 401a, Research Methods in African Studies
Cheryl Doss
Disciplinary and interdisciplinary research methodologies in African studies, with emphasis on field methods and archival research in the social sciences and humanities. Research methodologies are compared by studying recent works in African studies.

*ANTH 357a, Anthropology of the Body
Sean Brotherton
Theoretical debates about the body as a subject of anthropological, historical, psychological, medical, and literary inquiry. The persistence of the mind-body dualism, experiences of embodiment and alienation, phenomenology of the body, Foucauldian notions of biopolitics, biopower and the ethic of the self, the medicalized body, and the gendered body. SO
Anthropology: Sociocultural
*ANTH 427b, Topics in Medical Anthropology  Sean Brotherton
Anthropological approaches to medicine, science, technology, and the body examined through close reading of ethnographies and canonical texts. Theoretical, political, subdisciplinary, and area studies debates in medical anthropology and the larger fields of global health, international development, and science and technology studies. Recommended preparation: ANTH <114> or equivalent.  SO

Anthropology: Sociocultural
*ANTH 455b  / WGST 450b, Masculinity and Men's Health  Marcia Inhorn
Ethnographic approaches to masculinity and men's health around the globe. Issues of ethnographic research design and methodology; interdisciplinary theories of masculinity; contributions of men's health studies from Western and non-Western sites to social theory, ethnographic scholarship, and health policy.  SO  RP

Anthropology: Sociocultural
*ANTH 456b  / WGST 450b, Masculinity and Men's Health  Marcia Inhorn
Ethnographic approaches to masculinity and men’s health around the globe. Issues of ethnographic research design and methodology; interdisciplinary theories of masculinity; contributions of men’s health studies from Western and non-Western sites to social theory, ethnographic scholarship, and health policy.  SO  RP

ECON 170a, Health Economics and Public Policy  Howard Forman
Application of economic principles to the study of the U.S. health care system. Emphasis on basic principles about the structure of the U.S. system, current problems, proposed solutions, and the context of health policy making and politics. After introductory microeconomics.  SO

ECON 327b, The Economics of Poverty Alleviation  Dean Karlan
Measures that succeed and fail—and why—in the fight against poverty in developing countries. Fundamentals of behavioral economics and their application to policy and program design. When and how to use experimental methods to evaluate ideas and programs. Interventions and policies that apply to households, small firms, and communities, with particular attention to microfinance, health, and education. After introductory microeconomics and econometrics.  WR, SO

ECON 405b, Economics of Health and Health Care  Amanda Kowalski
Economic principles and empirical methods applied to issues in health economics. Discussion of policies to address market failures in healthcare markets. Consumer behavior in medical markets, valuing medical improvements, and evaluating health insurance reform. Prerequisites: intermediate microeconomics and econometrics.  SO

ECON 461b, Economics, Addiction, and Public Policy  Jody Sindelar
Smoking, alcoholism, illicit drugs, and obesity studied from economic and policy perspectives. Focus on causes of and solutions to problems. After introductory microeconomics.  SO

ECON 462b / EP&E 228b / GLBI 316b / LAST 410b, The Economics of Human Capital in Latin America  Douglas McKee
Economic issues related to a population’s education, skills, and health; focus on contemporary Latin American societies. Determinants of health and education; evaluation of human capital development policies; the role of human capital in a variety of economic contexts, including the labor market, immigration, child investment, intrahousehold bargaining, inequality, and poverty. Prerequisites: intermediate microeconomics and econometrics.  SO

ENVE 441b*, Biological Processes in Environmental Engineering  Jordan Peccia
Fundamental aspects of microbiology and biochemistry, including stoichiometry, kinetics, and energetics of biochemical reactions, microbial growth, and microbial ecology, as they pertain to biological processes for the transformation of environmental contaminants; principles for analysis and design of aerobic and anaerobic processes, including suspended- and attached-growth systems, for treatment of conventional and hazardous pollutants in municipal and industrial wastewaters and in groundwater. Prerequisites: CHEM 112, 113, or 114, 115, or 118; MCD 290 or equivalent; or with permission of instructor.  SC

*EP&E 240a / AFST 420a / LAST 406a / PLSC 430a, The Politics of Development Assistance  David Simon
Study of development assistance, a dominant feature of the political economies of some of the world’s poorest countries. The motivations and politics of aid from donors’ perspectives; the political and economic impact of aid on developing countries. Proposals to make aid a more effective instrument of development.  SO
An examination of the 1994 Rwandan genocide: historical sources of the conflict, the motivations of the killers, actions and reactions of outside actors, efforts to reconstruct a post-genocide society, and continuation of the genocidal dynamic within the Great Lakes region. Consideration of other countries in similar situations, as well as other genocides in recent decades.

Exploration of the politics, policy, and law associated with attempts to manage environmental quality and natural resources. Themes of democracy, liberty, power, property, equality, causation, and risk. Case histories include air quality, water quality and quantity, pesticides and toxic substances, land use, agriculture and food, parks and protected areas, and energy.

Study of the interrelationships between Earth materials and processes and personal and public health. The transposition from the environment of the chemical elements essential for life. After one year of college-level chemistry or with permission of instructor; G&G 110 recommended.

A survey of public health in America from the yellow fever epidemic of 1793 to AIDS and breast cancer activism at the end of the past century. Focusing on medicine and the state, topics include quarantines, failures and successes of medical and social welfare, the experiences of healers and patients, and organized medicine and its critics.

Interaction of epidemic diseases and society. The response of government, medicine, and the public to the threat or actual presence of widespread contagious diseases. The notion of major epidemics as one of the key contingencies of history, critically examined through contemporary medical, political, and literary accounts. The changing responses of societies and governments to epidemics as well as the reasons for those responses. Enrollment limited to freshmen. Preregistration required; see under Freshman Seminar Program.

The treatment by American law of major issues in contemporary biomedical ethics: informed consent, assisted reproduction, abortion, end-of-life care, research on human subjects, stem cell research, and public health law. Readings include legal cases, statutes, and regulations. No background in law assumed.

How different societies counterbalance capitalism and deal with social risks. Welfare state regimes and their approaches to inequality, unemployment, poverty, illness, disability, child rearing, and old age. Why the United States has an exceptionally small welfare state.

Biological and social factors that jointly determine the health of individuals and populations. The influence of medical care, social networks, and socioeconomic inequality on illness, recovery, and death.