

Medical Anthropology (1) See, <https://minato.sip21c.org/medanth/>

Health is affected by cultural factors: It's largely varying over the world.
Approaches to understand culture have been developed in the cultural anthropology studies.
Medical Anthropology is a relatively new discipline among the cultural anthropology.

Bases of medical anthropology:

- Folk medicine, ethnomedicine - related with cosmology, how the people perceive the world
- Traditional medicine - related with ethnology, ethology, how the people have behaved

Cultural relativism: Comparison among societies
 between traditional vs modern
 between developing and developed
 between local and global

Standard textbooks ever published (already translated to Japanese except Helman's book):

1. Foster G, Anderson B (1978) Medical Anthropology. Alfred Knopf., NY: Focused on "pros and cons" of non-Western medicine. Comparing Western with Non-Western worlds. Effective framework in the past, insufficient now, because of increasing importance of cultural mixture.
2. McElroy A, Townsend PK (1985) Medical Anthropology in Ecological Perspective. Westview Press, Boulder: Paying special attention to modification and adjustment for individuals or population to survive under any specific environment, and "adaptation"
3. Helman C (1994) Culture, Health and Illness: An Introduction for Health Professionals, 3rd Ed., Butterworth-Heinemann, Oxford: Based on enormous episodes and case reports from worldwide societies
4. Strathern A, Stewart PJ (1999) Curing and Healing - Medical Anthropology in Global Perspective. Carolina Academic Press: Concise and well-organized textbook.

Debates to deeply understand topics without any clear answer by achieving

1. to have a range of good arguments and rebuttals
2. to develop these in clear, detailed and analytical way
3. to deliver them persuasively

There are many ways for debates

We apply "Mace Format",

1. Involving two teams with two speakers on each side.
2. First proposition speaker delivers a 7-minute speech
3. First opposition speaker delivers a 7-minute speech
4. Second proposition speaker delivers a 7-minute speech
5. Second opposition speaker delivers a 7-minute speech
6. Floor debate: Members of the audience make brief points
7. Opposition summary speaker delivers a 4-minute summary speech
8. Proposition summary speaker delivers a 4-minute summary speech

Theme and basic information are given and 3 participants are assigned for each (proposition and opposition) team at the end of the class of previous week. Both teams have to prepare the speech for 1 week. Preparing handouts and/or slides is recommended. The debate itself should be chaired by one of the participants.

After the summary speeches, all participants judge the winner side using voting of Zoom.

* Theme for 16 April is "Is folk medicine (some kinds of herbal medicine, putting heated leak on the throat to reduce sore throat, visiting shrine 100 times to pray for severe disease patient, and so on) beneficial in Japan?"
[Prop side] Yes, it still has some value. [Opp side] No, it should be diminished.

References

Winkelman M (2009) Culture and Health: Applying Medical Anthropology. Jossey-Bass, John-Wiley and Sons.
Debbie Newman, Ben Woolgar, ed. (2014) Pros and Cons: A Debater's Handbook. 19th ed., Routledge.