

HSC PDHPE

REVISION BOOKLET

- *All relevant past HSC questions with suggested answers listed in syllabus order of critical questions*

CORE 1: AUSTRALIA'S HEALTH PRIORITIES



Core: 1

Explain the reasons for an increase in life expectancy of Australians
(5 marks)

Key Term: Explain – relate cause and effect. Make the relationship between things evident.

Learn About:

- measuring health status
 - role of epidemiology
 - measures of epidemiology (mortality, infant mortality, morbidity, life expectancy)

Learn To:

Suggested Answer:

- Aus life expectancy is continuing to prove and now has one of the highest in the world
- Decreasing infant mortality
- Improved public health measures such as better water and food quality, sewerage systems
- Medical advances such as the discovery of penicillin, chemotherapy and large scale immunisation
- National public health strategies to decrease lifestyle related advances
- Education
- Improved cooperated among health care agencies to establish a more supportive environment for community health

Core: 1. Health Priorities in Australia

Question: Justify why Cardiovascular disease has been identified as a health priority area in Australia

Key Term: Identify – Recognise and name

Learn About:

- identifying priority areas
 - social justice principles
 - priority population groups
 - prevalence of condition
 - costs to individuals
 - costs to community
 - potential for change

Learn To:

- argue the case for why decisions are made about health priorities by considering questions such as:
 - How do we identify priority areas for Australia’s health?
 - What role does the principle of social justice play?
 - Why is it important to prioritise?

Suggested Answer:

- Social Justice Principles:
 - Equity: fair allocation of resources and entitlements without discrimination, people from low socioeconomic backgrounds are more likely to suffer from CVD
 - Access: the availability of health services, information and education. People living in urban areas are more likely to be treated compared to people from rural areas
 - Participation: the empowerment of individuals and communities to be involved in planning and decision making for good health
 - Rights: equitable opportunities for all individuals to achieve good health
- Priority Population Groups:
 - Determine the health disadvantages of groups within the population
 - Better understand the social determinants of health
 - Identify the prevalence of disease and injury in specific groups
 - Determine the needs of groups in relation to the principles of social justice
- Prevalence of Condition:
 - The number of cases of disease that exists in a defined population at a point in time
- Cost to Individuals:
 - Measured in terms of financial loss, loss of productivity, diminished quality of life and emotional stress
 - The cost of treatment, medication and rehabilitation may be more than the individual can afford.
- Cost to Community:
 - Direct costs
 - Indirect costs
- Potential for Change:
 - Socioeconomic status
 - Access to information and health services
 - Employment status
 - Housing
 - Support networks
 - Environmental infrastructure

Core: 1

Summarise the reason for the growth of alternative health care approaches in Australia.

Key Term:

Summarise: condense the main points using as few words as possible and written in own words.

Learn About:

Complementary and alternative health care approaches

- Reasons for growth of complementary and alternative health products and services

Learn To:

Suggested Answer:

The increasing popularity of alternative medicine in develop countries can be attributed to a number of factors, these include;

- The world health organisations recognition of the usefulness of many traditional medicines.
- The strength of traditional beliefs for many cultures
- The desire of many people to have natural or herbal medicines rather than synthetically produced medicines. (drug free treatments)
- The proven effectiveness of treatment
- Majority of the world's pop. Use traditional medicines.
- Availability of treatments
- More qualified practitioners

Core 1	Explain how the application of the Ottawa Charter addresses social justice principles in relation to cardiovascular disease in Australia
<p>Learn About:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • health promotion based on the five action areas of the Ottawa Charter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – levels of responsibility for health promotion – the benefits of partnerships in health promotion, eg government sector, non-government agencies and the local community – how health promotion based on the Ottawa Charter promotes social justice – the Ottawa Charter in action 	<p>Learn to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • investigate the principles of social justice and the responsibilities of individuals, communities and governments under the action areas of the Ottawa Charter
<p>Explain: relate cause and effect; make the relationships between things evident; provide why and/ how</p>	
<p>Suggested Answer: Social justice principles are: Participation, Equity, Access, Rights, Supportive Environments and Diversity. See how they relate to the Ottawa Charter Action Areas in the brackets.</p> <p>Develop Personal Skills: For CVD this is achieved through some of the following activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TV Commercials (equity and access because these ads are Australia wide and the vast majority of people have TV) • Websites eg. How do you measure up? And heart foundation Tick. (Diversity through the use of different languages on the website, Participation as the ‘Measure up’ campaign has exercise programs to participate in, Supportive Environment through the healthy tick in supermarkets. <p>Healthy Public Policy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A % of land in each community needs to be kept for recreation eg fields, playgrounds (participation, access, supportive environment and diversity) • Smoking laws: (equity as they are national laws, supportive environment as non smokers don’t need to be subjected to smoke, rights as it recognizes non smokers right to pollution free environment) • Compulsory PDHPE Yr7-10: (access and equity as school is compulsory, participate and supportive environment helping to cement lifelong physical activity patterns) <p>Reorienting Health Services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Doctor coming to speak at a year assembly with a lung cancer victim (only participating schools will have access and therefore equity in receiving the talk. <p>Strengthening Community Action:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fun Run (access and participation is available to those in the near vicinity only. Diversity and Supportive environment is catered for) <p>Creating Supportive Environment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gym equipment in parks (allows for participation, access and equity for those in the vicinity) 	

only. Diversity and supportive environment is covered)

- Healthy canteen (as Australia wide all Social Justice principles are covered)
- Footpaths on both sides of road in new areas (allows for participation, access and equity for those in the vicinity only. Diversity and supportive environment is covered)

Core 1	Evaluate the role epidemiology plays in improving Australia's health status. Illustrate your answer with specific examples. (10 marks)
Learn About: Measuring health status <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Role of Epidemiology • Measures of Epidemiology (mortality, infant mortality, morbidity, life expectancy) 	Learn to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Critique the use of epidemiology to describe health status by considering questions such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - What epidemiology can tell us - Who uses these measures? - Do they measure everything about health status
<p>“Evaluate” means to make a judgment based on criteria; determine the value of.</p>	
Suggested Answer: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Role of epidemiology is to study disease amongst groups within society and can help assess where to direct health expenditure by identifying National Health Priority areas and the health promotion initiatives to address these areas using the New Public Health Approach of preventative health • Epidemiology measures <i>life expectancy</i> (the average number of years that a person of a given age and gender are expected to live). In 2000, males 76.6 and females 82.1. • It also measures <i>Infant mortality</i> which is a measure of the annual number of deaths of children below one year of age per 1000 live births. <i>Mortality</i> which is the death rate from a specific cause in a given period of time and <i>morbidity</i> is a measure used to examine the <i>prevalence</i> (occurrence) and <i>incidence</i> (number of new cases) of disease and sickness in a specific population. • In order to improve the health status there is a need to identify areas that will benefit from health strategies. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Social justice principles (Participation, Equity, Access, Rights, Supportive Environment and Diversity)) ➤ Priority Population Groups (targets groups at risk) ➤ Prevalence of condition (No. of people with disease) ➤ Potential for change- incidence related to health compromising behaviour ➤ Costs to individual and Community- physical, emotional, social and spiritual <p>Direct- education, tests, care and management, Indirect- loss of earnings/productivity All of these factors help identify the NHPA and where to allocate health expenditure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These strategies have been successful in reducing the mortality and the morbidity in CVD through such health initiatives as <i>'life be in it'</i> and the <i>'tick'</i> program from the heart foundation. In other areas cancer and asthma mortality have decreased and although both morbidity have increased these can be attributed to screening procedures for cancer leading to early diagnosis and better survival rates. Asthma plans such as the <i>'5 step asthma plan'</i> have helped to identify asthmatics earlier and also lead to better survival rates. 	

Core 1	Explain how applying the principles of the Ottawa Charter for health promotion can address diabetes as a health priority (6 marks).
<p>Learn About:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● health promotion based on the five action areas of the Ottawa Charter <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – levels of responsibility for health promotion – the benefits of partnerships in health promotion, eg government sector, non-government agencies and the local community – how health promotion based on the Ottawa Charter promotes social justice – the Ottawa Charter in action 	<p>Learn to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● argue the benefits of health promotion based on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – individuals, communities and governments working in partnership – the five action areas of the Ottawa Charter
Explain means to relate cause and effect; make the relationships between things evident; provide why and/ how.	
<p>Suggested Answer:</p> <p>The things evident in the above question are the Ottawa Charter and diabetes as a health priority:</p> <p>Building healthy public policy: the purpose is to guide public policy so that it provides an environment in which healthy choices are easier Eg-healthy canteen policy at schools which decreases the onset of childhood obesity, a prominent risk factor for diabetes.</p> <p>Create supportive environments: if respect is not paid to the environment, it is likely that society will pay the penalty in terms of ill health and social problems. Eg- more exercise equipment in public places, conservation of national parks and walking, cycling tracks in the local community</p> <p>Reorienting health services: responsibility for health promotion is shared among individuals, communities, health professionals, governments. Eg- increased funding to health promotion research for diabetes. Videos in doctor’s surgeries promoting safe diabetes behaviours. Free blood glucose checks at the GP.</p> <p>Strengthen community action: communities will respond more positively to initiatives they play a role in developing Eg- fun run to create awareness of diabetes and emphasis one of the basic strategies to prevent the onset of type II diabetes</p> <p>Develop personal skills: enhancing life skills through providing information Eg- health education in schools.</p> <p>Diabetes- improper functioning of Pancreas (too low or high blood glucose level). The Ottawa Charter must be applied to diabetes as a health priority.</p> <p>Be very mindful that you use examples that relate to lowering the risk factors of diabetes. The previous actions will increase awareness, equity, education, and decrease the risk of contracting diabetes and the incidence and prevalence of the disease.</p>	

Core 1	Discuss the community's role in providing health care with reference to the range of facilities and services available. (5 marks)
<p>Learn About:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • health care in Australia <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – range and types of health facilities and services – responsibility for health facilities and services – equity of access to health facilities and services – health care expenditure versus expenditure on early intervention and prevention 	<p>Learn to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • evaluate health care in Australia by investigating issues of access and adequacy in relation to social justice principles. Questions to explore include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – how equitable is the access and support for all sections of the community? – how much responsibility should the community assume for individual health problems?
<p>“Discuss” means to identify issues and provide points for and/ or against.</p>	
<p>Suggested Answer:</p> <p>The things in the above question to discuss are the community's role in providing health care and also the range of facilities and services available. Examples include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State why community initiatives are developed e.g. to target specific health needs of the population within the community. • Give examples of the range of facilities and services available to the community. The following services and facilities are provided by local governments: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Child- care services (baby health centres, immunisation programs). - Information services- libraries, home libraries for people with mobility difficulties or in residential care). - Recreational activities and facilities (e.g. running tracks in local parks, learn-to-swim and exercise classes at council-operated pools). - Aged-care services (e.g. transport services for elderly people, pedestrian safety campaigns). - Ensuring that development and building applications meet safety and access requirements (e.g. pool fencing, smoke alarms). - Environmental services and awareness (e.g. water preservation) - Safety initiatives (needle exchange/ disposal programs, 40 km/h speed limits outside school). 	

Core 1	What is epidemiology? What role can it play in improving Australia's health? (4 marks)
<p>Learn About:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Measuring health status. - Role of epidemiology (mortality, infant mortality, morbidity, life expectancy). 	<p>Learn to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Critique the use of epidemiology to describe health status by considering questions such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -What can epidemiology tell us? -Who uses these measures? - Do they measure everything about health status?
<p>Suggested Answer:</p> <p>Epidemiology provides information on the distribution (or patterns) of disease, illness, and injury, and on the likely causes (or determinants) within groups or populations.</p> <p><u>What can epidemiology tell us?</u></p> <p>Epidemiology serves many purposes. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring the major causes of sickness and death to identify any emerging issues and inequalities between groups; • Identifying areas of need so that specific prevention and treatment interventions can be specifically targeted; • Determining priority areas for the allocation of government funding; • Monitoring the use of health care services and facilities; and • Evaluating the effectiveness of any prevention and treatment programs. <p><u>Measure of Epidemiology?</u></p> <p>The major measures used to determine the health of a population are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Life-Expectancy</i>- this is the average number of years a person of a given age and gender can expect to live; • <i>Mortality Rate</i>- this is also called death rate, and is a measure of the number of deaths from a specific cause in a given period of time (usually a year); • <i>Infant Mortality Rate</i>: this is a measure of the annual number of deaths of children under one year of age per 1000 live births; • <i>Morbidity Rate</i>: this rate provides information about the level of disease in specific populations; the main indicators used are <i>prevalence</i> (that is, the number of current cases of a specific illness in a set time period- for example, approximately 800 new diagnoses of HIV per year). 	

<p>Core 1</p>	<p>“Australia is one of the healthiest countries in the world and Australians are becoming becoming even healthier.”</p> <p>Briefly outline THREE reasons why the health status of Australians is high and continuing to improve. (3 marks)</p>
<p>Learn About:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • measuring health status <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – role of epidemiology – measures of epidemiology (mortality, infant mortality, morbidity, life expectancy) 	<p>Learn to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • critique the use of epidemiology to describe health status by considering questions such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – what can epidemiology tell us? – who uses these measures? – do they measure everything about health status?
<p><i>Outline – sketch in general terms; indicate the main features of.</i></p>	
<p>Suggested Answer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decreased infant and child mortality • Reduction in death rates of the elderly • Greater control of diseases affecting the circulatory system and the vast range of cancers • This is all because of new technology, better management intervention and screening techniques. 	

Core 1	The average length of stay in hospital decreased from 4.6 days in 1993-4 to 4.1 days in 1997-8. Identify possible reasons for this change and predict potential effects this continuing trend may have.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Learn About: ● health care in Australia <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – range and types of health facilities and services – responsibility for health facilities and services – equity of access to health facilities and services – health care expenditure versus expenditure on early intervention and prevention – impact of emerging new treatments and technologies on health care, eg cost and access, benefits of early detection – health insurance: Medicare and private 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Learn to: ● evaluate health care in Australia by investigating issues of access and adequacy in relation to social justice principles. Questions to explore include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – how equitable is the access and support for all sections of the community? – how much responsibility should the community assume for individual health problems? 	
<p>“Identify” means to recognise and name. This refers to the reasons for change. “Predict” is to suggest what may happen, based on available information. This refers to the trend in question.</p>		
<p>Suggested Answer :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Admission rates: Increased in the 1970’s, decreased in the 1980’s and increased again in the 1990’s. Reasons involve the introduction and usage of Medicare. ● Average length of stay: Fell from approximately 7 days in the 1980’s to approximately 4 days in the 1990’s. This is a result of improved anaesthetics and antibiotics, better surgical techniques, more elderly being cared for in nursing homes rather than hospitals, early discharge programs and follow up home care. It will continue to improve, thus the length of stay decreasing. It will also decrease as preventative measures are now being promoted and taken up by the public, hence less hospitalisations for serious conditions. ● Occupancy rates: Acute care occupancy rates increased by 8-9% in both public and private hospitals. Reasons for increase include population growth and reduction in hospital beds. Unless the beds increase, this trend in stay in hospital may either slow or reverse. ● Same day surgery: This results from improved medical practice and a desire for greater hospital productivity. Also Medicare and private health insurers that encourage patients into same-day procedures. One third of patients are same-day ones. 		

Core 1	Identify the risk factors for Cardiovascular Disease	
Learn About: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • high levels of preventable chronic disease, injury and mental health problems <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – cardiovascular disease (CVD) – cancer (skin, breast, lung) – diabetes – respiratory disease – injury – mental health problems and illnesses 	Learn to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • research and analyse CVD, cancer and ONE other condition listed by investigating: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – the nature of the problem – extent of the problem (trends) – risk factors and protective factors – the sociocultural, socioeconomic and environmental determinants – groups at risk 	
“Identify” means to recognise and name		
Suggested Answer: The Cardiovascular Disease risk factors: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Smoking • Physical inactivity • Overweight or obesity • High fat diet • Alcohol abuse • High blood pressure and high cholesterol 		

Core: 1	Some groups experience inequity within the Australian health care system. Two such groups are Aboriginal/Torres Strait Islanders and the socio-economically disadvantaged. Analyse the nature of these inequities upon the health standards experienced by BOTH of these groups. Propose strategies designed to rectify this imbalance. (10marks).
Learn About: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • groups experiencing health inequities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples – socioeconomically disadvantaged people – people in rural and remote areas – overseas-born people – the elderly – people with disabilities 	Learn to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • research and analyse Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples and ONE other group experiencing health inequities by investigating: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – the nature and extent of the health inequities – the sociocultural, socioeconomic and environmental determinants – the roles of individuals, communities and governments in addressing the health inequities.
Analyse – “identify components and the relationship between them –draw out and relate implications”.	
Suggested Answer: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aboriginals and Torres Strait Islanders – only 30% live in cities and the other 70% live in very isolated communities therefore access to health services is poor. Life expectancy is 10-20yrs fewer than overall Australia. Leading cause of death – circulatory and respiratory disease, cancer and injury and poisoning. More likely to engage in certain risk behaviours – half smoke and drink at unsafe levels and increase of obesity. Poor public health measures – housing, waste disposal and water. • Socio-economic status is determined by several factors – income, occupation and education. More likely to die from CVD, higher infant mortality, higher levels of blood pressure, more likely to smoke. Income, occupation, employment and education all link to the socio-economic status. <p>In Summary:</p> <p><i>Causes for inequities:</i> income, employment, language, money, access to facilities</p> <p><i>Strategies:</i> more health services and facilities in rural and remote areas. More people in private cover will decrease stress on public hospitals, meaning more beds and less cost. Medicare should cover more services. Education, more health promotion in these communities, infrastructure (eg more gyms, healthy food options hospitals and schools)</p>	

Core: 1

Apply the principles of the Ottawa Charter for Health Promotion to reduce the number of young people (17-25) killed or injured each year in motor vehicle accidents.

Key Term:

Apply: Use, utilise, employ in a particular situation

Learn About:

- health promotion based on the five action areas of the Ottawa Charter
 - levels of responsibility for health promotion
 - the benefits of partnerships in health promotion, eg government sector, non-government agencies and the local community
 - how health promotion based on the Ottawa Charter promotes social justice
 - the Ottawa Charter in action

Learn To:

- argue the benefits of health promotion based on:
 - individuals, communities and governments working in partnership
 - the five action areas of the Ottawa Charter

Suggested Answer:

Developing personal skills- Advertisements about the dangers and consequences of speeding and drink driving educate people, with this information they are able to make informed choices. It is aimed at young people by having young drivers in the ads.

Reorienting health services- police officers could come to schools and further educate the students on how to be a safe driver. Health promotion posters, leaflets, videos in the RTA and motor registry.

Strengthening community action- if a young driver has lost their licence for any reason they should have to go to a series of seminars in which various people for the community talk eg police or people who have been injured in a motor vehicle action. Communities could also host fundraising activities such as a fun run to raise money to improve the road systems.

Building Healthy public policy- there are laws against drink driving and speeding. Young people are especially targeted because of the harsher laws for P plate drivers e.g. less points therefore less chances of being caught speeding and a zero limit on blood alcohol concentration. It is also harder for a young person to get their licence e.g. 120 hours on the L's and the P's test has been lengthened. This makes young drivers more experienced by the time they get their licence. Laws on the type of cars purchased by P platers.

Creating supportive environments- governments should ensure that the roads are in good condition e.g. well lit at night to minimise the possibility of accidents.

Core 1	Explain how the public and private health insurance sectors currently operate within Australia's health care system. (4 marks)	
Learn About: Health care in Australia <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Health insurance: Medicare and private 	Learn to: Describe the advantages and disadvantages of medicare and private health insurance, eg costs, choice, ancillary benefits	
Explain - relate cause and effect; make the relationships between things evident; provide why and how		
Suggested Answer: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Private health care- offers hospital cover + extras cover. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hospital cover provides benefits for hospital treatment, allows choice of doctor, choice of hospital and private room. - Extras cover provides access to a range of services including optometrists, alternative health practitioners, physiotherapists and lifestyle courses (eg Quit smoking) • Public health care- Medicare: (1984) designed to provide free or subsidised cost of medical care. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Medicare levy is 2.5% of taxable income if earning above \$75000 (\$150000 couple) or 1.5% earning below \$75000. - This allows you 85% of the scheduled fee for GPs. - Bulk Billing: is where Doctor accepts the patients Medicare rebate as full payment (85% of schedule fee) hence treatment is provided free. - Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme (PBS): Provides subsidies on expensive prescription medications that are commonly used. Most medications are around \$20. 		

Core: 1

Examine the responsibility for health care in Australia and the range and types of facilities and services available.

Key Term:

Examine Inquire into

Learn About:

- health care in Australia
 - range and types of health facilities and services
 - responsibility for health facilities and services
 - equity of access to health facilities and services
 - health care expenditure versus expenditure on early intervention and prevention
 - impact of emerging new treatments and technologies on health care, eg cost and access, benefits of early detection
 - health insurance: Medicare and private

Learn To:

- evaluate health care in Australia by investigating issues of access and adequacy in relation to social justice principles. Questions to explore include:
 - how equitable is the access and support for all sections of the community?
 - how much responsibility should the community assume for individual health problems?

Suggested Answer:

- 1) Commonwealth government: Provides funds to the state and territory governments for health care, and influences their health policy making and delivery.
- 2) State and territory governments: Have the main responsibility in providing the health care services; these may include hospitals, dental, community and home care, health promotion etc.
- 3) Private sector: Provides a wide range of private health care services to those who have private insurance. They are privately owned and operated.
- 4) Local government: Mainly concerned with environmental control and a range of personal, preventative and home care services and schemes.
- 5) Community groups: Many community groups promote health ie. The asthma foundation and diabetes Australia.

Core:

1. Health Priorities in Australia

Question:

33. Using the health priority area of injury, explain the social determinants that influence your chosen priority area.

Key Term:

Explain – relate cause and effect; make the relationship between things evident.

Learn About:

- high levels of preventable chronic disease, injury and mental health problems
 - cardiovascular disease (CVD)
 - cancer (skin, breast, lung)
 - diabetes
 - respiratory disease
 - injury
 - mental health problems and illnesses

Learn To:

- research and analyse CVD, cancer and ONE other condition listed by investigating:
 - the nature of the problem
 - extent of the problem (trends)
 - risk factors and protective factors
 - the sociocultural, socioeconomic and environmental determinants
 - groups at risk

Suggested Answer:

Examine LEEAGLES – You could also mention MEDIA, ENVIRONMENT, GENETIC INHERITANCE, and INDIVIDUAL ATTITUDES.

Injury has been identified as a health priority because it affects all age groups, is often preventable and places an economical, social and physical burden on the individual and community. Injury is one of the leading causes of death in Australia accounting for 6% of death in Australia. The forms of injury with the highest prevalence and incidence are suicide, drowning and transport injuries.

Age is a social determinant for Injury being the leading cause of death for young people aged 1-44years accounting for 47% of all deaths and the leading cause of premature deaths accounting for more potential life lost under 65yrs than any other cause. Suicide and transport are more common for young people especially males.

Gender is another social determinant of injury affecting predominately males groups where The male mortality rate from injury is more than twice the female rate. This may be detrimental to males having a reputation to take more and greater risks than females and attempting to conform to male stereotypes e.g. Transport injuries and speeding (except in younger age groups where there are no gender trends and drowning is the leading cause of injury). Suicide is also more prevalent for males with more than 31/2 times as many males than females committing suicide in 2000.

Location and lifestyle must be recognised as social determinants of injury as ‘rural’ youths have significantly higher rates of suicide than those of ‘urban’ youths.

Socio-economic status is another social determinant of Injury, with new research finding that young adults from disadvantaged backgrounds are almost twice as likely to commit suicide then their more affluent peers.

Unemployment and education are also social determinants of Injury. Unemployed individuals are at higher risk of developing mental disorders such as depression resulting from poor self worth and esteem and attributing to the prevalence of suicide. Without prior education and access to information, people are likely to take more risks unaware of the severity or extent of the outcome.

Environment could include OH+S laws, pool fencing and council playing field maintenance which decrease injury .

Individual attitudes could include being reckless and careless maybe leading to car crash.

Core 1**Describe the ways in which health status can be measured (4 marks)****Key Term:****Describe- provide characteristics and features****Learn About:**

- Measuring health status
- Measures of epidemiology (mortality, infant mortality, morbidity, life expectancy)

Learn To:**Suggested Answer:**

Measures of epidemiology:

- Mortality: measures the number of deaths from a specific cause in a given period (usually a year)
- Infant mortality: the measure of the annual number of deaths of children under the age of one per 1000 deaths
- Morbidity: the rate or level of disease in a specific population. Main indicators are incidence and prevalence
- Life expectancy: the average number of years a person of a given age and gender is expected to live for

