

UASB - DIGITAL

Repositorio Institucional del Organismo Académico de la Comunidad Andina, CAN

El contenido de esta obra es una contribución del autor al repositorio digital de la Universidad Andina Simón Bolívar, Sede Ecuador, por tanto el autor tiene exclusiva responsabilidad sobre el mismo y no necesariamente refleja los puntos de vista de la UASB.

Este trabajo se almacena bajo una licencia de distribución no exclusiva otorgada por el autor al repositorio, y con licencia <u>Creative Commons – Reconocimiento de créditos-No comercial-Sin obras derivadas 3.0 Ecuador</u>



Addressing the Challenges of Social Determination of Health

A View from the South

Jaime Breilh

2013

Ponencia presentada en: Teleconference, University of Toronto. Dalla Lana School of Public Health; Universidad Andina Simón Bolívar, Sede Ecuador, Quito, febrero 28 de 2013.

University of Toronto Dalla Lana School of Public Health

Addressing the Challenges of Social Determination of Health: A View from the South



Jaime Breilh Md, MSc, PhD
(Dean of Health Sciences Area)
Universidad Andina Simón Bolívar
Sede Ecuador

Teleconference, February 28th, 2013



Talking from the "South", not only implies sharing the problems we face, but also sharing the strengths of our theoretical-methodological reasoning (many times made invisible by mainstream public health)

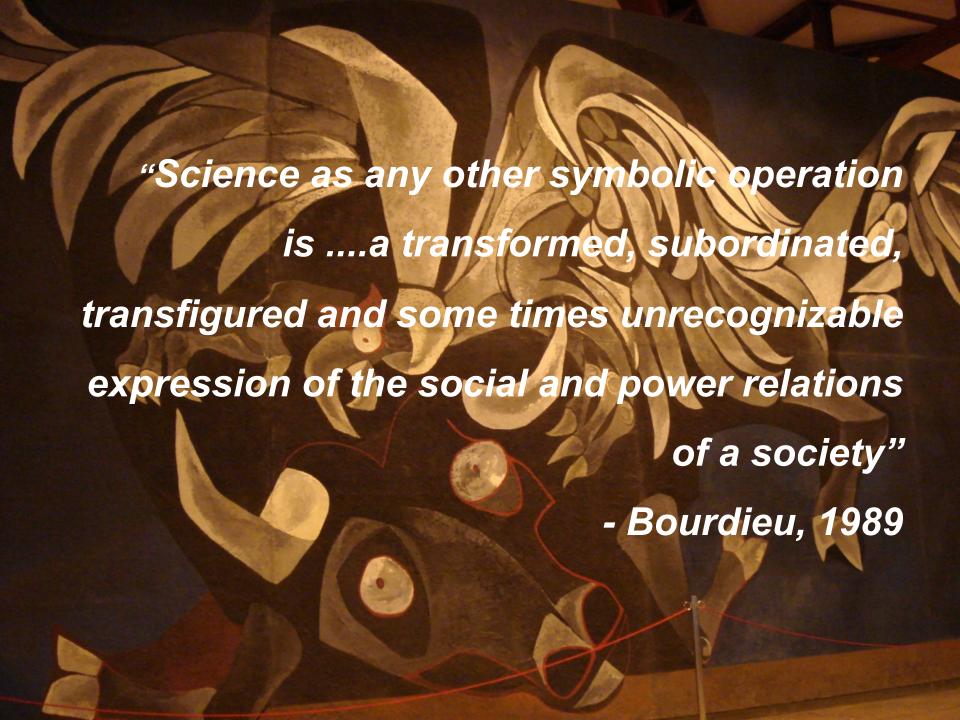
Main objective:

Understanding the fundamental character of the "social determination of health" paradigm (critical epidemiology)

 for the development of public health science, geared towards the building of healthy societies and health rights.



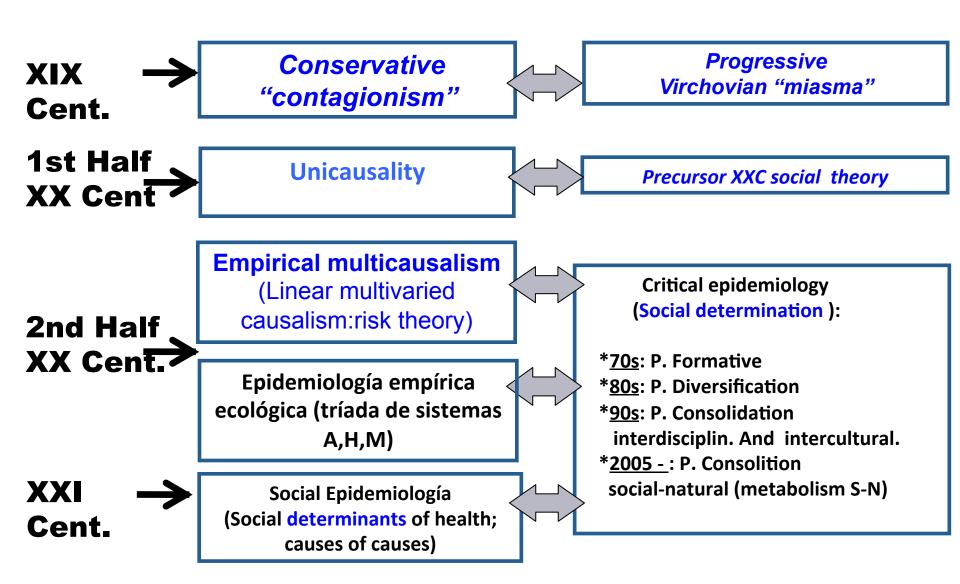
The Historical paradigm clash in Epidemiology



Epidemiology, as "diagnostic" instrument of public health, experiences the tensions, impulses and obstacles of all knowledge that contributes to define societal image and the degree of political success.

Lineal functional (conservative) conceptions and applications of epidemiology have operated historically as an instrument of hegemony and conservative governance, whereas, the progressive paradigms have become an instrument of emancipatory understanding of science.

Figure N°1 Historical dissent in epidemiology





A "recent" emblematic case of conflict of interests that affect scientific work: cell phone, RF impacts on health

(Based on: D. Davis, Cellphone exposure toxicity and epidemiology: an update. National Institute of Environmental Sciences, April 4th, 2012)

Evidence of cell phone technology impact has been dismissed in mainstream research through misconception of "dose": low intensity or power of radiation.

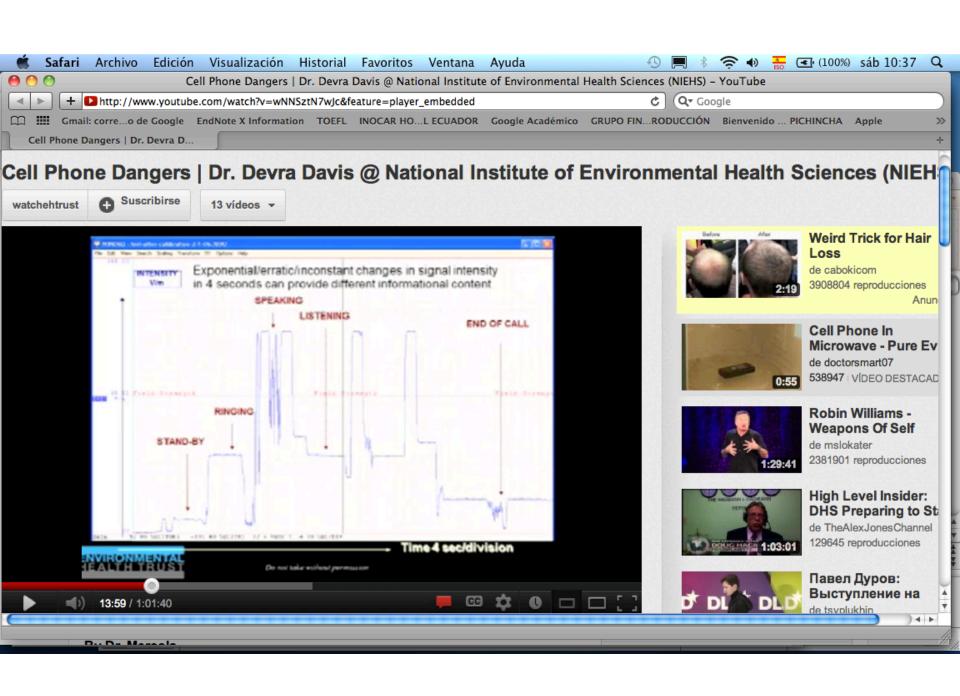
Professor Henry Lai

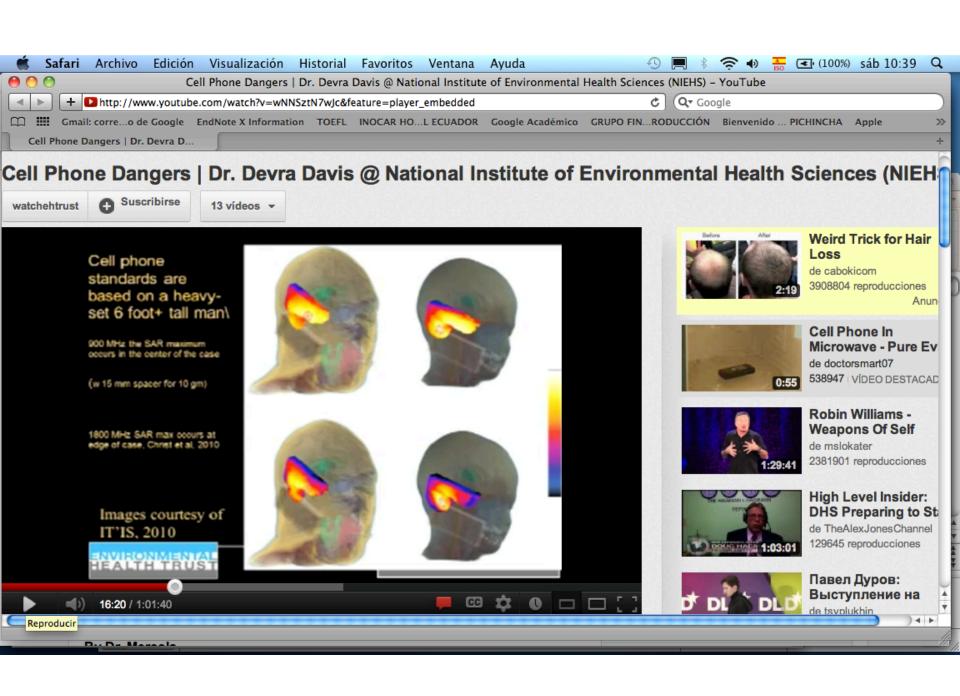
(School of Medicine and College of Engineering, Washington State University, 1996-98)

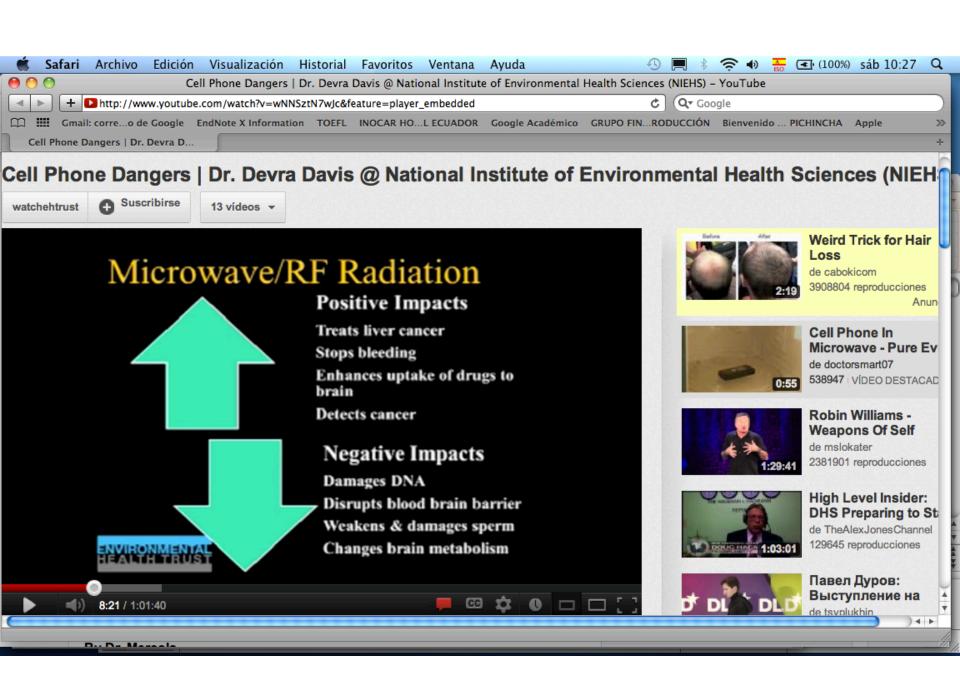
"Workshop on Possible Biological and Health Effects of RF Electromagnetic Fields", Mobile Phone and Health Symposium, Oct 25-28, 1998, University of Vienna, Vienna, Austria:

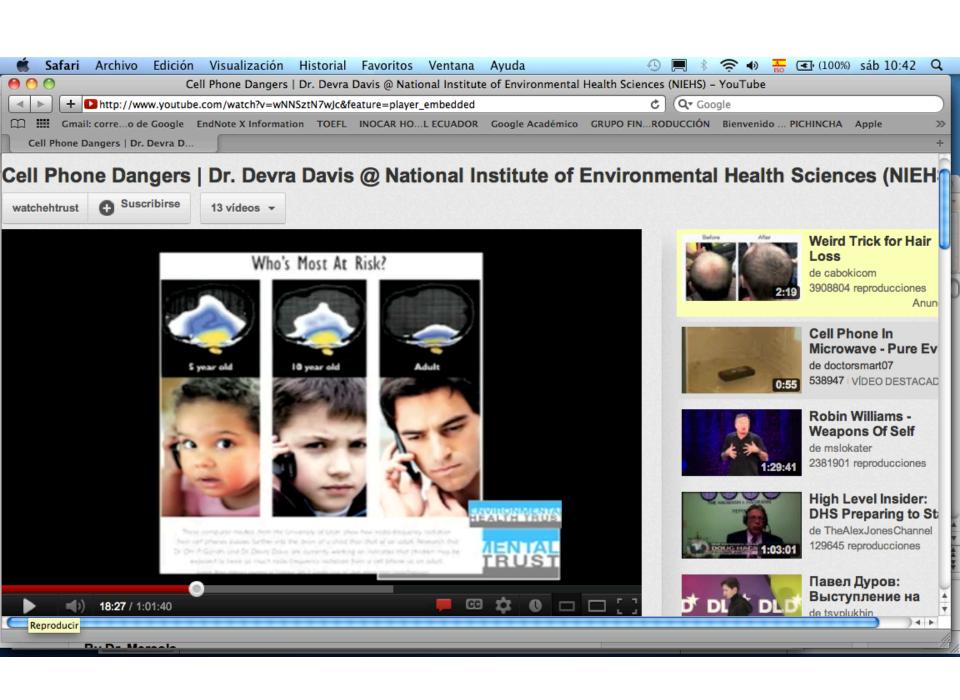
- Energy between 10 KHz-300 GHz
- Causes a repeated irradiation of a more or less fixed amount of body tissue.
- Radio Frequency Radiation (RFR) during the normal use of mobile telephones could lead to hazardous health effects. Research studying RFR of frequencies and waveforms similar to those emitted from cellular telephones and intermittent exposure schedule resembling the normal pattern of phone use is needed.





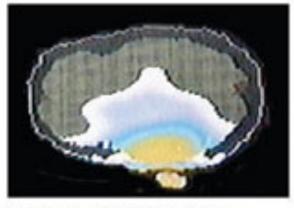






Cell Phone Radiation Penetrating Skull







ADULT Head

CHILD - 10 Years Old

CHILD - 5 Years Old

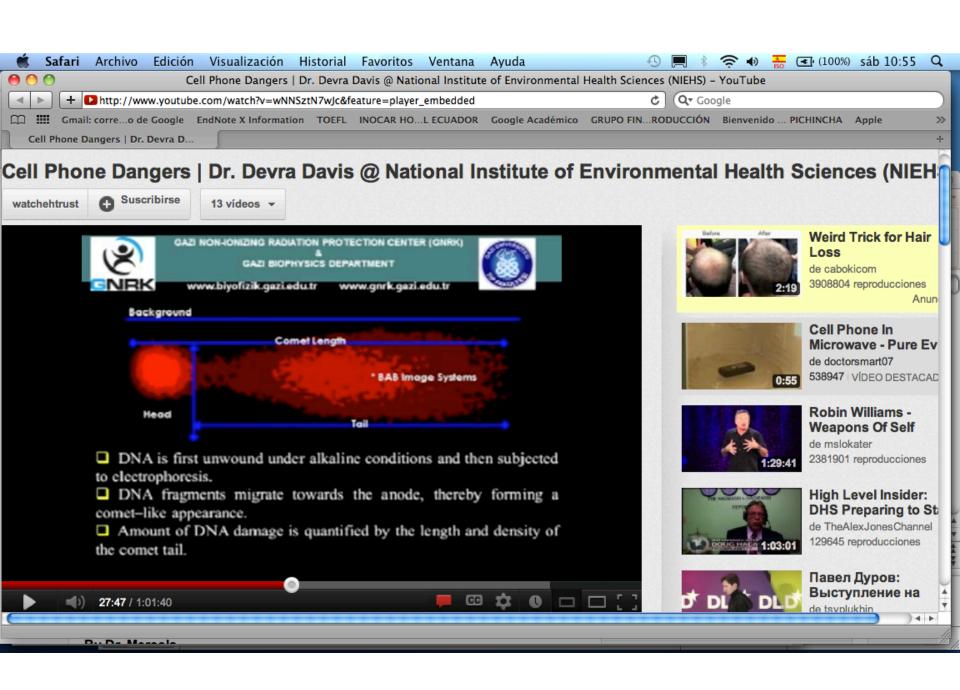
Study by Gandi et al. University of Utah, 1996.

- Children absorb more energy than adults from the same phone.
- Tumors in mid brain are more deadly than those in temporal lobe.
- Children's cells are reproducing more quickly than adults.
- Children's immune system is not as well developed as adults.
- Longer potential for life-time exposure for children than adults.

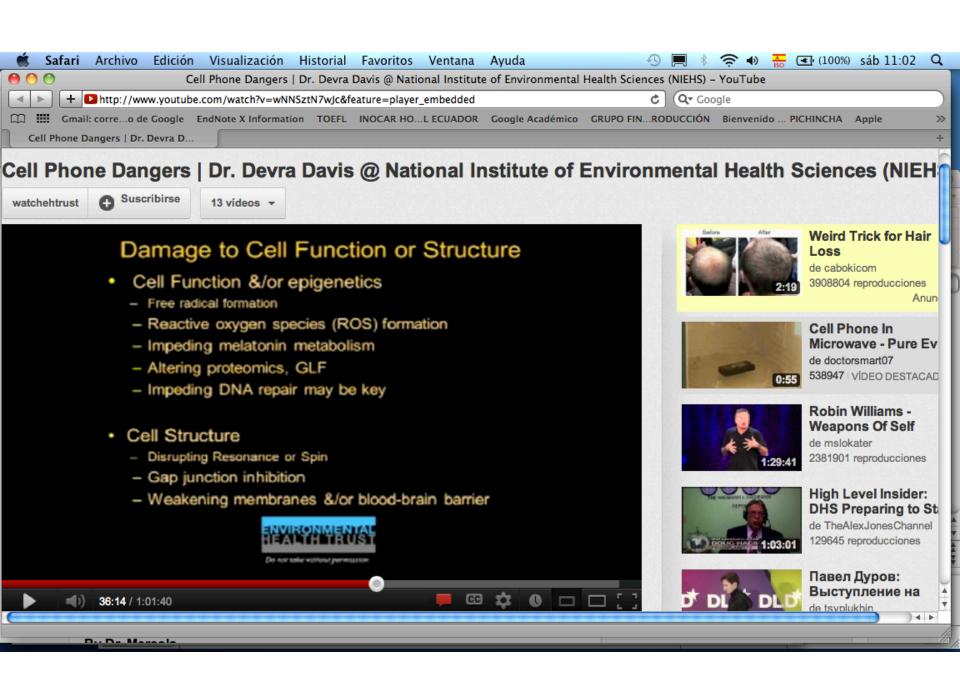




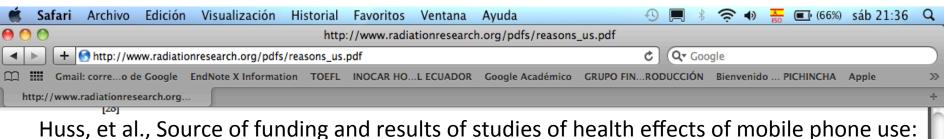










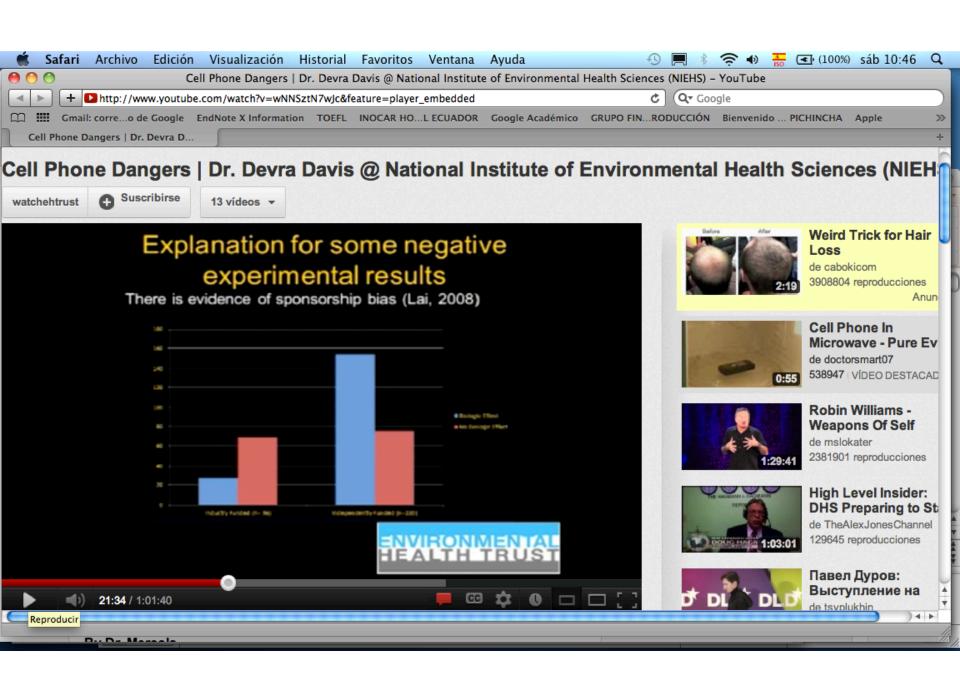


Huss, et al., Source of funding and results of studies of health effects of mobile phone use: systematic review of experimental studies, Environ. Health Perspect. 115 (2007) 1-4.

Cellphone Biological Studies							
		Effect Found		No Effect Found			
		Studies	% All Studies	Studies	% All Studies	Studies	% All Studies
Industry Funded	No.	27	8.3%	69	21.2%	96	29.4%
	% (28.1%) (71.9%			
Independently Funded	No.	154	47.5%	76	23.5%	230	70.6%
	%	67.0%) (33.0%			
Totals		181	55.5%	145	44.5%	326	100.0%
Chi ² =39.8 (p=2.3x10-9)						11 July 2006 [1]	

Chi² = 39.8 (p=2.3x10⁻⁹) 11 July 2006 [

Table 1: Industry-Funded and Independently-Funded Cellphone Biological Studies



21st Century Paradox

SECRET HISTORY

The potential of science as an instrument of life is undermined by the "misdirections of science" (and) "the maturing of the science of doubt promotion the concerted and well funded effort to identify, magnify and exaggerate doubts about what we could say that we know as a way of delaying actions to change the way the World operates."

(Devra Davis, The secret history of the war on Cancer. New York: Basic Books, 2009, p. xxi)

Author of When Smoke Ran Like Water FINALIST FOR THE NATIONAL BOOK AWARD

DOUBT IS THEIR

transplantionals invested billions of dollars to discredit critical research through contracted science geared at producing doubt

THEIR PRODUCT

"Doubt is our product, the best way to compete with the 'body of evidences' that exists in the general public. It is also the way

How Industry's Assault on Science to establish a controversy"

Threatens Your Health

[Memo of Brown & Williamson CEO, Document n° 680561778-1786,1969 cited by David Michaels "Doubt is their product", 2008]

David Michaels

So we must submit to critical scrutiny our research paradigms and answer some questions which underline the critical analysis of graduate research and superior education governance.

Are public health and environmental sciences being misdirected by the pressure of sponsorship?

Is biased and doubt promoting science contributing to the derailment of public health research and teaching?

Are apparently sound but essentially biased scientific prescriptions only an ethical issue? (conflict of interests)...

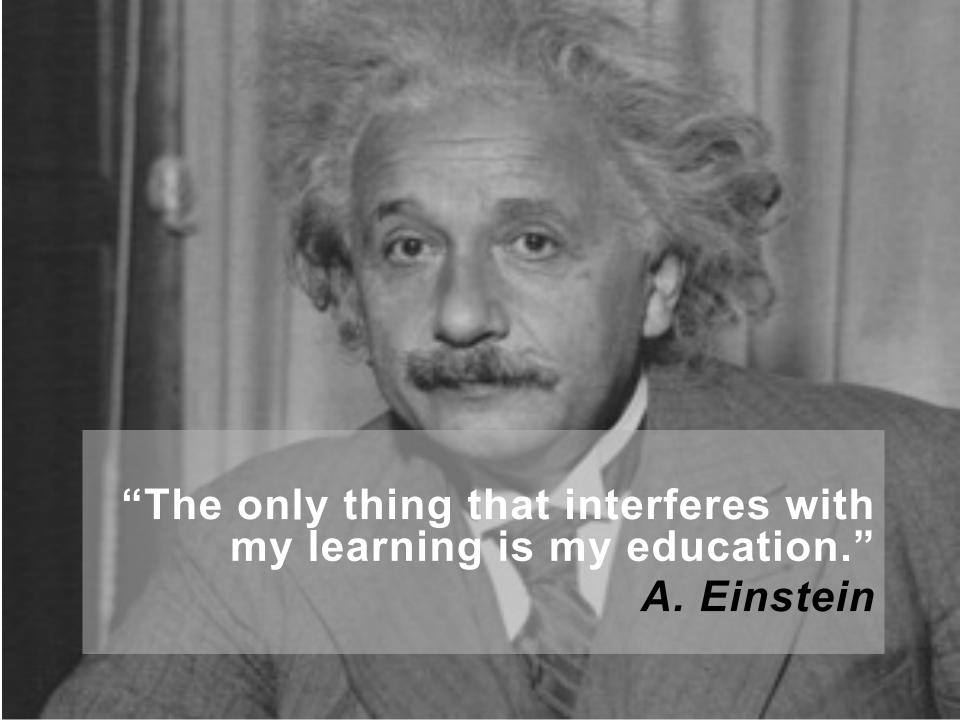
....or do they derive from a theoretical-methodological flaw?

And finally:

What are we doing in graduate programs to develop our paradigms, methodology and means of incidence to correspond to the complex challenges of

unhealthy living modes

and deteriorating ecosystems?





The need to debate conceptual and logic foundations of Public Health sciences such as epidemiology

DEFINING A SCIENTIFIC MODEL

KNOWLEDGE ↔ ACTION

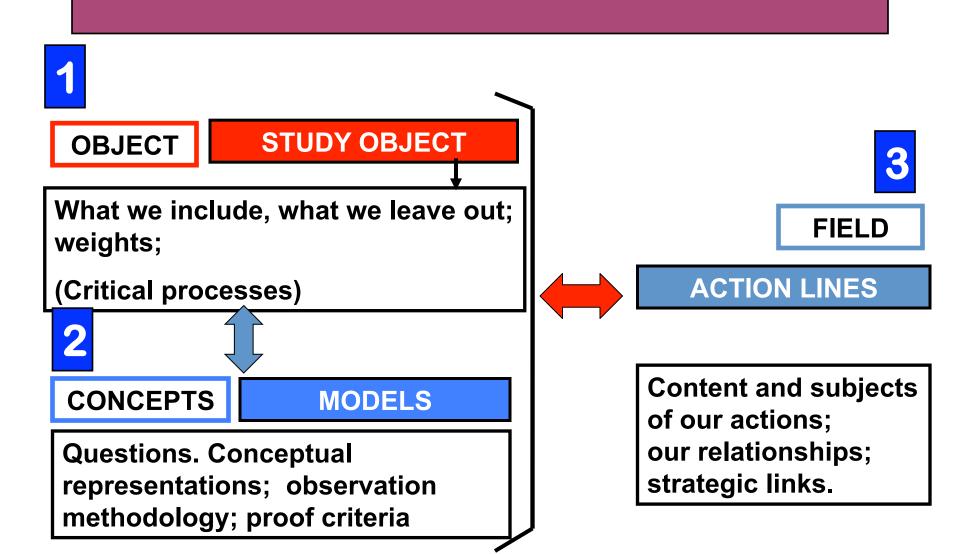
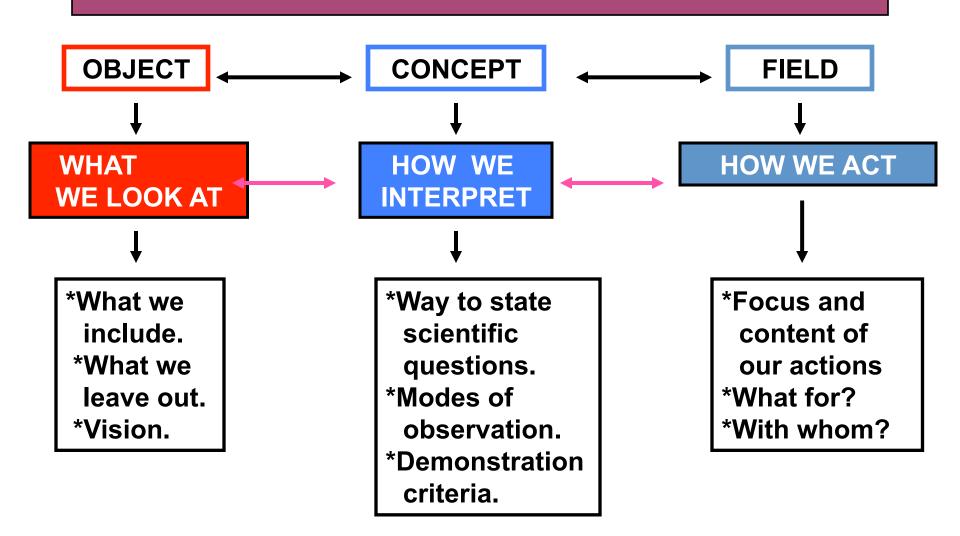


Figure N°4 Comparative analysis of health determination paradigms (models)

DIMENTION FOR DESCRIPTION	ELEMENTS FOR DESCRIPTION OF DETERMINATION	l l l l l l l l l l l l l l l l l l l	ТҮРЕ	CAUSAL LINEAL	EMPIRICAL ECOLOGY	CRITICAL (TRANSITION)		CRITICAL
		EPIDEMIOLOGIC PARADIGMS	NAME	Lineal Epidemiology (Uni y Multi causal)	Empirical - ecological system epidemiology	Social Epidemiology (Social Health Determinants- DsSS)	Eco-social epidemiology	Critical Epidemiology
		AUTHOR(s): REPRESENTATIVE, THAT WORKED ON THE CATHEGORY OF DETERMINATION		MacMahon 1960, 1975 Rothman 1998, 2008	Leavell Clark 1965	Marmot 2006 Solar 2007	Krieger 1994, 2001, 2011	Breilh 1976/77, 1979, 2003, 2011
OBJECT (Objective Dimention)	ORDER							
	CHARACTERIZATION OF MOVEMENT							
	TEMPORAL ANALYSIS							
Difficultion	SPATIAL ELEMENTS							
	IDENTITY							
	CONCEPTION OF NATURE							
SUBJECT	SCOPE OF STUDY OBJECT							
(Subjective	ACTIVE ELEMENT OF KNOWLEDGE							
Dimention)	CRITERIA FOR SCIENTIFIC TRUTH							
	ETHICAL POSITION							
	GENERAL PARADIGM							
	TRANSFORMATION OBJECT							
ACTION FIELD	SOCIAL RELATIONS OF RESEARCH WORK							
(Practical	APPROACH ON PARTICIPATION							
Dimention)	INTERCULTURALITY							
	HISTORICAL LINKS OF ACTION							

The Unity of Logic and Action



THE NEED TO OVERCOME THE REDUCTIONIST APPLICATION OF CAUSATION

TUBERCULOSIS: POSITIVIST MODELS

[A] KOCH: BACILLUS





Y= Tuberculosis

[B] MULTICAUSALITY:

Malnutrition





Work overload





Bacillus

Y=Tuberculosis

Alcoholism, etc.

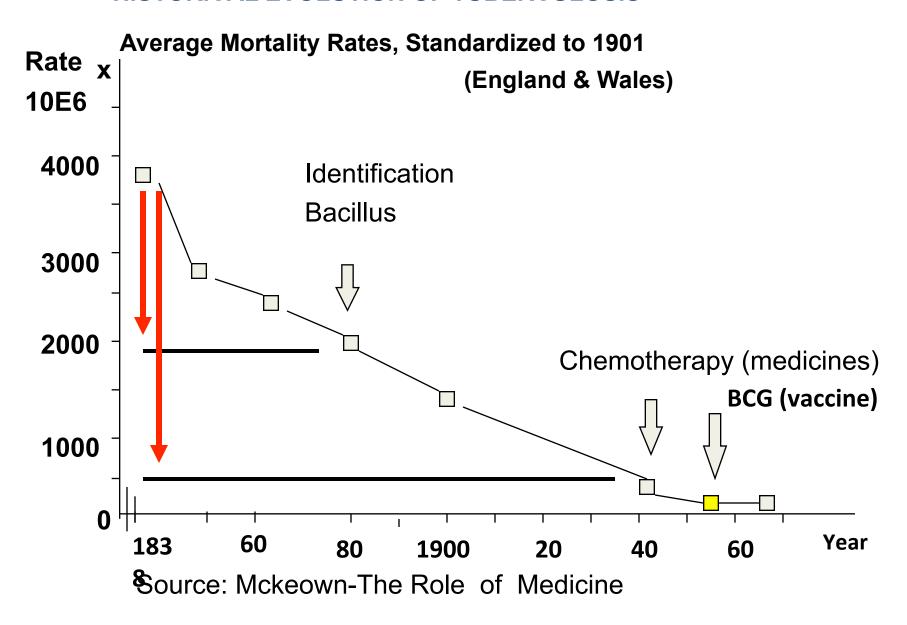




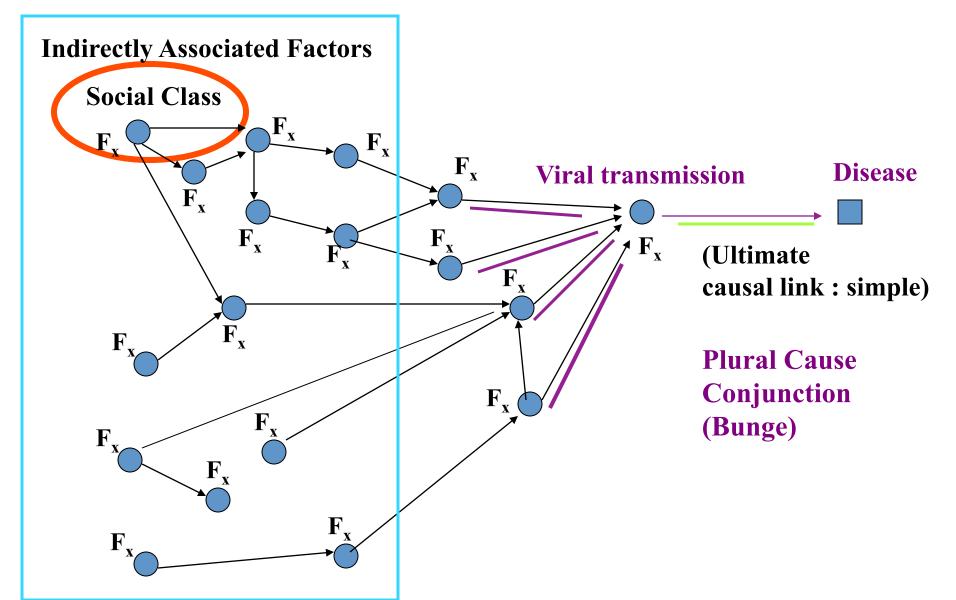
* FORMAL ASSOCIATIVE REASONING

* FUNCTIONALIST, COSMETIC INTERVENTION

HISTORICAL EVOLUTION OF TUBERCULOSIS

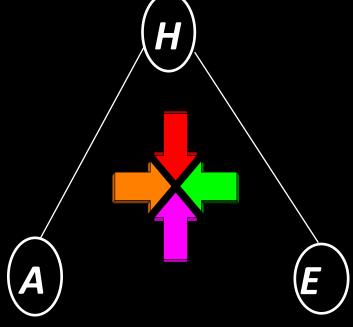


Critique of MacMahon's Causal Web ("Epi.:E,M yP."Breilh, 1979)



EMPIRICAL ECOLOGY MODEL Natural history of disease

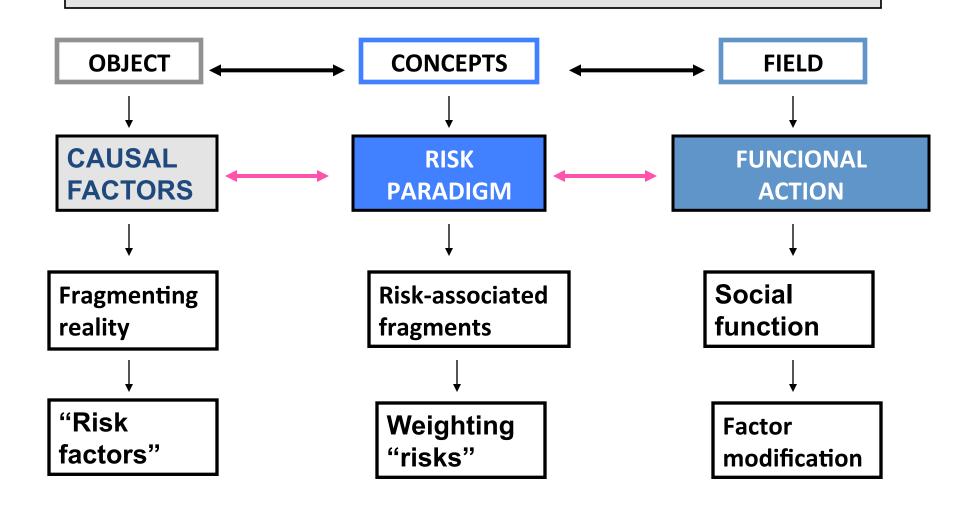
(- self determined)



(- biological)

(- purely natural)

CAUSAL LOGIC (Fragmenting)





SDH and the Historical paradigm clash in Epidemiology



Shortcomings of conventional social and environmental epidemiology

Shortcomings of conventional social and environmental epidemiology

- Ontological: reductionism, both social and ecological; neglects political economy of determination.
- Epistemological: interpretative monism; uniculturality.
- Practical: governance not critique of the economic concentration/exclusion system; of the "civilization model" and the corresponding relations with nature.

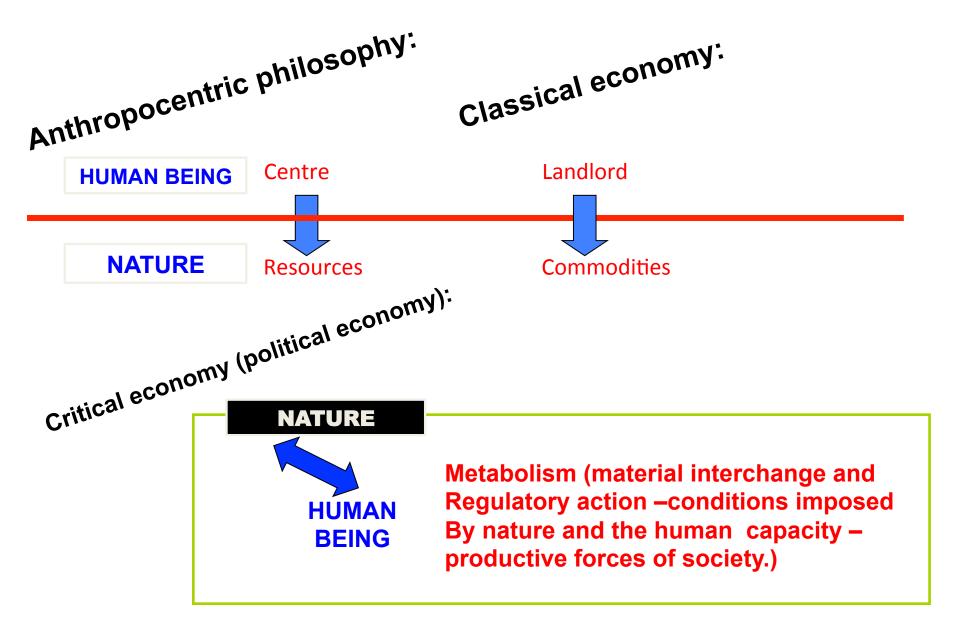
Premise: the "kuhnian divide"

- Normal scientific theories: problems must be focused from conventional knowledge; accepted canons; known laws.
- <u>"Post normal" theories</u>: projected outside present hegemonic scientific and philosophical boundaries.

Scientific critique of positivist science (Emphasis of the 70s)

- "Health sciences are divorced from real life and societal needs."
- "Non critical application of dominant paradigm (models)"
- "Dependent on central hegemonic scientific groups."

Divorce: society (humans) and nature



"A human being is part of the whole, called by us 'Universe,' a part limited in time and space. He experiences himself, his thoughts and feelings as something separated from the rest - a kind of optical delusion of his consciousness. This delusion is a kind of prison for us, restricting us to our personal desires and to affection for a few persons nearest to us. Our task must be to free ourselves from this prison by widening our circle of compassion to embrace all living creatures and the whole nature in its beauty. Nobody is able to achieve this completely, but the striving for such achievement is in itself a part of the liberation, and a foundation for inner security", 1950 A. Einstein

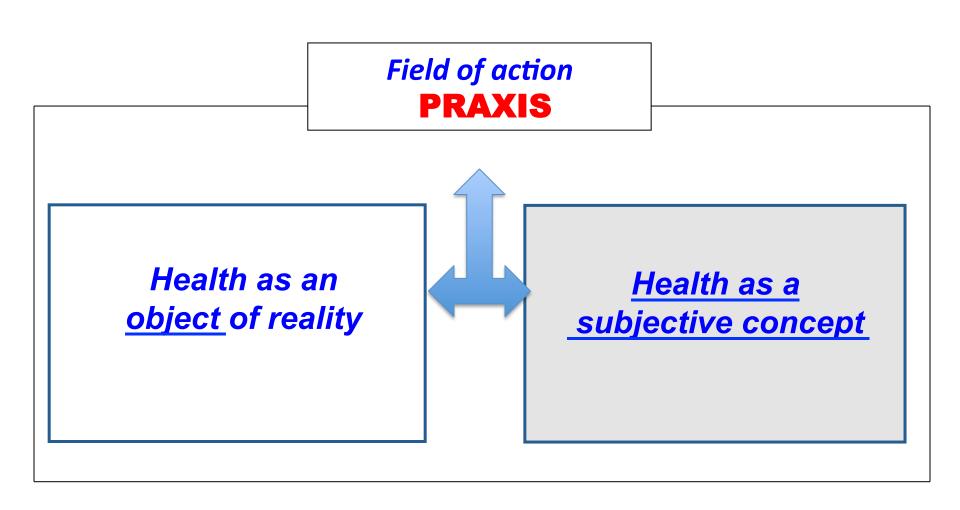
Functional epidemiology (hegemony)

- Denounces without revealing.
- Informs without providing pathways for profound action and mobilization.
- Works on isolated factors, but without explaining structural and socioecological processes which generate them.

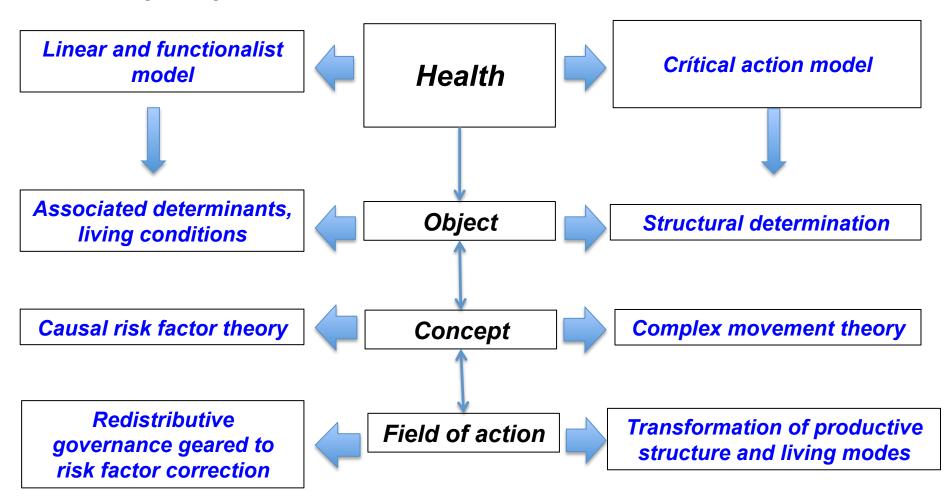


Recuperating complexity: redefining "health" and understanding "determination"

Health is a polysemic and complex notion

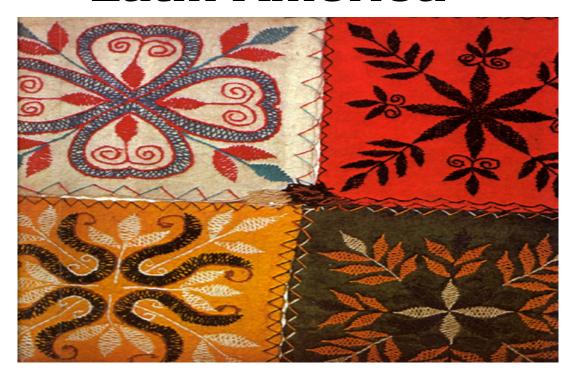


Need to overcome the linear reductionist perspective about health determination





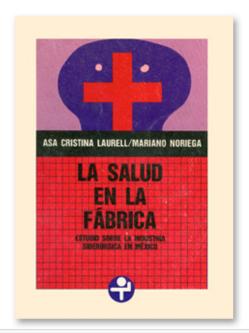
Critical epidemiology in Latin America

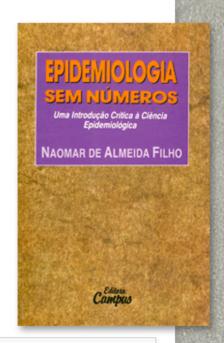


Latin American books on social determination of health and many peer review articles 1976-2011

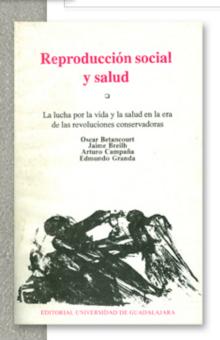
made invisible by mainstream science and WHO

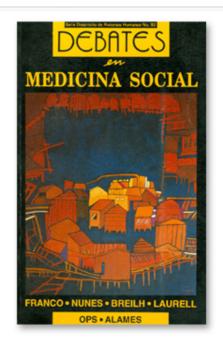


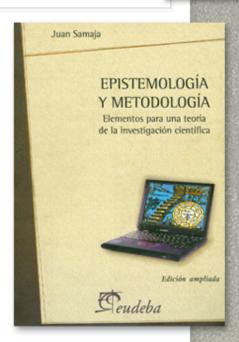


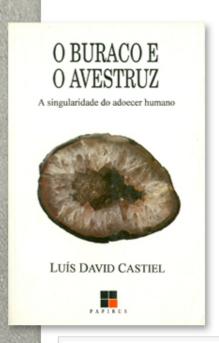


Aportes de Epidemiología Crítica Latinoamericana (I)

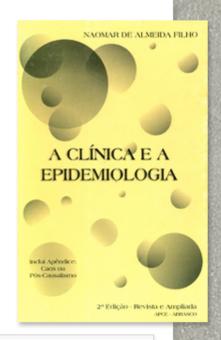




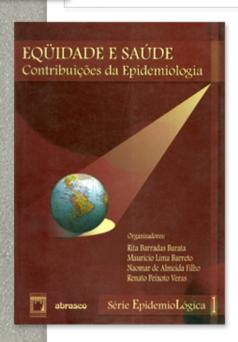


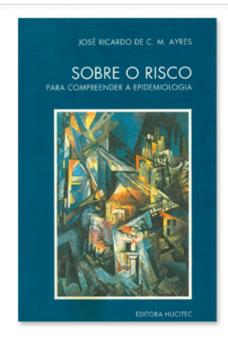




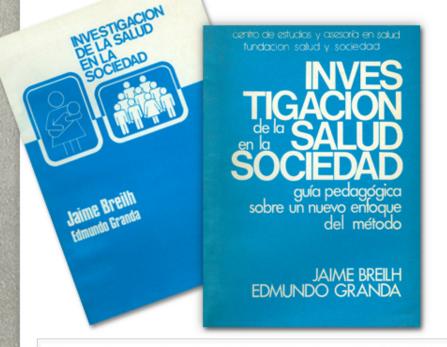


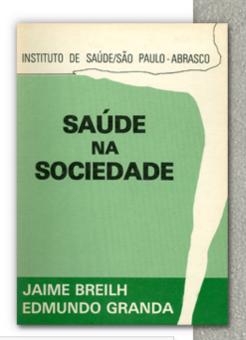
Aportes de Epidemiología Crítica Latinoamericana (II)





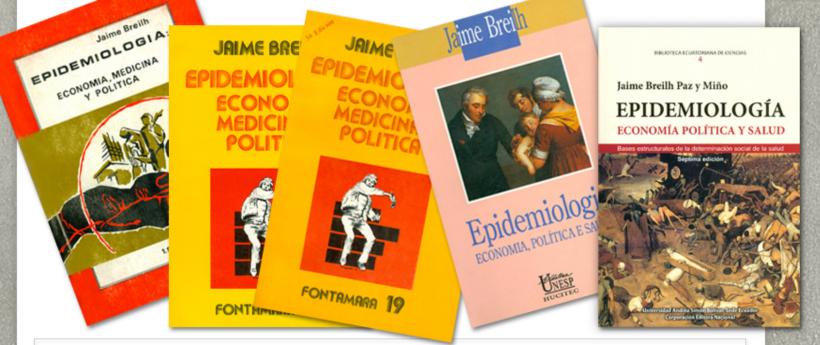




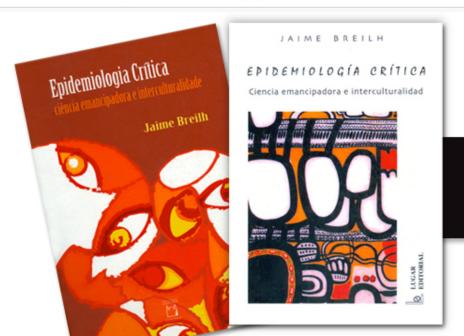


Aportes de Epidemiología Crítica Latinoamericana (III)



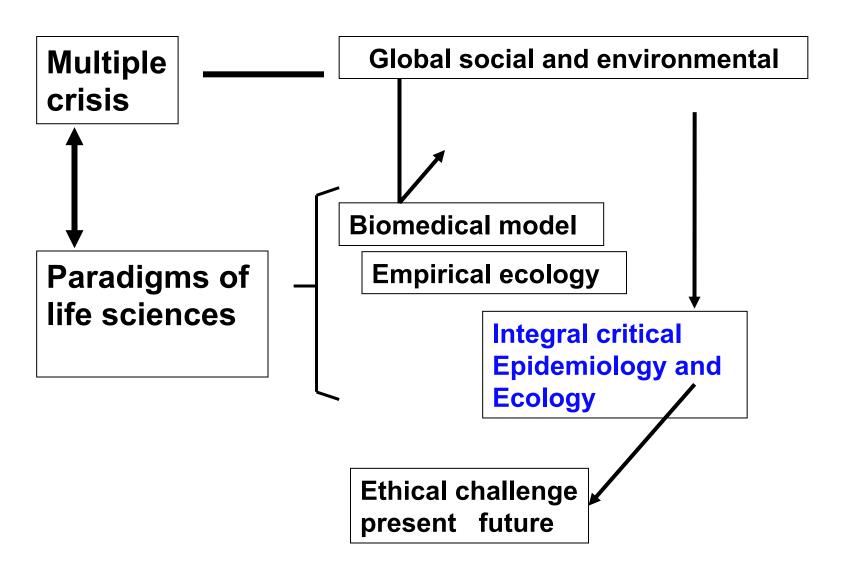


Aportes de Epidemiología Crítica Latinoamericana (IV)

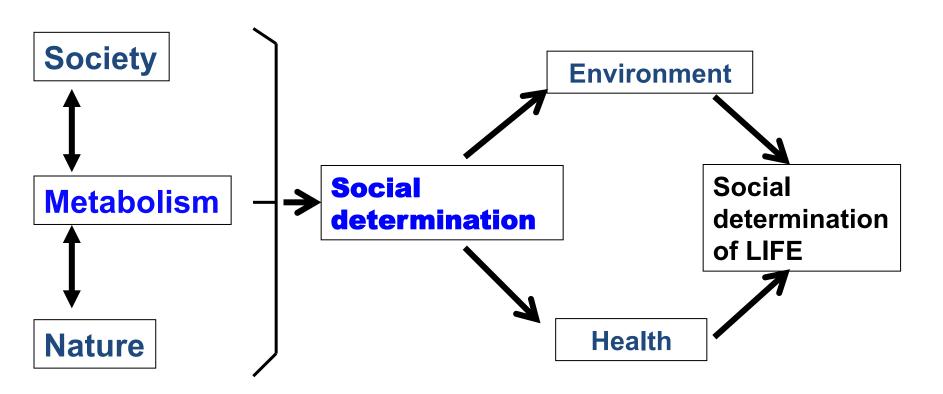


programa PALTEX

Challenge 1: Understanding the obstacles of the bio-medical pharmo-business model and empirical ecological models



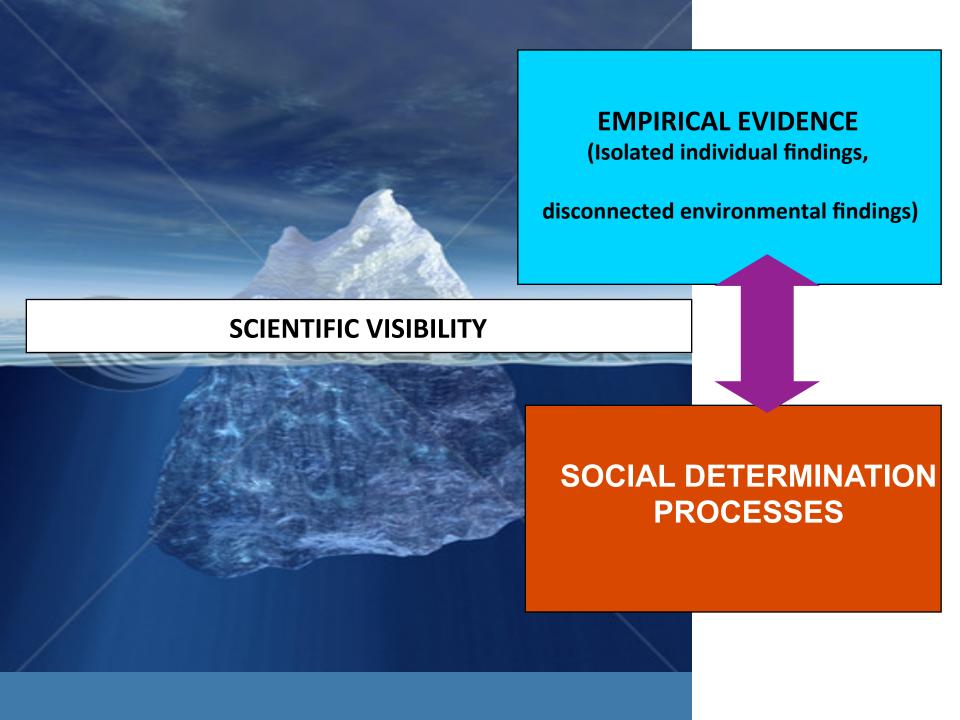
Challenge 2: Underestanding the SOCIAL DETERMINATION (not "determinants")



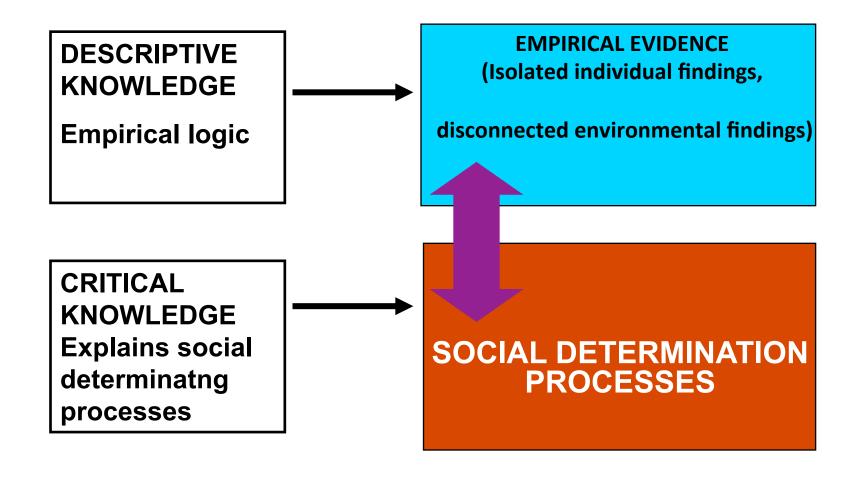
Biomedical model is based on the positivist paradigm

Works for health operating on isolated phenomena of the *empirical plane*.

Converts or reifies processes in "risks" (factors)



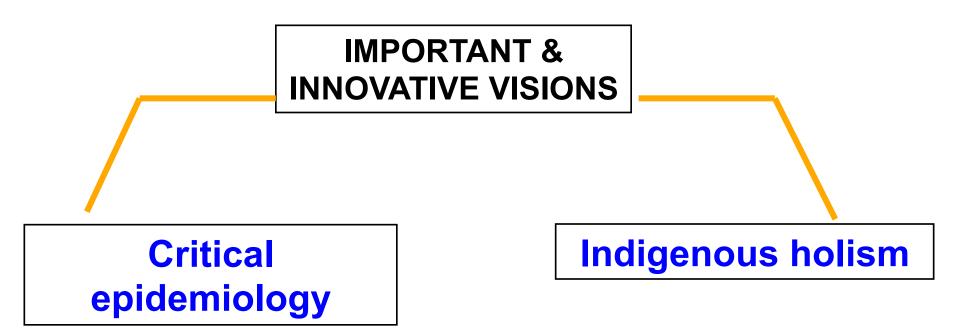
CRITICAL SCIENCE: NOT ONLY DESCRIBING CAUSE-EFFECT EMPIRICAL ASSOCIATIONS BETWEEN ISOLATED "FACTORS" AND PROBLEMS, BUT EXPLAINING DETERMINATING PROCESSES



An emancipating approach to interculturality



COMPLEMENTARY PERSPECTIVES



INTERSUBJECTIVITY (Historical Subjects)

1

INTERCULTURALITY

Relation among types of knowledge which correspond to specific groups, that coparticipate in a historical setting where meanings, identities, representations, subjectivity, symbolic power (culture and significance) are produced and reproduced.

INTERDISCIPLINARITY

Relationship between types of academic knowledge that share a common learning/teaching and research setting, participating in the direct production and reproduction of knowledge and the indirect production/reproduction of culture.

Interculturality (Critical interculturality)

An strategic / dialogic relation between culturally differentiated subjects, to build, counter build, and deconstruct an emancipating social project.

INTERCULTURAL HEALTH DETERMINATION

"HEALTHY HUMANLY LIVING" / "SUMAK KAWSAY"

CRITICAL EPIDEMIOLOGY



INDIGENOUS KNOWLEDGE

HEALTHY MODE OF LIVING:

Distinguishing structural collective patterns of living (group characteristics), from individual free will life styles.

Opposition of protective healthy processes versus the destructive, unhealthy ones.

SUMAK KAWSAY:

The logic or rationale of collective living; placing life and subsistence in the centre.

Kawsay: living in community.

Sumak: notion of good, pleasant, protecting,

beautiful.

Emancipating and preventive sense



Autarchic and protector sense





Both emphasize the preeminence of common good, of collective life and harmonious relations with nature, over private logic and interests.

Epidemiological profile (multidimensional)

Society (General)



Living modes (Groups)



Life styles (Individual)

Organism Psiquism

Processes

Protective

Structural cooperative and complementation systems

Healthy living modes (good living)

Healthy life styles

Processes

Destructive

Structural dominance and exclusion logic

Unhealthy living modes

Unhealthy lifestyles

Physiology

Wellbeing & Decision

Physiopathology

Illness & Failure

Critical processes of good living ("buen vivir")

4 S's of good living

Sustainable and Sovereign

Solidary

Secure and healthy (integral biosecurity)

Workplace

Consumption and homeplace

Collective/community supports and political means (empowerement in the face of social control and accountability)

Emancipating subjectivity, critical thinking and intercultural development

Natural ecosystemic

"The world is not dangerous because of those who do harm but because of those who look at it without doing anything"

A. Einstein

Our ethical approach in scientific work:
Our indigenous grandparents taught
that wisdom implies not only "ñucto"
logical reasoning (left brain) but also
"shungo" or compassion (right brain).

