



BEHAVIOURAL SCIENCES INTRODUCTION

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Behavioural Sciences

- **Behavioural sciences** involves the **systematic analysis and investigation** of human and animal behaviour through controlled and naturalistic experimental observations and rigorous formulations.

Spectrum of Behavioural Sciences

■ Psychology

The study of the mind, occurring partly via the study of behavior.

■ Sociology

The scientific study of society. The study of the development, nature and laws of human society.

Sociology also focuses on social stratification, social class, social mobility, religion, law, and deviance.

Spectrum of Behavioural Sciences

■ Anthropology:

The study of the origins, history, mechanisms and constitution of human cultures

■ Ethology

The study of behaviour of non-human species in the natural setting

Spectrum of Behavioural Sciences

■ Echology

Deals with the relations of human beings to their environment

■ Epidemiology

The study of illness in a defined population

Objectives of Behavioral Science Teaching:

- 1. Humanization of the education of doctors**
- 2. A focus on the science of behaviour**
- 3. Understanding normal human behaviour**
- 4. A preparation for clinical psychiatry**

Topic domains for the behaviour science in medical teaching:

1. Mind body interaction
2. Patient behaviour
3. Physician role and behaviour
4. Physician patient interaction
5. Social and cultural issues in health care
6. Health policy and economics

Human Behaviour

- **Behaviour** refers to the actions or reactions of an object or organism, usually in relation to the environment.
- **Human behaviour** is the collection of behaviors exhibited by human beings
- **Behaviour can be:**
 - Conscious or unconscious,
 - Overt or covert,
 - Voluntary or involuntary.

Determinants of Behaviour

1. Biological determinants

- *Genetic Influences*
- *Growth and developmental Influences*
- *Biochemical Influences*
- *Psycho physiological parameters*

2. Learning (conditioning)

3. Sociocultural factors

4. Psychosocial factors

Human Behaviour

Human behavior is influenced by:

Culture,

Attitudes,

Emotions,

Values,

Ethics,

Authority,

Rapport,

Hypnosis,

Persuasion,

Coercion,

Genetics.

Relevance of Behavioural Sciences to Health & Medicine:

How human behaviour can influence the different aspect of physical and mental health

➤ Aetiology of illness,

➤ Presentation of illnesses,

➤ Delivery of health care,

➤ Aspects of social and psychological treatment,

Relevance of Behavioural Sciences to Medicine

- Behavioural and social factors are important in **planning** for health care with assessment and treatment of both physical and psychiatric disorder
- Cultural factors play a role in the behaviour of the patient and treatment
- Psychological tests help in the psychiatric diagnosis

Methods of Studying Human Behaviour:

- Observation
- Questionnaires
- Structured Interviews
 - *Check lists*
 - *Rating scales*
 - *Self-rating Scales*
- Psychometric Tests
- Psychophysiological Techniques

Data Sources

- Official Reports
- Institution Reports
- National and local data

Thank you