

Course Change Request

Indiana University

INDY

Campus

Check Appropriate Boxes: Undergraduate credit [ ] Graduate credit [X] Professional credit [ ]

- 1. School/Division - Medicine / Public Health
2. Academic Subject Code PBHL 3. Current Course Number P515 4. Current Credit Hours 3
5. Current Title History of Public Health
6. Effective Semester/Year for changes listed below: Fall 2009 7. Instructor: Jay

Type of Change Requested (Check appropriate boxes and indicate changes)

[X] 8. Change course number to: P632 (must be cleared with University Enrollment Services)

[ ] 9. Current course title: Change to:

Recommended abbreviation (optional) (Limited to 32 Characters including spaces)

[ ] 10. Current credit hours fixed at: or variable from: to Change to credit hours fixed at: or variable from: to

[ ] 11. Current lecture contact hours fixed at: or variable from: to Change to lecture contact hours fixed at: or variable from: to

[ ] 12. Current non-lecture contact hours fixed at: or variable from: to Change to non-lecture contact hours fixed at: or variable from: to

[ ] 13. Is this course currently graded with S-F (only) grades? Yes No Change to S-F (only) grading? Yes No

[ ] 14. Does this course presently have variable title approval? Yes No Is variable title approval being requested? Yes No

[ ] 15. Is this course being discontinued? For all campuses or for this campus only

[X] 16. Current course description This course surveys the history of public health from antiquity to the early twenty-first century with the aim of providing students with an understanding of how history may inform present day challenges regarding the health of populations, including emerging infectious diseases; climate change; and dislocation from conflicts.

Change course description to (not to exceed 50 words)

17. Justification for change This is a 600 level year course. (Use additional paper if necessary)

18. Are the necessary reading materials currently available in the appropriate library?

19. A copy of every new course proposal must be submitted to departments, schools, or divisions in which there may be overlap of this course with existing courses or areas of strong concern, with instructions that they send comments directly to the originating Curriculum Committee. Please append a list of departments, schools, or divisions thus consulted.

Submitted by: Carole Kacius Date 3/11/09

Department Chairman/Division Director

Dean of Graduate School (when required) Date 3/18/09

Approved by: Date

Dean Date

Chancellor/Vice-President Date

University Enrollment Services Date

After School/Division approval, forward the last copy (without attachments) to University Enrollment Services for initial processing, and the remaining four copies and attachments to the Campus Chancellor or Vice-President.

**INDIANA UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE  
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH  
FALL, 2009**

**COURSE TITLE:** History of Public Health  
**COURSE NUMBER:** P515 – New P632; 3 credit hrs.  
**LOCATION:** Department of Public Health; 714 N. Senate Ave., EF 225 Library  
**DAYS/TIME:** Thursdays, 6:00-8:40PM

**FACULTY:** Stephen J. Jay M.D.  
Professor of Medicine and Public Health  
IU School of Medicine, Department of Public Health  
Phone: (317) 274 3126; direct (317) 274 3165  
E-mail: sjay@iupui.edu  
Office Hours: 3-5PM Mon or Wed or by appointment

**COURSE DESCRIPTION**

This course surveys the history of public health from antiquity (circa 5000 BC) to the early twenty-first century with the aim of providing students with an understanding of how history may inform present day challenges regarding the health of populations, including emerging infectious diseases; climate change; dislocation of populations from conflicts and natural disasters; malnutrition; and chronic diseases in aging populations.

Using a chronological, thematic, and story-based approach to history, students will learn of the origins, natural histories, and determinants of the structure and function of modern systems of public health in the United States; students will also become acquainted with several Hoosiers who have played major roles in shaping public health in the U.S. The course will explore the complex interactions of disease, science, social and cultural norms, moral/ethical values, economic and legal precepts, health professionals, institutions, and government in shaping the adoption and diffusion of public health systems.

The course will use a readings/discussion format with limited didactic teaching and an emphasis on active learning. Each week students will read 5-7 papers (or a total pp. /wk ~ 75-100) and be prepared to discuss them. Important goals of the course are to stimulate interest in the history of the human condition and public health; to learn about methods of historical research; to promote critical thinking and the exploration of ideas that may conflict with existing beliefs, and to provide an historical context for students' careers in public health.

**MPH PROGRAM COMPETENCIES ADDRESSED IN THIS COURSE**

This course provides an historical context for all MPH program competencies. The course is specifically relevant to the following competencies:

**Perspectives: B. - Describe the public health system in relation to ethical, social, cultural, political, economic, historical and legal systems.**

**Perspectives: G. - Critique ethical, social, cultural, political, economic, historical and legal dimensions of policies and programs which affect the health of diverse populations.**

### **COURSE LEARNING OBJECTIVES**

Upon successful completion of this course the student will be able to:

1. Examine modern public health from an historical context and apply this information in evaluating contemporary public health issues.
2. Summarize major historical determinants of modern public health theories and practices.
3. Outline the historical social, scientific, economic, ethical and political context that has shaped the U.S. health care system
4. Use historical knowledge and resources to advance their education, research and practice in public health.

### **EVALUATION AND GRADING SCALE**

Your final grade will be determined by:

Attendance and class participation	40%
Midterm Exam	20%
Final Exam	30%
Essay	10%

The in-class Mid-term Exam will be based on material covered to that point; the Final Exam will cover the entire course with emphasis on material covered since the Mid-Term Exam. The Mid-term Exam will be short answer format. Final Exam will be a take home, open book essay exam based on two topics selected from a list provided by the instructor the prior week. Students have a maximum of 5, typed, double-spaced, pages with 12 point font for each question. The Essay will have the same format, and students will select their topic from a list provided the prior week.

Students are expected to attend all classes, read all assignments for the week, and come prepared to discuss topics covered in the readings. Each student will submit at the start of each class a one-half page essay (using the instructions above) on one of the themes presented in that week's reading assignment and one question regarding this theme that may be used in class discussion.

Grades from class participation, mid-term exam, final exam, and the essay will be averaged. The final grade will be assigned as follows:

98%-100%: A+	78% or 79%: C+	59% or less: F
92%-97%: A	72%-77%: C	
90% or 91%: A-	70% or 71%: C-	
88% or 89%: B+	68% or 69%: D+	
82%-87%: B	62%-67%: D	
80% or 81%: B-	60% or 61%: D-	

### **GUIDELINES**

Oncourse will be used for this course. It is a web-based environment for learning and collaboration. Oncourse provides a way for instructors and students to communicate and share

course lessons, resources, and tools and importantly to reduce paper wastage. You will receive instruction during the MPH orientation regarding access to and use of Oncourse. For additional information visit: General Information: <http://registrar.iupui.edu/registration-guide/oncourse.htm> ; [http://www.indiana.edu/~ittrain/oncourse/workshops\\_materials/ONSTU.pdf](http://www.indiana.edu/~ittrain/oncourse/workshops_materials/ONSTU.pdf) and more specific information: <https://oncourse.iu.edu/portal/site/!gateway/page/!gateway-500>

### **ATTENDANCE**

Students are required to attend all classes on time. Unexcused absences and lateness will be reflected in students' final grades.

### **STUDENTS WITH DISABILITIES**

Students needing accommodations because of disability will need to register with Adaptive Educational Services (AES) and complete the appropriate forms issued by AES before accommodations will be given. The AES office is located in CA 001E and you can reach the office staff by calling 274-3241.

### **STUDENT COURSE EVALUATION**

The Department of Public Health evaluates all courses. Student course evaluations will be conducted in a manner that maintains the integrity of the process and the anonymity of respondents.

### **ACADEMIC INTEGRITY**

Academic and personal misconduct by students in this class are defined and dealt with according to the procedures in the Student Misconduct section of the IUPUI *Code of Student Rights*, <http://live.iupui.edu/dos/code/htm>. All students should read this policy.

Plagiarism is to steal and pass off as one's own (the ideas or words of another): (Webster's Third New International Dictionary, Unabridged.) Failure to acknowledge sources is plagiarism, regardless of intention. When in doubt, cite.

### **CLASS SCHEDULE SUMMARY**

August 21	Week 1: Orientation
August 28	Week 2: Readings
September 4	Week 3: Readings
September 11	Week 4: Readings
September 18	Week 5: Readings
September 25	Week 6: Readings
October 2	Week 7: Readings: Short Essay due
October 9	Week 8: Readings
October 16	Week 9: Readings: Mid-Term Exam
October 23	Week 10: Readings
October 30	Week 11: Readings
November 6	Week 12: Readings

November 13	Week 13: Readings
November 20	Week 14: Readings
November 27	Week 15: NO CLASS
December 4	Week 16: Last Class: Readings; Final Exam handed out in class
December 11	Week 17: Final Exam due

## REQUIRED OR SUGGESTED TEXT AND/OR READINGS

### CLASS SCHEDULE and READINGS

**Week 1: August 21:** Topic: Course orientation, logistics; historiography

**Week 2: August 28:** 21<sup>st</sup> century challenges; structure/function of today's public health system.

#### Questions:

1. What is public health?
2. What motivates individuals and societies to achieve health?
3. What are the pressing public health issues today?
4. What is the current structure and function of the U.S. public health system?
5. How must this system change to meet the challenges?

#### Readings:

1. Porter D. Health, Civilization and the State: A history of public health from ancient to modern times. London & New York: Routledge, 1999. Readings: Introduction: Changing definitions of the history of public health, (4 pp.)
2. Maslow AH. A theory of human motivation. Psychological Review 1943; 50(4):370-96. <http://www.iucan.iu.edu> (26 pp.)
3. Boufford JI, Lee PR. Health policies for the 21<sup>st</sup> century: challenges and recommendations for the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Milbank Memorial Fund, September 2001. Readings: from Health Policy-Conclusions <http://www.milbank.org/010910healthpolicies.html> (15 pp)
4. Fauci AS. 2005 Robert H. Ebert Memorial Lecture Emerging and Re-emerging infectious diseases: The perpetual challenge. Milbank Memorial Fund, January 2006. Readings: from Intro to New Paradigm: <http://www.milbank.org/reports/0601fauci/0601fauci.html>. (9 pp.)
5. The Future of the Public's health in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century. (Executive Summary, pp. 1-18) Committee on assuring the health of the public in the 21<sup>st</sup> century. Institute of Medicine, Washington, D.C.: The National Academies Press, 2002.

[http://books.nap.edu/openbook.php?record\\_id=10548&page=1](http://books.nap.edu/openbook.php?record_id=10548&page=1)  
(18pp)

6. Tilson H, Berkowitz B. The public health enterprise: examining our twenty-first-century policy challenges. *Health Affairs* 2006; 25 (No. 4):900-910.  
<http://content.healthaffairs.org/cgi/reprint/25/4/900.pdf>. (10 pp.)
7. Beitsch LM, Brooks RG, Grigg M, et al. Structure and functions of state public health agencies. *AJPH*, 2006; 96(No. 1):167-172.  
<http://www.pubmedcentral.nih.gov/picrender.fcgi?artid=1470433&blobtype=pdf>. (5 pp.)
8. Walker B. "The Future of Public Health": The Institute of Medicine's 1988 Report. *J Pub Health Policy* 1989; 10 (No. 1):19-31. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdfplus/3342941.pdf>. (12pp)
9. Brundtland GH. The future of the World's Health. (Chapter 1: pp. 3-11) In: Koop CE, Pearson CE, Schwarz MR. *Critical Issues in Global Health*. San Francisco, CA: Jossey-Bass. 2002. (8 pp.)

### Week 3: Sept 4: Antiquity to Greco-Roman world

#### Questions:

1. What motivated ancient people to establish public health systems?
2. In what areas of the ancient world is there evidence of state involvement in planning for health?
3. What is the significance of the Edwin Smith Surgical Papyrus (Old Kingdom: 3,000-2500 B.C.) in the development of science and public health?
4. How did the rise of agriculture promote infectious diseases in communities of ancient peoples?
5. Were physician practice standards and quality assessments considered by ancient governments?
6. How were the wealthy, the poor, and the military cared for in early health care systems?

#### Readings:

1. Elsberg CA. The Edwin Smith Surgical Papyrus and the Diagnosis and Treatment of Injuries to the Skull and Spine 5000 years ago. *Ann Med Hist* 1931; 3:271-279. (8 pp.)
2. Breasted JH. The Edwin Smith Surgical Papyrus. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. Special Edition 1984, Classics of Medicine Library. Reading: Case 25: A dislocation of the mandible, pp. 303-305. See: The Mummy's Medicine Chest by Richard Perez-Pena, *New York Times* 10 Sept, 2005, B14. (4 pp.)
3. Diamond J. *Guns, Germs, and Steel*. New York: W.W. Norton & Company. 1997. Readings: Chapter 11: Lethal Gift of Livestock, pp. 195-214. (19 pp.)

4. Rosen G. A History of Public Health. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press. 1958. Readings: Chapter 1: The Origins of Public Health, pp. 1-5; Chapter 2: Health and the community in the Greco-Roman World, pp. 6-25. (23 pp.)
5. Porter D. Health, Civilization and the State: A history of public health from ancient to modern times. London & New York: Routledge, 1999. Readings: Chapter 1: Health and morality in the ancient world, pp. 11-23. (12 pp.)
6. Guido Majno. The Healing Hand. Harvard University Press, 1975. (Special Edition 1991: Classics of Medicine Library). Readings: Chapter 6: The Yang I, pp. 229-239; Chapter 9: The Medicus: pp. 390-394. (14 pp.)
7. Angelakis AN, Koutsoyiannis D. Urban water engineering and management in ancient Greek times. Available at ITIA Research Team: <http://www.itia.ntua.gr/en/docinfo/539> click on "Preprint" (13pp.)

#### **Week 4: Sept 11: Middle Ages- Enlightenment (500-1830 AD)**

##### **Questions:**

1.

##### **Readings:**

1. Gottfried RS. Doctors and medicine in medieval England 1340-1530. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press. 1986, pp. 3-8; 308-311.

#### **Week 5: Sept 18: Sanitary Movement (1830-1875)**

##### **Questions:**

1. What were the origins of the Sanitary Movement abroad and in the U.S.?
2. What distinguishing features of Lemuel Shattuck's 1850 Report have led to its designation by many experts as the seminal document in the history of public health?

##### **Readings:**

1. Shattuck L. Report of the Sanitary Commission of Massachusetts 1850. (Presented April 25, 1860). Boston: Dutton & Wentworth. 1850.
2. Baldwin P. Contagion and the State in Europe, 1830-1930. New York: Cambridge University Press, 2005. Chapter 1: Preventive variations, pp. 1-36.
3. Lumley WG. The New Sanitary Laws: namely The Public Health Act 1848... London: Shaw and Sons, 1859. Available National Library of Medicine: <http://www.nlm.nih.gov/hmd/pdf/sanitarylaws7.pdf> . Readings:

Introduction: vii-xxiv; Abstracts of the Statutes: The Public Health Act, 1848, pp.1-16.

4. Duffy J. The Sanitarians: A History of American Public Health. Urbana and Chicago: University of Illinois Press. Readings: Chapter 1: The Early Years, pp. 9-19; Chapter 9: The Institutionalization of Public Health, pp126-137.

**Week 6: Sept 25: Science Emerges: Koch and Tuberculosis (1882) (Topics for Short Essay handed out)**

**Questions:**

1. How did the Paris School contribute to clinical science in 18<sup>th</sup> century?
2. What role did tuberculosis play in shaping 18<sup>th</sup> & 19<sup>th</sup> century culture, arts, sciences and public health?

**Readings:**

1. Rene and Jean Dubos. The White Plague: Tuberculosis, Man, and Society. New Brunswick, NJ: Rutgers University Press, 1996 (first published 1952. (Introductory Essay by Rosenkrantz 1987: Dubos and Tuberculosis, Master Teachers, pp. xiii-xxxiv; Chapter XVI: Tuberculosis and Social Technology, pp. 208-228; Appendices: Trends in Mortality, pp. 229-230: A-E.
2. Daniel TM. Captain of Death: The Story of Tuberculosis. Rochester, NY: University of Rochester Press, 1997. pp. 9-40.
3. Koch Centennial Memorial: 100<sup>th</sup> Anniversary: Announcement of the discovery of the tubercle bacillus by Robert Koch March 24, 1882. Green, Daniel and Ball (ed.) Am Rev Resp Dis 1982; 125(3):1.127. (Reading: pp. 1-7)
4. Jay SJ. An Inconvenient Truth: Legacy of a Creative Bacillus. The Indianapolis Literary Club 2007-08 (130<sup>th</sup> year). January 7, 2008. <http://www.literaryclub.org> (On left panel, click on Essays 2007-08 and download Essay.)

**Week 7: Oct 2: Origins of U.S. Public Health Service (Short Essay due)**

**Questions:**

1. What prompted President Adams to sign "An Act for the Relief of sick and Disabled Seamen in 1798?"
2. How were the Marine Hospitals financed?
3. What role did the yellow fever epidemics (e.g. New Orleans 1877) play in shifting quarantine control from states to the Public Health Service?
4. What factors led to changing the mission of the Marine Hospital Service into a national Public Health Service?

**Readings:**

1. Pernick MS. Politics, Parties, and Pestilence: Epidemic Yellow Fever in Philadelphia and the Rise of the First Party System. *The William and Mary Quarterly* 1972; 29(4):559-86.  
[Http://www.jstor.org/stable/1917393](http://www.jstor.org/stable/1917393)
2. Mullan F. *Plagues and Politics: The story of the U.S. Public Health Service*. Chapter 1: Sailors, Sinecures, and Reform (1798-1889), pp. 14-31. New York: Basic Books, Inc., 1989. Also:  
<http://www.usphs.gov/aboutus/history.aspx>
3. Parascandola JL. Public Health Service, pp. 487-93, in ed. George Thomas Kurian, *A Historical Guide to the U.S. Government*. New York: Oxford University Press, 1998. See Office of the Public Health Historian: <http://lhncbc.nlm.nih.gov/apdb/phsHistory/> Go to Articles: History of the Public Health Service
4. Office of the Public Health Historian:  
<http://lhncbc.nlm.nih.gov/apdb/phsHistory/> Go to Exhibits: Public Health Service Bicentennial: On-line video: Plagues and Politics (20 min.) and Surgeon General David Satcher presentation April 1998: History of the PHS.

**Week 8: Oct 9: Hospitals in Midwest and the Old Northwest Territory****Questions:**

1. When and where were the first hospitals established in the world?
2. What were the origins of hospitals in the Old Northwest Territory
3. How were early hospitals organized, staffed and financed?
4. What public health services were provided by these institutions?

**Readings:**

1. Goldin G. *Historic Hospitals of Europe, 1200-1981*. National Library of Medicine. <http://www.nlm.nih.gov/hmd/pdf/historic.pdf>
2. Jay SJ. "The Patriarch of the West". Indianapolis Literary Club January 23, 2006. Available at: [www.literaryclub.org](http://www.literaryclub.org) Click on Essays 2005-2006 and download Essay.
3. Starr P. *The Social Transformation of American Medicine*. New York: Basic Books, Inc. 1982. Readings: Growth in Medical Authority, pp. 17-29.
4. Duffy J. *The Sanitarians: A History of American Public Health*. Urbana and Chicago: University of Illinois Press. Readings: Chapter 11: Hospitals and the Federal Government's Role in Public Health, pp. 157-174.

**Week 9: Oct 16: Social Insurance & the social welfare states: Europe and America (Mid-Term Exam)****Questions:**

1. To what extent is human disease linked to broader social, economic, cultural and political forces?
2. What was the origin of health insurance?
3. What factors have led to proposals for National health insurance in the U.S.?

**Readings:**

1. Fee E. Henry E. Sigerist: From the social production of disease to medical management and scientific socialism. *The Milbank Quarterly* 1989; 67(Suppl. 1):127-150.  
<http://www.jstor.org/stable/3350189>.
2. Porter D. *Health, Civilization and the State: A history of public health from ancient to modern times*. London & New York: Routledge, 1999. Readings: Chapter 11: Health and the rise of the classic welfare state, pp. 196-230.

**Week 10: Oct 23: Post WWII: Science, Education, Health Services**

**Questions:**

1. What major forces promoted the post WWII “explosion” of biomedical research, health professions education and health services?
2. What factors led to the rise of health professionals in 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century America?

**Readings:**

1. Starr P. *The social transformation of American medicine*. New York: Basic Books, Inc. 1982. Chapter One: Medicine in a democratic culture 1760-1850, pp. 30-59.

**Week 11: Oct 30: Hoosier Influence on the U.S. Public Health System: John S. Billings, John N. Hurty, Alice Hamilton; Oscar Ewing, Leonard A. Scheele, Leroy E. Burney, Lewis Robbins.**

**Questions:**

1. How have Hoosiers contributed to the development of nation’s health research, teaching, health services, and public health systems?

**Readings:**

1. Rice TB. *The Hoosier Health Officer: A Biography of Dr. John N. Hurty and the History of the Indiana State Board of Health to 1925*. Indianapolis: Indiana State Board of Health, 1946. Chapter

35: Typhoid Fever and Dysentery, pp. 141-144; Chapter 51: Hurty, the Eugenist, pp. 205—208; Chapter 56: President of American Public Health Association, pp. 225—228; Chapter 86: Development of the Bureau of Vital Statistics in Indiana, pp. 345-348.

2. Christen AG, Jay SJ. Dr. John N. Hurty, MD: Zealous Public Health Educator, Indiana Dental College (1881-1925). *J Hist Dent* 2000;48(1):3-9.
3. Jay SJ. Leroy E. Burney: A Hoosier Pioneer in Public Health. *Traces of Indiana and Midwestern History*. Spring 2004;16(2): 16-25.
4. Jay SJ. Leonard A. Scheele: Hoosier Sage of Science and Public Health. *Traces of Indiana and Midwestern History*. Fall 2008 (In press) (For Essay with extensive references: <http://www.literaryclub.org>. On panel at left click on Essays 2006-07 and download Essay.
5. Markel H. Exploring the dangerous trades with Dr. Alice Hamilton. *JAMA* 2007; 298(23):2802-2804. <http://www.jama.com>  
Type article title in Search Box.

## **Week 12: Nov 6: Financing Health Care; National Health Insurance (19 -2008)**

### **Questions:**

### **Readings:**

## **Week 13: Nov 13: Human Made Epidemics: War; Tobacco**

### **Questions:**

1. How have wars affected public health through the ages?
2. What are the origins of the tobacco pandemic?
3. Are there similarities in factors that promote and sustain the human epidemics, whether armed conflicts or tobacco addiction?

### **Readings:**

1. Waldman R. Public Health in War: Pursuing the Impossible. 2005; 27(1) (spring) *Harvard International Review*.  
<http://www.harvardir.org/articles/print.php?article=1326>
2. Levy BS. Sidel VW. *War and Public Health*. New York: Oxford University Press, 1997 (pp. 27-50) See Book Review: *New Eng J Med*: <http://content.nejm.org/cgi/content/full/336/14/1032-a>
3. *Medicine of the Civil War*. National Library of Medicine, 1973.  
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/hmd/pdf/civil.pdf>
4. Rice TB. *The Hoosier Health Officer: A Biography of Dr. John N. Hurty and the History of the Indiana State Board of Health to*

1925. Indianapolis: Indiana State Board of Health, 1946. Chapter 81: Alcohol and Tobacco in Relation to Public Health, pp. 325328.
5. Harkness JM. The U.S. Public Health Service and Smoking in the 1950s: The Tale of Two More Statements. *J Hist Med.* 2006; 30:1-42. <http://jhmas.oxfordjournals.org/cgi/reprint/62/2/171>
  6. King James I. Counterblaste to Tobacco. London, 1604. <http://ia331321.us.archive.org/2/items/acounterblasteto17008gut/17008-h/17008-h.htm>.

### **Week 14: Nov 20: Medicine and Public Health: Boundaries & Tensions**

#### **Questions:**

1. What are the similarities and differences between the practice of medicine and public health?
2. How were tensions between medicine and public health reconciled in 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries?

#### **Readings:**

1. Starr P. *The Social Transformation of American Medicine.* New York: Basic Books, Inc. 1982. (Chapter Five: The Boundaries of Public Health, pp. 180-197)
- 2.

### **Week 15: Nov 27: NO CLASS**

### **Week 16: Dec 4: History Informs 21<sup>st</sup> Century Public Health; FINAL CLASS; Final Exam handed out**

#### **Questions:**

1. What lessons from history might speed development of public health policy in the 21<sup>st</sup> century?

#### **Readings:**

1. Awofeso N. What's new about the "New Public Health"? *AJPH* 2004; 94(5):705709. <http://www.pubmedcentral.nih.gov/picrender.fcgi?tool=pmcentrez&artid=1448321&blobtype=pdf>
2. Kindig DA, Asada Y, Booske B. A population health framework for setting national and state health goals. *JAMA* 2008; 299(17):2081-83. [Http://www.jama.com](http://www.jama.com). Type title in search box to access article.
3. Chan M. Public health in the 21<sup>st</sup> century: optimism in the midst of unprecedented challenges. World Health Organization, 3 April 2007.

[http://www.who.int/dg/speeches/2007/030407\\_whd2007/en/index.html](http://www.who.int/dg/speeches/2007/030407_whd2007/en/index.html) (5 pp.)

4.

**Week 17: Dec 11: Final Exam due**