

APPROVED HEALTH ELECTIVES

Graduate Program in Health Administration and Policy The University of Chicago

The courses listed below may be taken to fulfill GPHAP's health elective requirement. Please keep the following in mind when reviewing this list:

- **Scheduling:** Not all courses will be available each quarter, and published schedules are subject to change. Therefore, it is the responsibility of each student to determine when and if a course is being offered.
- **Availability:** Some courses are limited to a certain number of students and may give priority to students enrolled in the host school. Therefore, some courses may be offered but not available depending on current enrollment.
- **Prerequisites:** This list includes courses that may have prerequisites. Please check carefully before registering to make sure you meet them.
- **Other courses:** This list is not all inclusive. Other schools/divisions including Law, Anthropology, Sociology, and Political Science may offer relevant courses. If you are aware of graduate level course not listed here that you think should be eligible as a GPHAP elective, please contact Mary Stonor Saunders at 773-702-1324 or mstonor@uchicago.edu

ADVANCED APPLICATIONS OF COST-EFFECTIVENESS ANALYSIS IN HEALTH

PPHA 44800 The objective of this advanced graduate course is to prepare highly motivated students to perform cutting edge applications of cost-effectiveness methods to the study of medical and public health interventions. Lectures will review classic theoretical and empirical papers in cost-effectiveness analysis with a major focus on the application of advanced methods to practical problems in medical care and public health. Topics to be covered will include: the theoretical basis of cost-effectiveness analysis in utility theory, utility assessment, Bayesian methods for meta-analysis, probabilistic sensitivity analysis and cost-effectiveness acceptability curves, and value of research methods.

****ADVANCED HEALTH ECONOMICS**

PPHA 47000 Most developed economies spend substantial fractions of their incomes on improving health through investments in health enhancing activities, in health care markets, and other means. In particular, in the last half century there has been substantial growth in the amount of income devoted to health care expenditures. Also, in developed and developing countries alike the public sector is heavily involved in the both the financing and production of health care; about two thirds of health expenditures on average are made by the public sector.

This course will discuss advanced topics in the economic aspects of health and health care markets. The discussion will be focused on, but not limited to, health care markets in the United States. Particular attention will be paid to the effects and role of public sector interventions in health care markets including the subsidization of health care demand and the regulation of health care production. The course is mainly aimed at doctoral students but also open to master's students with an economics background.

AGING AND PUBLIC POLICY

SSA 49012 This course begins with an examination of the historical development of public policies on aging. Students will use an understanding of this history to critically examine current policies and programs. In particular, attention is given to the design and delivery of services and their implications for the social, economic, and physical welfare of the aged and their caregivers. The unique dynamics that accompany the initiation, implementation, and impacts of aging policies are considered as students contemplate the design and development of future policy.

AGING AND HEALTH POLICY

HSTD 35301; PPHA 42401 This course is a seminar in aging and health policy and the relationships between policy, financing, access to care, and quality of care for the elderly. The focus is on health care systems and policy as opposed to demography and biological aspects of aging. Specific topics include Medicaid and Medicare policy; long-term care insurance and financing; workforce issues; dementia and end-of-life care; the culture change movement; work and retirement as it relates to health policy; and cross-national comparisons of health policy toward the elderly. Students will engage in an ongoing discussion of policy options and learn to evaluate their potential to improve quality and ensure access for the elderly to health care and long-term care.

AGING AND MENTAL HEALTH

SSA 42100 This course integrates the theories and practice skills needed for effective clinical work with older adults and their families. Understanding the issues of the developmental process of aging, fostering an alliance, overcoming stigma, use of self, therapeutic bias, and ethical dilemmas with this population are studied. Specific focus is given to both the significance of the older person's history, background, and culture as well as understanding behavior within the environmental context. Students are helped to develop diagnostic and treatment skills with older adults. Similarities and differences in assessment and practice techniques with other age groups are reviewed and generic principles identified. Concrete service delivery and care management, as well as individual, family, and caregiver interventions, are addressed. The class format includes didactic material, case examples, videotapes, and group discussions.

ANTHROPOLOGY OF DISABILITY

ANTH 30405; MAPS/SSAD/SOSC 36900 This seminar will explore a wide range of theoretical, legal, ethical, and policy issues as they relate to the experiences of individuals with disabilities, their families, and advocates. At the conclusion of the course, students will make presentations on fieldwork projects conducted during the quarter.

****THE ANTHROPOLOGY OF SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, AND MEDICINE**

ANTH 20526 In the last decades, anthropologists have gone to the field by staying home to study scientific practice, virtual communities, and the cultural meanings of bio-medicine. This class introduces the anthropology of science, medicine, and technology, as well as assesses methodological implications that arise from the study of these domains of practice.

APPLIED MEDICAL COST-EFFECTIVENESS ANALYSIS FOR POLICY

PPHA 46000; SSA 46500 Medical cost-effectiveness analysis is increasingly used internationally in decisions about the funding and development of medical technologies and public health interventions. This master's level course provides students with an intensive introduction to the theoretical and empirical tools of cost-effectiveness analysis and its application to health. Topics to be covered will include quality of life and cost measurement, model development and parameter estimation, and cost-effectiveness methods, including probabilistic sensitivity analysis and value of information calculations. Students will have weekly problem sets and instruction in a computer lab that will provide them with hands on experience performing medical cost-effectiveness analyses. Students taking this course will be prepared to take Advanced Applications of Cost-Effectiveness Analysis, which provides doctoral-level training in this area, which will next be offered in Spring 2009. This course will meet jointly for some sessions with SSAD 456/556 Policy Analysis: methods and Applications.

APPLIED SURVIVAL ANALYSIS

HSTD 33100 This course will provide an introduction to the principles and methods for the analysis of time-to-event data. This type of data occurs extensively in both observational and experimental biomedical and public health studies, as well as in industrial applications. While some theoretical statistical detail is given (at the level appropriate for a Master's student in statistics), the primary focus will be on data analysis. Problems will be motivated from an epidemiologic and clinical perspective, concentrating on the analysis of cohort data and time-to-event data from controlled clinical trials.

****BEHAVIORAL INTERVENTIONS WITH SERIOUSLY MENTALLY ILL ADULTS**

SSA 40912 This course applies behavioral principles and techniques to working with adults with serious mental illness in a range of community-based settings. The course begins by setting a context for community mental health care delivery and highlighting the experience of mental illness from the perspectives of mental health consumers and their families. We will then apply behavioral principles, often in combination with other theoretical orientations, to various aspects of psychiatric rehabilitation: the establishment of a therapeutic relationship, assessment of needs and strengths, treatment contracting,

psychotropic medication and symptom management, social and vocational rehabilitation, educating and supporting family members, case management, treatment of co-occurring substance abuse, delivering services within residential environments, and working effectively within teams and across agencies and systems. Throughout the course, attention will be paid to minimizing coercion and to promoting collaborative working relationships with consumers.

BIOLOGY AND SOCIOLOGY OF AIDS

SSA 65100 This co-listed course explores the biology and sociology of AIDS from interdisciplinary perspectives. Roughly half of the course explores the basic biology of the HIV retrovirus, HIV treatments such as HAART medications, opportunities and obstacles to effective HIV vaccines, and the epidemiology of HIV infection. The remainder of course sessions explore social, political, and policy concerns: HIV risk behaviors, clinical and policy interventions in HIV prevention, public policies that finance HIV care, the challenge of global HIV treatment and prevention, with a special focus on sub-Saharan Africa. The course features guest speakers who are leading experts in these areas.

BIostatistical Methods

HSTD 32700 This course is designed to provide students with tools for analyzing categorical, count and time-to-event data frequently encountered in medicine, public health and related biological and social sciences. The course will emphasize application of the methodology rather than statistical theory, including recognition of the appropriate methods, interpretation and presentation of results. Methods covered include: contingency table analysis, Kaplan-Meier survival analysis, Cox proportional-hazards survival analysis, logistic regression, Poisson regression.

CHILDREN, FAMILIES AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE

PPHA 36700 Although drug and alcohol abuse have long been the target of public policy initiatives, only recently has public awareness focused on the linkage between substance abuse and the well-being of children. This course will provide a historical overview of patterns of substance use and abuse in the United States as well as American policy directed at issues of substance abuse. Research and policy related to these three topics will be considered in depth: 1) women's use of alcohol and drugs during pregnancy, 2) the connection between child maltreatment and parental substance abuse, and 3) developmental pathways leading to substance use and abuse.

CHRONIC DISEASE EPIDEMIOLOGY

HSTD 31500 This course will provide an overview of current epidemiologic knowledge about cardiovascular disease, diabetes, neurologic disorders, respiratory diseases, autoimmune disorders, and eye diseases. The course will be comprised of lectures given by clinical experts and student-led discussions of recent epidemiologic studies. Students will gain a working knowledge of the incidence, distribution, and major risk factors for these chronic illnesses, as well as an appreciation of the methodological issues relevant to chronic disease epidemiologic research.

CLINICAL SOCIAL WORK ISSUES IN HEALTH CARE

SSA 43700 This course explores clinical issues confronting patients and families as they interact with health care systems and how these issues affect social workers and other health care providers. The course will consider the dynamics of interprofessional health care teams, recognizing cultural biases in medicine and how they affect social work and other clinical practice, and understanding the determinants of health behavior via theories of individual and group health behavior (e.g., the Health Belief Model, the Theory of Reasoned Action, and Social Action Theory). Attention will be directed to problems inherent in communication between health care professionals and patients and families, with emphasis on situations in which the 2 groups have different cultural constructions of reality. The link between health care communication and outcomes is emphasized, as is the importance of eliciting personal and group health belief models to achieve positive health care outcomes. The complexities inherent in the application and use of clinical interventions in different health care settings and systems of health care delivery are discussed. Value and ethical conflicts inherent in clinical practice in health care are considered, with special attention to issues related to women, minorities, the aged, and the poor.

COST-EFFECTIVENESS ANALYSIS

PPHA 38200; HSTD 37100 Cost Effectiveness Analysis (CEA) and Cost Utility Analysis (CUA) are widely used for the economic evaluation of health and medical treatments. Emphasis will be on understanding the basic foundations of CEA/CUA and the implications for the components in the evaluation. The course will address the measurement of health and medical effectiveness, health care and societal costs, and their integration into a formal assessment of alternative treatments. Applications from the literature will be used. By the end of the course, students are expected to be able to critique methods used in published papers.

DEMOGRAPHY OF AGING AND THE LIFE COURSE

HSTD 35200; PPHA 36500; SOCI 30310; SSAD 49200 HUDV 35202 This is a course in population aging and its social, economic and political ramifications. It will examine basic models of demographic and health transitions, trends in aging and health status, characteristics of medical care and long-term care, and the implications of these for the development of public policy. Emphasis will be placed on life course approaches to the study of aging. Specific topics include health, functional status, and well-being; socioeconomic status and inequality; family structure and living arrangements; formal and informal long-term care; early life predictors of health and longevity; generational equity; neighborhood social context. We will begin with micro-level considerations such as health and functional status, then shift the unit of analysis to family formation and social networks, then to neighborhood effects. We will use the City of Chicago as case study. We will examine the extent to which age, and aging neighborhoods, shape political and social forces in our community. To extend this theme, we will explore in depth the 1995 Chicago heat wave; we will pay particular attention to the roles that social isolation and neighborhood social context play in the lives of older adults.

DISABILITY: MEDICAL, ETHICAL, AND PSYCHOSOCIAL ISSUES

SSA 43900 This course examines a broad range of topics relating to disability and society. We will study traditional medical models of illness as well as social and minority paradigm models that arose from the disability rights movement. We will examine the impact of disability throughout the lifespan, review theories of adaptation, and discuss clinical practice concerns/interventions. Participants will have opportunities to study specific disabilities that interest them within the framework of the course. Social policy, disability-related entitlements, and recent legislation also will be covered, along with controversial disability ethics concerns such as physician-assisted suicide and health care rationing.

ECONOMICS AND PUBLIC HEALTH IN THE DEVELOPING WORLD

PPHA 35201 This course uses the tools of applied microeconomics to explore major public health issues in the developing world. After establishing an economic approach to disease and health behavior we consider several topics including HIV, malaria, diarrhea, and air pollution. The course will also examine how patients interact with doctors and pharmacists in health care markets. Each topic will feature several papers that illustrate a modern approach to the issue and highlight useful empirical strategies. Along the way, we will weigh the merits of common policy responses to these problems.

EPIDEMIOLOGIC METHODS

HSTD 31001 This course expands on the material presented in "Principles of Epidemiology," further exploring issues in the conduct of epidemiologic studies. The student will learn the application of both stratified and multivariate methods to the analysis of epidemiologic data. The final project will be to write the "specific aims" and "methods" sections of a research proposal on a topic of the student's choice.

EPIDEMIOLOGY OF CHILDHOOD DISEASES

HSTD 31601 This course will familiarize the student with issues unique to research on children as well as the epidemiology of specific childhood diseases. For each topic we will cover general epidemiology and touch on appropriate study designs, confounders and sources of bias, and we will examine a particular syndrome or an important study.

EPIDEMIOLOGY OF MENTAL HEALTH

HSTD 31800 The course will use a lecture format, but with some seminar elements. Most class time will be devoted to lecture and discussion, but each student will briefly present an overview of one significant article and lead the discussion of that paper. Students will be evaluated using a mid-term and a final written examination. Students may negotiate to replace one examination with a written paper under some circumstances.

FAMILY SYSTEMS: HEALTH AND MENTAL HEALTH

SSA 43401 Informed by family systems theory and related research findings, this advanced course focuses on the mutual influence between families, health, and mental health, with particular attention to the contextual factors which influence these experiences. Interwoven with discussion of characteristics of illnesses in relation to

families, this course includes several substantive health and mental health topics, such as HIV, cancer, substance use problems, severe and persistent mental illness, and developmental disabilities. In addition to this content, the course builds upon themes addressed elsewhere in the master's curriculum to include attention to ethical decision-making, professional use of self, assessment, goal setting, intervention, and practice evaluation with families experiencing physical and mental health-related difficulties. Prerequisite: SSA 40800.

FERTILITY, MARITAL STATUS, AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH: A WORLDWIDE ANALYSIS

PPHA 40400, SOCI 40107

Fertility is a major social and policy “problem” throughout the world. It is regarded as *too high* in many developing countries and *too low* in the most developed countries, with excessive teen-age pregnancy in both. Reproductive health care (including family planning) and marital status are the two most powerful determinants of fertility. Hence fertility, marital status, and reproductive health (including HIV/AIDS) are studied in a multi-disciplinary theoretical context (physiology, psychology, sociology, economics, sociology, environmental science, public policy) with a review of empirical data and research findings for each nation. Past efforts at influencing fertility-and marriage (and proposals for similar efforts in the future) are reviewed. Each student chooses a topic of special interest and prepares a brief report reviewing the theory-research literature concerning it.

HEALTH CARE RESOURCE ALLOCATION

LAWS 71702 This seminar will search for a solution to the problem of the allocation of scarce health care resources. Drawing from relevant case law and statutes in addition to literature from the fields of health law, policy, and economics as well as medicine and medical ethics, this course will analyze various decision-makers (patients, insurers, government, and physicians) for their suitability to make health care rationing decisions. Specific areas of law that will be addressed as they relate to allocation decisions include medical necessity law, the Medicare fraud and abuse statutes, disability law, patient autonomy law in the context of end-of-life medical care, medical malpractice, health maintenance organization liability, and the corporate practice of medicine doctrine. Particular attention will be given to contractual solutions to the rationing dilemma and their own barriers to implementation.

HEALTH ECONOMICS AND PUBLIC POLICY

PPHA 38300; ECON 27700; PBPL 28300 This course analyzes the economics of health and medical care in the United States with particular attention to the role of government. The first part of the course examines the demand for health and medical and the structure and the consequences of public and private insurance. The second part of the course examines the supply of medical care, including professional training, specialization and compensation, hospital competition, and finance and the determinants and consequences of technological change in medicine. The course concludes with an examination of recent proposals and initiatives for health care reform.

****HEALTH AND HUMAN CAPITAL**

HHPA 41000 This course covers aspects of health human capital that interact with the behavior of the rest of the economy. Of particular interest will be the analysis of production and consumption of health care that constitutes a significant amount of private and public economic activity in many countries, especially the United States. Topics to be discussed will include: the investment in health through health care or other means, the effects of public intervention in health care markets, and the relationship between health care and social insurance for the aged.

HEALTH LAW

LAWS 46201 This course surveys the law and policy applicable to health care financing and delivery in the U.S. Topics include industry structure, malpractice liability, health insurance regulation, Medicare, Medicaid, taxation of healthcare spending, antitrust regulation, the drug approval process, pharmaceutical product liability, and protection of patient information. A student's grade will be based on a major paper, which may be used to fulfill a substantial writing requirement.

HEALTH LAW AND POLICY

PPHA 37300; LAWS 78801; MEDC 79000 This course will explore various policies that underlie regulation of the provision of health care in the United States. We will begin with an examination of the principal government programs for financing the delivery of health care in America – Medicare and Medicaid. This first third of the course will focus on how these programs seek to resolve the tension between controlling costs, promoting quality, and assuring access. We will then move to a consideration of policy issues relating to managed care organizations, including the functioning of these organizations and the impact of ERISA on their actions. Next, we will explore issues relating to the behavior of physicians, hospitals, and nursing homes. This exploration will focus on the impact of the antitrust, labor, and tax laws on these entities.

HEALTH POLICY

SSA 44700 This course is an in-depth look at contemporary health policy issues. We tackle four major health policy issues in the class. For each issue we examine the policy problem-providing some historical perspective on emergence of the issues-and consider various policy alternatives to address the problem. We analyze policy solutions according to their ability to improve health care access and quality and their ability to keep health care costs under control. We will also consider whether these programs are envisioned as part of a broader social entitlement package or as individual benefits.

HEALTH PROMOTION: THEORY, METHODS AND APPLICATIONS

PPHA 48000 The purpose of this course is to provide an introduction to health promotion from the perspectives of social scientists, and clinical and public health researchers. Concepts will be taught with an emphasis on their behavioral and social scientific foundations and their practical applications to real public health problems. Covered methodological topics will include economic models of health capital, cost-effectiveness, social psychology of behavior change, measurement and interpretation of health disparities, analysis of health care technology, systems and markets. Substantive

topics will include substance abuse and dependence, obesity prevention, HIV/STI prevention, and the value of research.

HEALTH SERVICES RESEARCH METHODS

HSTD 35100; SSA 46300 The purpose of this course is to better acquaint students with the methodological issues of research design and data analysis widely used in empirical health services research. To deal with these methods, the course will use a combination of readings, lectures, problem sets (using STATA), and discussion of applications. The course assumes that students have had a prior course in statistics, including the use of linear regression methods.

HEALTH STATUS ASSESSMENT: MEASUREMENT AND INFERENCE

HSTD 38000; PPHA 38000 This course will be an introduction to survey design and sampling methodology focused on health outcomes and the quality of medical care. We will address two central questions: 1) How do we measure health outcomes and the quality of medical care?; 2) How do we insure that the study population is representative of the population of interest? Topics will include concepts of quality and health status assessment, scaling and scoring health status and quality of life measures, assessing validity and reliability of these measures, uses and limitations of outcomes data, sample design, sampling methodology, and survey implementation.

INEQUALITIES AND HEALTH

LAWS 73801 This course explores issues related to health care delivery for the poor. It examines the background and history of health care for the poor in the U.S. and the current structures in place at federal, state, and local levels for providing health care for the poor, focusing upon Medicaid and welfare reform efforts. It further examines several special risk patient populations. Finally, it examines options for better delivery of health care for the poor.

INTRODUCTION TO CLINICAL TRIALS

HSTD 32901 This course will review major components of clinical trial conduct, including the formulation of clinical hypotheses and study endpoints, trial design, development of the research protocol, trial progress monitoring, analysis, and the summary and reporting of results. Other aspects of clinical trials to be discussed include ethical and regulatory issues in human subjects research, data quality control, meta-analytic overviews and consensus in treatment strategy resulting from clinical trials, and the broader impact of clinical trials on public health.

ISSUES IN WOMEN'S HEALTH

HSTD 30500; GNDR 30500 The course will focus on important sources of morbidity and mortality in women, such as heart disease, breast cancer, depression, eating disorders, and HIV. In addition to learning about the etiology and epidemiology of these conditions, we will explore related social, historical, political and cultural issues. The course will be comprised of scientific/medical lectures and discussions on the condition of interest and student-led discussions of readings.

****LAW AND ECONOMICS OF HEALTH AND HEALTH CARE MARKETS**

PPHA 37800; LAWS 71800 This course concerns economic and legal aspects of health and health care markets, focusing mainly on public sector involvement in health care in the United States in recent decades. Examples of topics that will be discussed are as follows: non-profit and public production of health care, public regulation of health insurance markets, and the effects of public demand subsidies such as Medicare and Medicaid. Students are expected to participate in class discussion.

LAW AND THE MENTAL HEALTH SYSTEM

LAWS 47001 The course is designed to help lawyers function effectively when issues of mental disability relate to legal issues. The course examines the interrelationship between legal doctrine, procedural rules, medical, cultural, and social scientific understandings of mental disability, and institutional arrangements affecting the provision of services to the mentally disabled. Consideration is given to admission to and discharge from mental health facilities; to competency to consent to or to refuse treatment; to surrogate decision-making for those found incompetent; to the rights of those confined in mental health facilities; to discrimination against the mentally disabled; and to the rights of the mentally disabled in the criminal justice system. This course may be taken for fulfillment of the Substantial Writing Requirement. Students have a choice of taking a final exam at the end of the quarter or writing a paper on a topic approved by the instructor.

LAW, SCIENCE, AND MEDICINE

LAWS 93302 This seminar will address the intersection of law, science, and medicine, focusing on issues related to the "new genetics" and other advances in biotechnology. Topics will include gene therapy, reproductive technologies, human experimentation, and genetic enhancement.

****MEDICINE AND CULTURE**

ANTH 24300/40300 This course examines diverse systems of thought and practice concerning health, illness, and the management of the body and person in everyday and ritual contexts. We seek to develop a framework for studying the cultural and historical constitution of healing practices, especially the evolution of Western biomedicine.

****MEDICINE AND SOCIETY IN TWENTIETH CENTURE CHINA**

HIPS 23600; 22601 This course is a survey of historical and anthropological approaches to medical knowledge and practice in twentieth-century China. Materials cover early modernizing debates, medicine and the state, Maoist public health, traditional Chinese medicine, and health and medicine in popular culture.

MENTAL HEALTH ADVOCACY

LAWS 67013 Mental Health Advocacy teaches litigation and other advocacy skills. Under the supervision of the clinical teacher, students engage in individual and systemic litigation and legislative and other advocacy on behalf of indigent, mentally ill clients of the Law School's Edwin F. Mandel Legal Aid Clinic. With the permission of the clinical teacher, students may chose to focus on litigation, legislation, or both. Students engaged

in litigation may interview clients and witnesses; research and draft pleadings and legal memoranda, including briefs to reviewing courts; conduct formal and informal discovery; negotiate with opposing counsel and others; conduct evidentiary hearings and trials; and present oral argument in trial and appellate courts. Students who have completed sixty percent of the credits needed for graduation may be licensed to appear, under the supervision of the clinical teacher, in state and federal trial and appellate courts pursuant to court rules and practices. Students engaged in legislative advocacy may research and draft legislation and supporting materials, devise and implement strategies to obtain the enactment or defeat of legislation, negotiate with representatives of various interest groups, and testify in legislative hearings. In addition to discrete advocacy skills such as cross-examination, discovery planning, and legislative drafting, the course aims to provide students with an understanding of the relationships between individual advocacy tasks and the ultimate goals of clients, between litigation and legislative advocacy, and between advocacy on behalf of individual clients and advocacy for systemic change. Prior to the beginning of the third year, students who intend to engage in litigation are required to complete Pretrial Advocacy and either the Intensive Trial Practice Workshop or Trial Advocacy. Prior or contemporaneous enrollment in either Legislation or Legislative Process is encouraged for students intending to engage in legislative advocacy. Prior or contemporaneous enrollment in Law and the Mental Health System is encouraged for all students. Second-year students will ordinarily not be permitted to enroll during the Autumn Quarter. See the general rules for all clinical courses for further details concerning enrollment, including the rules governing the award of credit. Mental Health Advocacy satisfies part of the writing requirement if substantial written work is completed. Academic credit varies and will be awarded according to the Law School's general criteria for clinical courses as described in the Law School Announcements and by the approval of the clinical staff.

POLICY ANALYSIS: METHODS/APPLICATIONS

SSA 45600; PPHA 46000 This master's-level course provides students with the basic tools of policy analysis. Students will learn and apply tools of decision analysis in written group assignments and in an accompanying computer lab. Students will also learn and apply concepts of cost-effectiveness, cost-benefit, and cost-utility analysis with social service, medical, and public health applications. Doctoral students and master's students who intend to take the course Advanced Applications of Cost-Effectiveness Analysis in Health will complete two additional laboratory assignments. Topics to be covered include: Decision trees for structured policy analysis, the economic value of information, analysis of screening programs for HIV and child maltreatment, sensitivity analysis, cost-effectiveness analysis of life-saving interventions and programs to reduce behavioral risk, valuing quality of life outcomes, ethical issues in cost-benefit analysis, analysis of "irrational" risk behaviors. Substantive areas covered include: HIV/substance use prevention, school-based prevention of sexual risk, smoking cessation, and housing policy. In the associated learning lab, students will use computer decision software to build and analyze decision trees in policy-relevant examples. They will conduct one-way and two-way sensitivity analysis to explore the impact of key parameters on cost-effectiveness of alternative policies. Students will receive an introduction to dynamic modeling in the context of HIV prevention, cancer screening, and transportation programs. Prerequisite: One prior course in microeconomics.

****THE PRACTICE OF ANTHROPOLOGY: HEALTH, WEALTH, AND WELFARE; THE ANTHROPOLOGY OF STATECRAFT IN EUROPE**

ANTH 21414 Violence and the state's monopoly over legitimate physical force have long been central to the social scientific study of the state. This course shifts focus by looking at the equally crucial ways through which states act or appear to be acting for the health, wealth, and welfare of nations. Focusing on Europe, we read ethnographic texts on states as particular moral orders that rely on a range of techniques of intervention, management, and control.

PRINCIPLES OF EPIDEMIOLOGY

HSTD 30900; PPHA 36400; STAT 35000; ENST 27400 Epidemiology is the study of the distribution and determinants of health and disease in human populations. This course introduces the basic principles of epidemiologic study design, analysis and interpretation, through lectures, assignments, and critical appraisal of both classic and contemporary research articles. The course objectives include: (1) To be able to critically read and understand epidemiologic studies; (2) To be able to calculate and interpret measures of disease occurrence and measures of disease-exposure associations; and (3) To understand the contributions of epidemiology to clinical research, medicine and public health.

SUBSTANCE ABUSE PROBLEMS: CONCEPTUAL FOUNDATIONS FOR PRACTICE

SSA 40712 This course offers a basic overview of the history, current understanding, assessment, and treatment of problematic substance use. It provides students with knowledge and skills to conceptualize, detect, assess, and treat substance use problems. Models of addiction/intervention (including 12 step/self-help, cognitive-behavioral/skills training, motivational interviewing, and harm reduction) will be presented with particular attention to their existing evidence bases. A biopsychosocial framework and strengths perspective will be emphasized throughout. The needs of special populations (e.g., persons with mental illness, older adults, etc.) will be addressed. Throughout the quarter, the course will attend to the impact of socioeconomic and cultural factors on the development, assessment, and treatment of substance use problems. Furthermore, values of the social work profession will be integrated into classroom discussion and assignments.

SOCIAL EPIDEMIOLOGY

HSTD 31400 This course will examine research that has sought to understand how social factors influence health. We will survey and evaluate different types of measurements (such as socioeconomic status, race/ethnicity, social support and neighborhood characteristics) used in social epidemiology, types of study designs, and debates and theories in the literature. A prior course in epidemiology or closely related field (demography or medical sociology) is highly desirable. The course readings will include articles with moderately complex statistical methods.

****TOPICS IN HEALTH POLICY**

PPHA 37700 Health care constitutes a significant amount of private and public economic activity in many countries, especially in the United States. This course covers special topics on the economic analysis of production and consumption of health care, and the extensive public involvement in this industry. Topics to be discussed include: the investment in health through health care or other means, the extent of technological change in health care and its regulation by the FDA, the demand subsidy programs Medicaid and Medicare as regulated by CMS, and the relationship between health care and social insurance for the aged.