

Behavioural Sciences Introduction



Course objectives

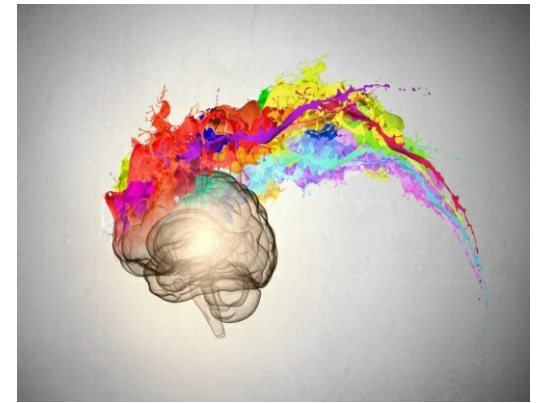
- At the end of training in behavioural sciences student is able to;
 - i. Use BIO-PSYCHO-SOCIAL MODEL in clinical work
 - ii. Integrate knowledge of behavioural sciences with medical/dental sciences in his clinical training
 - iii. Exhibit highest standards of medical/dental ethics and character in his interaction with patients, referrals and society

Objectives of Behavioral Science Teaching:

1. A focus on the science of behaviour
2. Understanding normal human behaviour
3. A preparation for clinical psychiatry

Behavioural Sciences

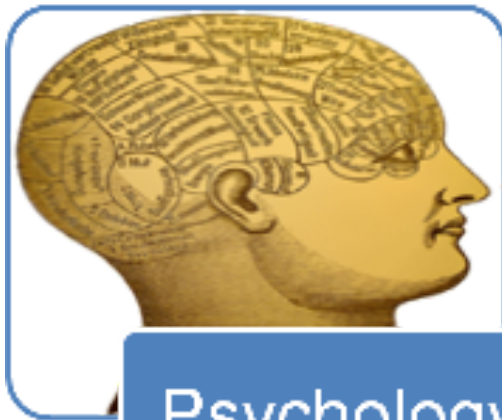
(The science of behaviour)



- Behavioural Sciences concerned with the study, observation and explanation of human behaviour either in single individuals or in groups
- Behavioural sciences also concerned with the study of individual differences in relationship to patient's behaviour

Behavioural Sciences

- **Behavioural sciences** encompass all the disciplines that explore the activities of and interactions among living things in the natural world.
- It involves the systematic analysis and investigation of human and animal behaviour through controlled and naturalistic experimental observations and rigorous formulations.



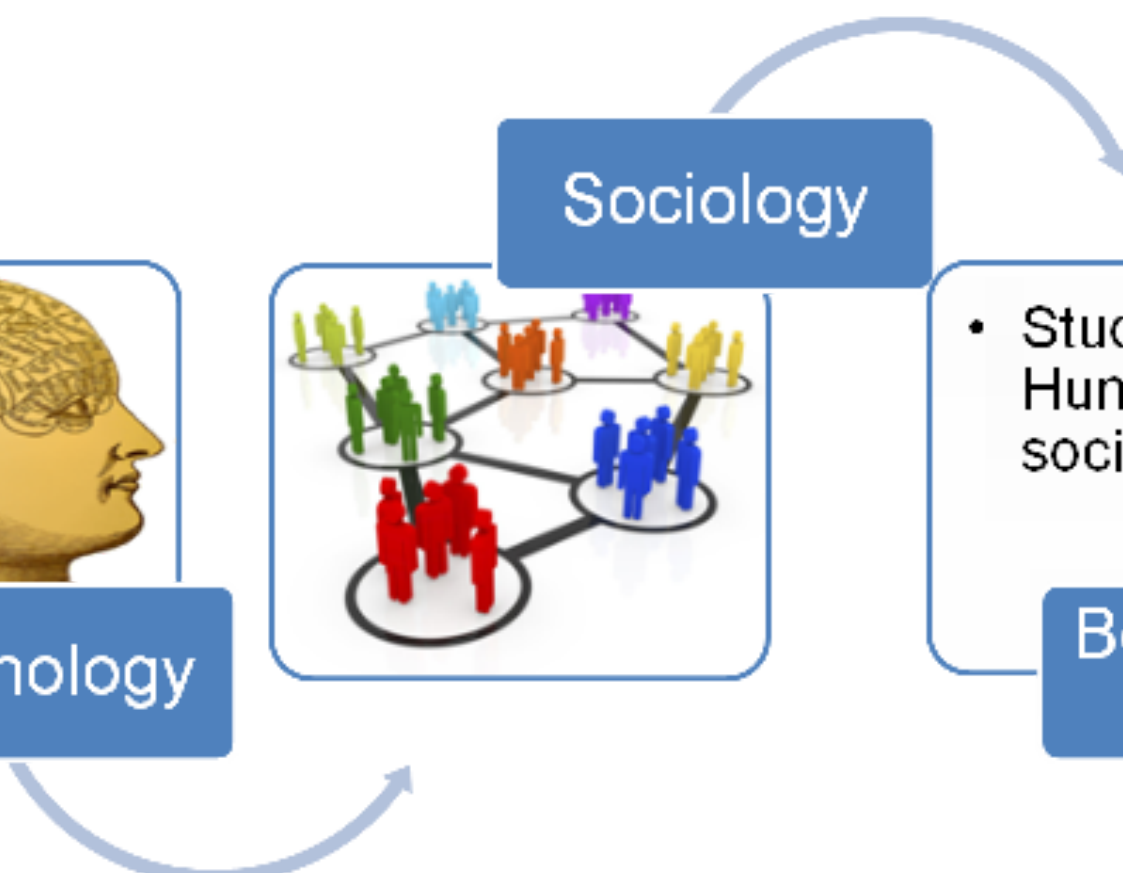
Psychology



Sociology

• Study of Human & society

Behavioural sciences



Spectrum of Behavioural Sciences

- *Psychology*

The study of the mind, occurring partly via the study of behavior. The study of the nature, functions and phenomena of human beings

- *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.

Human Behaviour

- Behaviour refers to the actions or reactions of an object, 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.

Human Behaviour

Behaviour involving **performance** (or skilled behavior). Behavior that demonstrates skills of various kinds from work to sports.

Human Behaviour

Human behavior is influenced by:

Culture, Attitudes,

Emotions, Authority,

Ethics, Hypnosis

Rapport,

Persuasion,

Genetics.

Relevance of Behavioural Sciences to Health & Medicine:

Relevance is demonstrated in the:

- ▶ 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/unstructured interviews
 - Check lists
 - Rating scales
 - Self-rating Scales
- Psychometric Tests

Data Sources

- Official Reports
- Institution Reports
- National and local data
- Referral reports

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

Thank you