

1: Research methods in health promotion (edition) | Open Library

Ethical issues in health promotion research / John F. Santelli Choosing a research design / Laura F. Salazar, Ricahard A. Crosby, and Ralph J. DiClemente Conducting observational research / Richard A. Crosby, Laura F. Salazar, and Ralph J. DiClemente.

This report, and many recent papers on the nature of evidence in health promotion, demonstrate that health promotion has come a long way in establishing its credentials as an effective, and technically and conceptually sophisticated player in the health arena and beyond. A recent editorial in this journal noted that younger practitioners are developing high levels of technical efficiency. Is there a risk that health promotion might mirror a wider problem in modern society, where advances in science and technology constantly serve to highlight the many things that can be done, yet there is often little opportunity to reflect on what should be done? In other words, will our technical capacity overtake and outgrow our moral imagination? Several recent developments, all but one originating from North America, give grounds for reflection on these matters. The rationale given for the development of the Code can be summarized as follows. The mandate of public health is an inherently moral one. Society is increasingly demanding explicit attention to ethics, as in an increasingly pluralistic society the values from a single culture, religion or disciplinary perspective cannot be assumed, and it is necessary to work out our common values in the midst of diversity. Historically, medical institutions have been explicit about the ethical elements of their practice, but the ethical nature of public health has been implicitly assumed rather than explicitly stated American Public Health Association, b. The second development was the publication, towards the end of , of the report of a 2-year collaborative research project on the ethical and social dilemmas of health promotion and disease prevention, conducted by the Hastings Centre and the Stanford University Centre for Medical Bioethics Callahan, The third development was the recent commentary by Cheryl Easley and her colleagues Easley et al. This report took a significant step beyond the utilitarian philosophy that has traditionally dominated thinking in health economics and health policy. The report stated that the objective of good health really has two dimensions: The theme linking all these developments is an increasing interest among a wide range of actors in making explicit the ethical dimensions of health policy and public health practice. Health promotion needs to have a significant presence in these debates and in the interdisciplinary conversations that are occurring. The involvement in the Hastings Centre project referred to above of several leading contributors to the health promotion literature is a valuable start. With some exceptions, however, health promotion has had relatively little to say in relation to its moral foundations. This is not to say that health promotion has lacked moral imagination or vision—the Ottawa Charter for Health Promotion can be read as a statement of values and ethical commitment, with an explicit acknowledgment of peace, social justice and equity as prerequisites for health. Where in the broader health promotion literature is the considered explication of the meaning of these ideas, and their moral and political implications? Is this the case for health promotion? There is a wide range of ethical dilemmas that health promotion needs to address, although they may not always be perceived as such by those engaged in health promotion activities. Yet in the wider health system, in government, in the media and in the community, one often finds these issues being raised. Others raise concerns in relation to the role of health promotion in widening the health gap between rich and poor, in victim blaming, or of failing to engage with the social determinants of health. Many bioethicists take as their starting point in assessing a problem or situation, a well established analytical framework based on the principles of autonomy respect for persons and individual rights , beneficence doing good, optimizing benefits over burdens , non-maleficence not doing harm and justice a group of norms for distributing benefits, risks and costs fairly Beauchamp and Childress, There are many limitations to this approach; the principles, for example, may and do conflict. But they provide a useful starting point for considering a response to issues such as those suggested above. Under what circumstances, for example, would a health promotion perspective suggest that autonomy should be overridden in the interest

of the greater good? To some extent we are now seeing these and related principles and discussions being incorporated into introductory ethics chapters in health promotion textbooks Katz and Peberdy, ; Naidoo and Wills, This is a promising start, but much more is required. Change in many of the broader, social determinants of health requires action in the political arena. Communitarianism is a theory of this type, which emphasizes social connectedness, and sees individuals as members of a community, embedded in community norms and history, and not as the atomised individuals of classical liberalism. But what if community values conflict with other values, such as upholding the interests of minority groups? A further set of ethical questions is raised in focusing on health inequalities and social disadvantage. For example, what trade-offs are we prepared to make in relation to other social goods in order to ensure a fairer distribution of health? And what does a fair distribution of health imply? It has been argued that among the wide range of health issues needing attention, the reduction of health inequalities has a special moral urgency. But if health promotion is to take a leading role in responding to health inequalities, clarity in relation to the ethical issues to be faced is sorely needed. Health promotion can no longer take its own moral credentials for granted. For health promotion to effectively establish its moral credibility a number of steps are required. The following recommendations are based on those proposed by Callahan and Jennings Callahan and Jennings, Those who play a leadership role in health promotion need to recognize the need for the articulation of a coherent moral framework on which health promotion practice is based. A first step might be the development of conferences, discussion groups and other forums on the theme of health promotion and ethics. Health promotion leaders and academics should encourage an ongoing conversation between health promotion, bioethics, human rights and social philosophy. Health promotion journals should call for papers on ethical topics and actively seek input from other disciplines. At the same time, health promotion should begin to test its ideas in the wider bioethics literature. Ethics courses should be incorporated into the health promotion curriculum, and into in-service programmes for the current workforce. Case studies and materials should be developed to support these courses. Finally, the health promotion field as a whole needs to consider whether there would be value in developing a code of ethics similar to that developed by the Public Health Leadership Society in the United States, referred to above. To ensure an international debate, reflecting the views of many different cultures, this process could possibly be led by the International Union for Health Promotion and Education. Health Promotion International invites papers and contributions to launch this debate.

2: Project MUSE - Abstinence-Only Education: Politics, Science, and Ethics

Get this from a library! Research methods in health promotion. [Richard A Crosby;] -- Key steps in the research process / Crosby, DiClemente & Salazar -- Philosophy of science / Salazar, DiClemente & Crosby -- Ethical issues in health promotion research / John Santelli -- Choosing a

DiClemente, and Laura F. DiClemente, and Richard A. Choosing a Research Design Laura F. Crosby, and Ralph J. Conducting Observational Research Richard A. Salazar, and Ralph J. Salazar, and Richard A. Kegler, and David R. Measurement in Health Promotion Richard R. Clayton and Richard A. Atwood, and Pamela K. Principles of Sampling Richard A. Introduction to Scientific Writing Richard A. Crosby received his B. Crosby was formerly an assistant professor at the Rollins School of Public Health, and previous to that appointment he was a Fellow of the Association of Teachers of Preventive Medicine. He currently teaches graduate courses in public health and research methods. He is primarily involved in health promotion practice and research that contributes to reducing the incidence of sexually transmitted diseases, especially infection with the human immunodeficiency virus. Also affiliated with the Rural Center for AIDS and STD Prevention, Crosby has published numerous journal articles that report empirical findings relevant to the sexual risk behaviors of adolescents and adults. DiClemente was trained as a health psychologist at the University of California, San Francisco, where he received his Ph. He currently teaches a course on adolescent health and serves on numerous editorial boards and national prevention organizations. Salazar is currently an assistant research professor in behavioral sciences and health education at the Rollins School of Public Health at Emory University. Salazar completed her B. After a brief career in business, and raising a family, she pursued an M. She also holds a keen interest in examining the intersection of these two health risks and how they should be addressed simultaneously through the development of innovative programs. She currently teaches graduate courses in theory and applied research methods. She has published many scientific articles in peer-reviewed journals related to these health issues, and is also the author of numerous book chapters.

3: Table of contents for Research methods in health promotion

Section One: Foundations of Health Promotion Research Chapter 1: Key Steps in the Research Process (Crosby, DiClemente, & Salazar) Chapter 2: Philosophy of Science (Salazar, DiClemente, & Crosby) Chapter 3: Ethical Issues in Health Promotion Research (John Santelli) Section Two: Research Design Chapter 4: Choosing a Research Design (Salazar, Crosby, & DiClemente) Chapter 5: Conducting.

Understanding and Preventing Risk Behaviors covers developmental and health problems unique to the adolescent period of life. Its focus on special needs and public health programs for adolescents offers deep insight into problems such as smoking, violence, teen pregnancy, AIDS and other problems. It includes important theoretical models for developing interventions and offers prevention strategies for each risk behavior as well as a description of effective treatment modalities. Drawing on the leading experts in the field, this text covers smoking, violence, teen pregnancy, and AIDS. Also described are important theoretical models for developing interventions; prevention strategies; and effective treatment modalities. A Generation in Jeopardy, Richard A. Crosby, PhD, John S. DiClemente, PhD; Chapter 2: Irwin, Jr, MD; Chapter 3: Theories of Adolescent Risk-taking: The Biopsychosocial Model, Charles E. Shirtcliff, PhD; Chapter 7: Contemporary Theoretical Perspectives, Richard M. Clayton, PhD, Crystal A. Segress, MS; Chapter 9: Windle, MSW; Chapter Crosby, PhD, Ralph J. Connectedness in the Lives of Adolescents, Debra H. Bernat, PhD and Michael D. Resnick, PhD; Chapter DiClemente, PhD, Chapter Kaiser, MA, Jason E. Biologically Based Theories of Risk Taking. Psychologically Based Theories of Risk Taking. Social and Environmental Theories of Risk Taking. The Biopsychosocial Model of Risk Taking. Blum Defi ning the Terms. Adolescent Neurodevelopment, Stress, and Resilience. Resilience and Evidence-Based Interventions. Key Concepts and Research Findings. Contemporary Theoretical Perspectives Richard M. Prior Theoretical Models of Adolescent Development. Origins of the Positive Youth Development Perspective. Defi ning Features of Developmental Systems Theories. Features of the PYD Perspective. Scope of the Problem and Health Outcomes. Health Promotion and Risk Prevention. Epidemiology of Alcohol Use Among Teens. Epidemiology of Adolescents Illicit Substance Use. Prevention of Adolescents Illicit Substance Use. Treatment of Adolescent Substance Abuse and Dependence. Home and Recreation Injuries. Strategies for Reducing Home and Recreation Injuries. Settings for Adolescent Injury. Preventing and Controlling Injuries. Methods Used in This Review. Health Conditions and Health Behavior. Roles for Health Professionals. The Health-Promoting Correctional Facility. Implications for Health Care. Key Concepts and Research Findings: What Is Meant by Connectedness? Future Directions for Family-Focused Research. Teens and Media Use. The Infl uence of Media on Adolescents. Improving Media for Adolescents. Principles of Policy Approaches. Physical Activity and Obesity. Health, Human Rights, and Ethical Principles. Research Regulation and Ethics. Prevention Research and Practice Are Interdisciplinary. New and Promising Theoretical Orientations. Interactions Between Spheres of Infl uence: Lessons for the Future.

4: Table of Contents: Research methods in health promotion /

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It focuses on special needs and public health programs for adolescents. Adolescent Health "Anyone serious about improving adolescent health should read this book. It spans theoretical and developmental constructs, summaries of evidence-based interventions for adolescent risk behaviors, metrics, and policy recommendations. Jane Park, Charles E. Biologically Based Theories of Risk Taking. Psychologically Based Theories of Risk Taking. Social and Environmental Theories of Risk Taking. The Biopsychosocial Model of Risk Taking. Blum Defining the Terms. Adolescent Neurodevelopment, Stress, and Resilience. Resilience and Evidence-Based Interventions. Key Concepts and Research Findings. Contemporary Theoretical Perspectives Richard M. Prior Theoretical Models of Adolescent Development. Origins of the Positive Youth Development Perspective. Defining Features of Developmental Systems Theories. Features of the PYD Perspective. Scope of the Problem and Health Outcomes. Health Promotion and Risk Prevention. Epidemiology of Alcohol Use Among Teens. Treatment of Adolescent Substance Abuse and Dependence. Kretman - Marc A. Home and Recreation Injuries. Strategies for Reducing Home and Recreation Injuries. Settings for Adolescent Injury. Preventing and Controlling Injuries. Methods Used in This Review. Health Conditions and Health Behavior. Roles for Health Professionals. The Health-Promoting Correctional Facility. Implications for Health Care. Key Concepts and Research Findings: What Is Meant by "Connectedness"? Future Directions for Family-Focused Research. Teens and Media Use. The Influence of Media on Adolescents. Improving Media for Adolescents. Altman, Heather Champion, Erin L. Principles of Policy Approaches. Physical Activity and Obesity. Santelli, Audrey Smith Rogers. Health, Human Rights, and Ethical Principles. Research Regulation and Ethics. Prevention Research and Practice Are Interdisciplinary. New and Promising Theoretical Orientations. Interactions Between Spheres of Influence: Lessons for the Future. Understanding and Preventing Risk Behaviors provides a strong foundation in current research, theory, and policy for those who study and work with adolescents.

5: Does health promotion need a code of ethics? | Health Promotion International | Oxford Academic

Research methods in health promotion / Bibliographic Details; Other Authors: Crosby, Health promotion > Research > Methodology. Health Promotion.

6: Staff View: Research methods in health promotion /

Research Methods in Health Promotion provides students (advanced undergraduate and graduate students) and practitioners with basic knowledge and skills regarding the design, implementation, analysis, and interpretation of research in the field of health promotion.

7: - NLM Catalog Result

Key steps in the research process / Crosby, DiClemente & Salazar -- Philosophy of science / Salazar, DiClemente & Crosby -- Ethical issues in health promotion research / John Santelli -- Choosing a research design / Salazar, Crosby & DiClemente -- Conducting observational research / Crosby, Salazar & DiClemente -- Designing randomized.

8: WHO | The contribution of ethics to public health

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Contents: Key steps in the research process / Richard A. Crosby, Ralph J. DiClemente, and Laura F. Salazar -- Philosophy of science and theory construction / Laura F. Salazar, Ralph J. DiClemente, and Richard A. Crosby -- Ethical issues in health promotion research / John F. Santelli -- Choosing a research design / Laura F. Salazar, Richard A.

9: Adolescent Health : Ralph J. DiClemente :

TWENTY-SIX: LEGAL AND ETHICAL ISSUES IN ADOLESCENT HEALTH CARE AND RESEARCH(Abigail English,John S. Santelli,Audrey Smith Rogers). Health, Human Rights, and Ethical Principles. Legal Status of Adolescents and Access to Health Care.

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