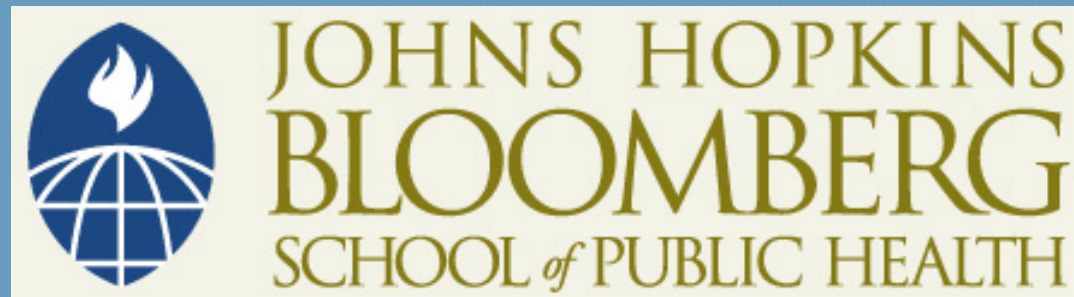


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JOHNS HOPKINS
BLOOMBERG
SCHOOL *of* PUBLIC HEALTH

Section D

Determinants of Adult Health and Development

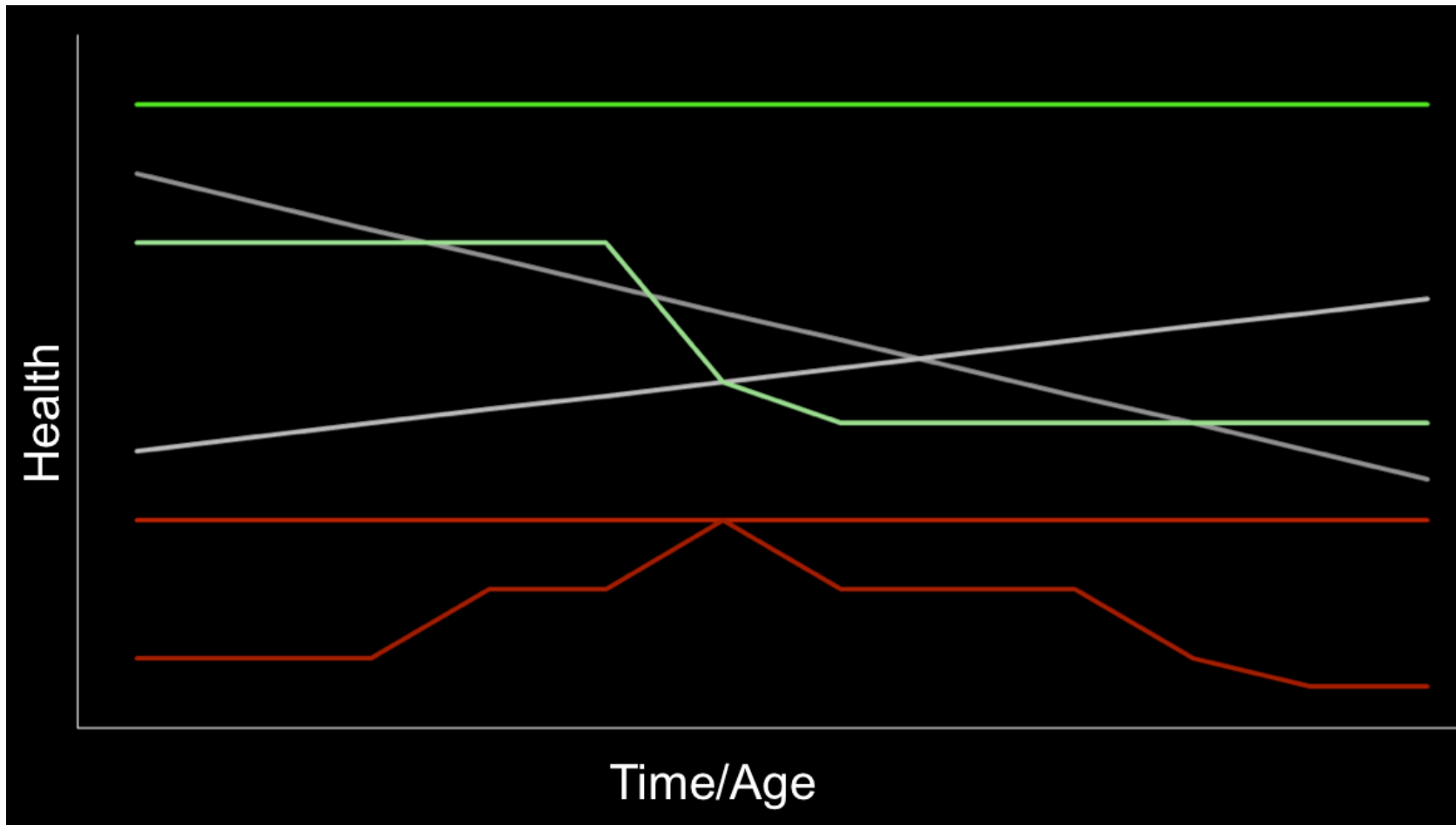
Determinants of Health Disparities

- Disparities reflect groups' relative social position which leads to inequalities in access to resources of all types
- This is called structured inequality—recall the Link and Phelan (1995) we read for the third lecture
- Unequal social positions expose people to “risk of risks” and so are a fundamental cause of disease

Health Trajectories

- Can conceptualize health trajectories: early experiences and health influence later experiences and health
- Risks accumulate over the life course
- Key issue for public health is how to deflect or alter trajectories

Schematic Diagram of Health Trajectories



Early Influences on Adult Health

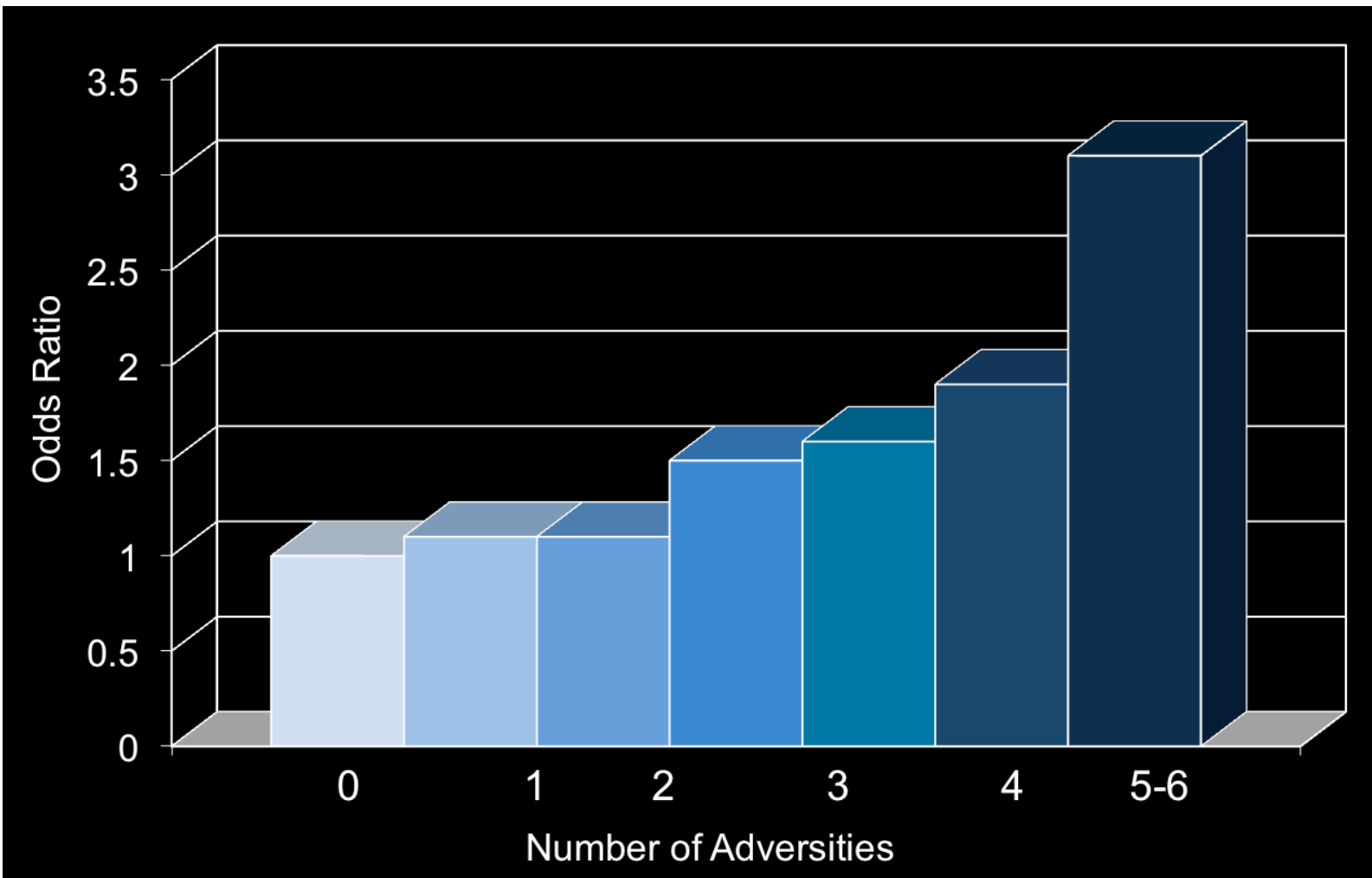
- The effects we've discussed in the fetal period, infancy, childhood, and adolescence carry over into adulthood

Early Influences on Health: Direct and Mediated

- Fetal development (Barker)
- Childhood adversity
- Health behaviors learned in adolescence
- Cognitive and social development in early childhood influence school attainment, which influences adult occupational position and social relationships

Relationship between Childhood Adversity and Chronic Disease

- Childhood adversity increases odds of ischemic heart disease in adulthood



Smoking in Adolescence and Beyond

Content for this slide to come

Content for this slide to come

From Cognitive Development to Chronic Disease

- Picture of pathway from cognitive development to chronic disease via adult attainment

Content for this slide to come

Health Influences in Adulthood

- Reflect continuation of earlier trajectories (previous slide)
- Include new sources and types of risk (e.g., occupational hazards, demands from social network)
- May be exogenous (sudden job loss, natural disaster, displacement)

Two Key Domains of Adult Life

1. Work
2. Family life

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Content for this slide to come

Final Points

- Health trajectories in adulthood set stage for later life—important in aging societies
- Social change due to economic development and Westernization changes nature of adult life course and nature of health risks and conditions
 - Increasing age at marriage
 - ▶ Partly due to longer education
 - Declines in fertility
 - Differences in jobs
 - Differences in gender roles