Assigned Readings:
1) *Understanding Health Policy*, Chapter 11 “The Prevention of Illness” pages 113-126
2) *Social Determinants of Health* pages 1-80

Questions:
1. What is the difference between primary, secondary, and tertiary prevention and which was most important during the first and the second epidemiologic revolutions?
2. What can we learn from the cases of heart disease, breast cancer, interpersonal violence, and AIDS about which types of prevention are likely to have the greatest impact on health?
3. Are there health problems in the world today that would not be responsive to a public health approach to preventing them? If so, what are they and why not?
4. What is the central thesis of each chapter in the *Social Determinants of Health* book, beginning with Chapter 2?
5. What evidence and/or arguments do the authors in the *Social Determinants of Health* book bring in to support their thesis?
6. What gaps do you see in the logic and/or evidence of each author(s) in the *Social Determinants of Health* book, if any?
7. Which of the three types of prevention identified in the *Health Policy* book are implied or argued to be most important in preventing illness by the authors in the *Social Determinants of Health* book?