



## Sociology of Biomedicine

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### DESCRIPTION

Biomedical modeling is an approach to health and the disease that defines disease as the absence of disease, describing the human body as functioning "normally" or dysfunctional and therefore diseased.

The nature of hybrid technology is often understood with the concept of technology convergence. However, the concept tends to highlight only the technical aspects of the technology and the evolution of the market. To provide a more complete picture, the concept of engineering technology linkage is explored here.

Biologically, bioprinting has benefited from novel approaches such as the use of induced pluripotent stem cells. Technically, it is possible to use relatively inexpensive technologies such as the open source Arduino processor board. On the software side, the proliferation of open source packages has strengthened the capabilities of bioprinting. The combination of these technological limits and other fields involves a process of socio-technical integration, in which technical, scientific and political questions are always raised.

Sociologists in particular have been very critical of biomedicine. A sociologist is a social scientist who uses systematic methods to understand how people's lives fit into "big picture" patterns of society - for example, inequality patterns. In recent decades, sociologists and some health professionals have fiercely argued that the biomedical model has fundamental weaknesses. Any model is an oversimplification of reality that we use to help us think about something complicated.

For example, the metaphor of the body as a machine, while useful, oversimplifies reality. If the body is treated like a machine, then the point is observable physical symptoms. Symptoms are considered signals that a malfunction has occurred in the body machine. The implication is that in order to cure disease it is necessary to test the machine to eliminate symptoms. However, one problem with this approach is eliminating the symptoms may not solve the problem; an

underlying disease may still be. Another problem is that when trying to solve a problem, the biomedical approach focuses on the body itself. The idea that the incident may be related to something outside the person that does not correspond with this model. As will be seen throughout this book, external factors to the human body such as pollution, poor housing, poor conditions, unsafe neighborhoods, domestic violence and inadequate food and water supplies can both have a great influence on human health, but "the body is like a machine" approach does not consider these factors.

In reaction to the diverse boundaries of biomedicine already discussed, tries had been made to plan a brand new version for fitness and illness, on that keeps what's maximum beneficial in biomedicine however addresses a number of its weaknesses. Today we are able to communicate approximately the social version or the bio psychosocial version, a version conceptualized *via* according to the means of the social factor belongs to the psychiatrist George Engel. Working each day with humans suffering with psychiatric problems, the psychiatrist George Engel become in particular conscious that there has been a hassle with the concept that the thoughts and the frame ought to be taken into consideration separately.

New approaches to health have emerged that reflect people's participation in health care and the recognition of the importance of social factors. Government health policy now recognizes the need to address health inequalities by addressing poverty and targeting health-related cultural and lifestyle issues, for example such as unhealthy habits like smoking and poor diet. Lay empowerment is central to these approaches. Because laypeople became more knowledgeable, medicine became less mysterious and inaccessible. This has implications for healthcare practices. Different people have different opinions about what good health means, so a healthcare professional needs to be able to communicate with clients about their own understanding of their health. Then so that they can work with them and possibly negotiate with him if he refuses professional advice.

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