Bolivia

1) How is the Guarani culture contributing to the spread of Chagas disease?
The style in which they build their buildings acts as a reservoir for the parasite. Their dwellings of logs, roots, leaves, and dirt are breeding grounds for the parasites.

2) As a public health professional, what key steps would need to be taken to address barriers for preventing Chagas disease while still preserving important practices of their culture?
They should be educated on how changing their building materials could prevent needless death. Keeping the communal aspects of their culture alive without trying to westernize indigenous tribes is important.

3) What challenges could a public health professional confront when working on public health projects with indigenous populations like the Guarani?
Lack of exposure to outsiders could leave the people nervous or worshipful. The pressure to westernize a more primitive culture could be great. Public health workers should make sure their interventions are sustainable long term, beyond an initial visit.

China

1) What are some key components of TCM that are different than westernized medicine?
- the belief in Qi as the energy of life - western medicine knows ATP is the source of energy- Science and western medicine promotes evidence based practice over the traditions promoted by TCM

2) Why would it be difficult to collect scientific evidence to show the effectiveness of TCM?
A lot of the benefits of TCM are not measurable, Qi and one's wind energy are not actual variables. Acupuncture, has also shown minimal effectiveness due to the variability of symptoms treated and an unclear methodology.

3) How may traditional Chinese views of the body and illness clash with modern medicine?
The Chinese view the body as inherently capable of reaching balance - terminal or congenital diseases that have no ultimate destination beyond death or clinical maintenance could clash with the idea that the body is self healing.

India

1) How are the three primary forces, also known as the doshas, connected to health and illness?
vatta - From its main seat in the colon, vata is believed to promote a healthy balance between thought and emotion, and fuel creativity, activity, and clear comprehensionpitta - Its main seat is the small intestine, and it is the dosha believed to add luster to the eyes, hair, and skin. In a more figurative sense, pitta also governs our ability to "digest" not only the food stuff but also the concepts and information, which we then use to perceive our world.kapha - Kapha also governs immunity; Ayurveda teaches that its energy promotes the ongoing processes of self-repair and healing.

2) What are some similarities between Ayurveda and Traditional Chinese Medicine?
The idea that the universe and energy is in constant balance and health and wellness are achieved through becoming in balance with the environment.

3) How would Ayurveda shape the way Indian's think about their body in health and illness?
Ayurveda promotes the idea that if your lifestyle and emotions are not ideal than your body will physically react. Illness is due to mental imbalance and health is due to mental health.
1) How are traditional African perceptions regarding health and illness affecting the spread of HIV/AIDS in Mozambique?

The heavy patriarchy associated with Sub-Saharan African cultures plays a heavy role in the increased female burden in HIV prevalence. It is taboo for a woman to suggest a condom during sex and could result in violent repercussions from her partner.

2) When developing HIV/AIDS programming in Africa, why should the community always be involved? Should traditional healers also play a role?

The community should always be involved because they are the ones who are going to be implementing the interventions. I believe the involvement of traditional healers should be kept at a minimum since many times their health advice is in direct contradiction to actual medical science.

3) When should public health professionals try to change traditional African cultures and beliefs and when should they not?

When it comes to cultural traditions that physically harm someone they should be changed. All other cultural practices should not be altered.

### Nicaraqua

1) What characteristics surrounding the Grisi Siknis illness make it a culture bound syndrome?

The disease is a Central American psychological disease where the patient believes they have been inhabited by demons, western medicine proves ineffective to stop this disease but herbalists are effective.

2) As a public health professional, how would you address the prevention of this illness?

Since it is such a phenomenon I believe establishing mental health care within the area and attempting to establish open wellness communication would be the place to start.

3) What perceptions regarding health and illness are leading the Miskito Indians to be affected by Grisi Siknis?

High levels of stress, anxiety, and a cultural witchcraft could contribute to the disease. Western medicine says the disease follows the classical model of contagious disease. However, since no known cause has yet been found many believe mental health care is the solution.