Generally, practitioners of social anthropology

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More social anthropologists date their research in the pre-war period of the twentieth century. They live for a year or two or one single village under settled conditions, and develop a large mass of ethnographic material under the stimulus of prolonged contact with the people. Sometimes they publish their findings, and sometimes they do not. Often, the anthropologist leaves his village after a year or two, and the village returns to its state of seclusion. This process is repeated in many different ways around the world. In many cases, the anthropologist returns to the village for a second or third time, and then leaves again. This process of coming and going continues for many years, and the anthropologist's work is often published after his death. In some cases, the anthropologist's work is not published at all.

Medical anthropology

Medical anthropology is an area of study that examines the relationship between culture and health. It is a field of study that focuses on how cultures influence health beliefs, practices, and outcomes. Medical anthropologists study how cultural beliefs and practices affect health and illness, and how health care systems are shaped by cultural factors. They also study how cultural factors affect the distribution of health and illness, and how health care systems are shaped by cultural factors.


References


