

**A COMPREHENSIVE MODEL OF HUMANS AS SOCIAL BEINGS AND THE HEALTH
RELEVANCE OF THEIR INTERACTIONS WITH AND EXPECTATIONS OF THEIR
ENVIRONMENT**

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In the awarded paper presented to the World Clean Air and Environmental Protection Congress 2001 in Seoul a new model was proposed for a better understanding of the health relevance of environmental disasters: Basis of this model is the assumption that any living being is an “autonomous actor” because of his capacities to realise self guided and self organised effects. It is postulated, that any “autonomous actor” is restricted: Not only his capacities for activities are assumed as limited which can be characterised in terms related to matter or energy (e.g. power etc) but his capacities to organise processes too, e.g. repair mechanisms. Therefore it was predicted that inadequate capacities to organise should cause causally unspecific health effects independently from the additional specific health effects according to the specific nature of the extern stimulus: Assuming just quantitative limitations an additional demand to organise should influence former adaptive processes to balance given abnormalities with the consequence of more severe symptoms. The model could be enforced: It was possible to explain the up to now unexplained observed deviations of mortality and morbidity distribution from the predicted distribution after different types of environmental disasters (e.g. caused by toxic and radiotoxic burdens, smog episodes, earth quakes, heat and cold waves etc) just with a QUANTITATIVE lack on the available capacities to organise. In the last three years when the work was under the auspices of Nobel laureate Y.T. Lee the model could be extended to a blueprint of an “extended view of a human person”. This view is compatible with the given scientific frames of “natural” and “non natural sciences”. It allows a causal linkage between them. Using this blueprint it is possible to make predictions for QUALITATIVE aspects of the interactions of a person with different types of his environments and his expectations, too. The principles of the blueprint will be presented. Same predictions will be presented too; e.g. about the consequence of intellectual or emotional valuations on the health relevance of given chemical or physical burdens. The predictions are compared with empirical findings. The findings are in a good agreement to the predictions. This gives the hope that up to now unexplained phenomena (e.g. MCS, but Toxicopy, White Coat phenomenon and Placebo too) can be understand more appropriately.