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**All That Surrounds Us: The Impact of Globalization on the Public Health Crisis among the Mapuche People of Southern Chile**

With the gravest levels of poverty and the highest levels of infant mortality, the eighth region of Chile, specifically the sector Makewe, was studied to observe how the social changes of globalization and the loss of the Mapuche identity has affected the public health crisis of the region. Chile's first intercultural hospital, Hospital Makewe allows the Mapuche to access both traditional ethnomedicine and basic western medicine.

The objective of the study was to analyze how the social impact of globalization has played a role in the public health crisis of the region and analyze the usage of ethnomedicine versus western medicine.

Methods: Over 30 interviews were conducted at Hospital Makewe, subjects included all employees, patients as well as a few neighboring residents. Participant observation was used both in the hospital setting and in two different homes. During the duration of the study I did stay in the homes of several different Mapuche families. Secondary resources were used as well, many of which were provided by "El Programa de Salud Mapuche (PROMAP)".

Results: With the sudden increase of forestation in the area, as well as the use of agrochemicals a number of public health problems have arisen. Problems with soil fertility and the leeching of agro chemicals rendering the water non-potable have increase poverty in the region. The increase in poverty as well as low soil quality has led to many nutritional changes which manifest as "western" illnesses. As the illnesses shift from being of Mapuche origin to western origin there has been a shift in the preferred manner of treatment and more western medicine is used.

Conclusions: Because the Mapuche no longer own/control their land, and cannot afford to survive without subsistence farming there has been a great increase in poverty and social problems. If the Mapuche people were to reclaim both their land and their cultural identity, it would reduce the amount of social problems in the sector, in turn alleviating some of the public health problems of Makewe.