

Epidemiology Notes

Use with Epidemiology 1 - History Powerpoint

Name _____ Period _____

What is epidemiology?

What are some examples of public health decisions based on epidemiology?

When examining the relationship between exposure and outcomes, what are some reasons why we might see an association between the two?

What were John Graunt's contributions to epidemiology?

What were William Farr's contributions to epidemiology?

What were John Snow's contributions to epidemiology?

What are some types of public health issues?

Epidemiology Notes

Use with Epidemiology 2 - Terms Powerpoint

Name _____ Period _____

Define the following terms:

Endemic:

Outbreak:

Epidemic:

Pandemic:

Airborne:

Blood and or body fluids borne:

Waterborne:

Zoonotic:

Vector-borne:

Food-borne:

Cluster:

Sporadic:

Risk:

Vector:

Surveillance:

Passive Surveillance:

Active Surveillance:

Sentinel Surveillance:

Syndromic Surveillance:

Epidemiology Notes

Use with *Epidemiology 3 - Steps of an Outbreak Powerpoint*

Name _____ Period _____

Step 1: _____

Research, supplies, and equipment:

Administrative arrangements:

Local contacts:

Step 2: _____

Expected # of cases for area:

Other factors in play:

Step 3: _____

Proper diagnosis:

Not lab error:

Commonality:

Step 4: _____

Case Definition

Used to determine who has the disease or condition

Based on 4 components or standard criteria

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

Epidemiology Notes

Use with *Epidemiology 3 - Steps of an Outbreak Powerpoint*

Step 5 _____

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

Step 6 _____

Time-

Place-

Person-

Step 7 _____

Hypothesis Conditions

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

Agent/Host/Environment Triad

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

Epidemiology Notes

Use with Epidemiology 3 - Steps of an Outbreak Powerpoint

Step 8 _____

Analytical studies with a control group:

1,

Observational Studies

1.

2.

3.

Step 9 _____

No confirmation of hypothesis

1.

2.

3.

Step 10 _____

Verify with laboratory/environmental studies:

1.

Laboratory evidence can confirm the findings

1.

Environmental studies are equally important

1.

Epidemiology Notes

Use with *Epidemiology 3 - Steps of an Outbreak Powerpoint*

Step 11 _____

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

Step 12 _____

- 1.
- 2.

Step 13 _____

- 1.
- 2.

Epidemiology Notes

Use with *Epidemiology 4 - Disease Control & Prevention Powerpoint*

Name _____ Period _____

Disease control describes ongoing operations at reducing:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

Disease control involves

1. Control -
2. Elimination -
3. Eradication -
4. Extinction

BEINGS

B _____ and B _____

E _____

I _____

N _____

G _____

S _____, S _____, and S _____

Primordial Prevention- establish or maintain conditions to minimize health hazards

Target:

Example:



Epidemiology Notes

Use with Epidemiology 4 - Disease Control & Prevention Powerpoint

Primary Prevention- prevent disease well before it develops by reducing risk factors

Target:

Example:

Secondary Prevention - early detection of disease through screening

Target:

Example:

Tertiary Prevention - target established disease to prevent deterioration

Target:

Example:

Prevention Approaches

Population Based Approach

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

High-Risk Approach

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

Monitoring

- 1.
- 2.