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?
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*

**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.
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.
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.
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 , S , and S

Primordial Prevention - establish or maintain conditions to minimize health hazards

Target:

Example:
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.