

# Epidemiology Notes

*Use with Epidemiology 1 Notes 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?

# Steps of an Outbreak Notes

*Use with Epidemiology 3 Notes 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.

# Steps of an Outbreak Notes

Use with *Epidemiology 3 Notes Powerpoint*

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Period \_\_\_\_\_

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.

# Steps of an Outbreak Notes

Use with *Epidemiology 3 Notes Powerpoint*

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Period \_\_\_\_\_

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.

# Steps of an Outbreak Notes

Use with *Epidemiology 3 Notes Powerpoint*

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Period \_\_\_\_\_

Step 11 \_\_\_\_\_

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

Step 12 \_\_\_\_\_

- 1.
- 2.

Step 13 \_\_\_\_\_

- 1.
- 2.

# Disease Control and Prevention Notes

*Use with Epidemiology 4 Notes Powerpoint*

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Period \_\_\_\_\_

Disease control describes ongoing operations at reducing:

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

Disease control involves

1. Control -

1. Elimination -

1. Eradication -

1. 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:



# Disease Control and Prevention Notes

*Use with Epidemiology 4 Notes Powerpoint*

**Name** \_\_\_\_\_ **Period** \_\_\_\_\_

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.