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.
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.
# Steps of an Outbreak Notes

*Use with Epidemiology 3 Notes Powerpoint*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Period</th>
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## 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 -  

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:
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.