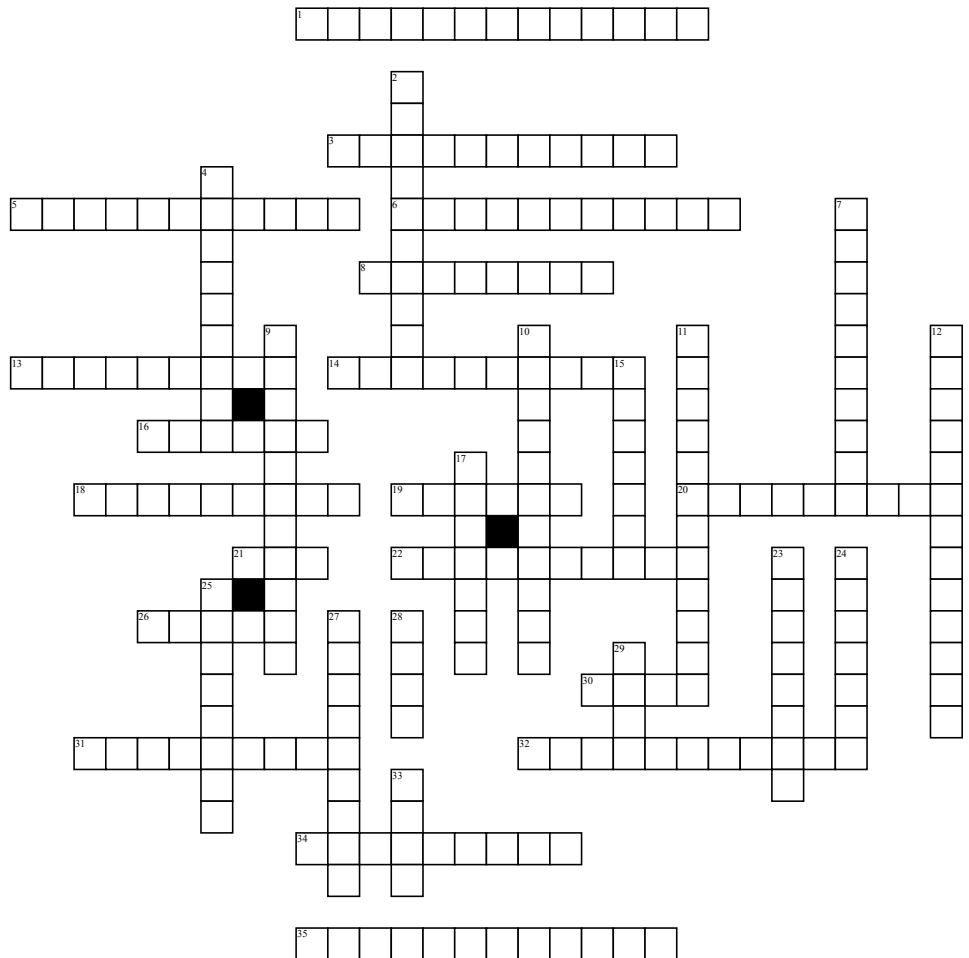


Epidemiology Key Terms

Across

1. When symptoms are very noticeable, the disease has high _____.
3. This study includes individuals used as cases and as controls to test a hypothesis.
5. Where does an agent exist?
6. True negative / (False positive + True negative)
8. COVID-19 which affects countries throughout the world is considered a _____.
13. When you are fully recovered from the disease or infection you just experience is the _____ period.
14. The number of existing and new cases of a disease/ health-related condition is the _____.
16. The second leading cause of death in the US which has stages 0-IV.
18. The incidence among exposed divided by the incidence of unexposed.
19. A shortcoming of this study is that they are not well-suited for studying very rare diseases and are also time-consuming and expensive. These studies can be performed in the past or future.
20. The number of new cases of a disease/ health-related condition is the _____.
21. The leading cause of death with risk factors including hypertension, obesity, and physical inactivity.
22. This is a cross-sectional study that uses data that describes groups of individuals.
26. What is the cause of a disease or health condition?
30. what is in the middle of the epidemiological triangle?



31. When you have been exposed to a contagious pathogen like COVID-19 and are showing symptoms you have to go into _____.
32. True positive / (True positive + False negative)
34. The point of the first symptom of a disease or infection is the _____ point.
35. The capacity of an agent to produce poison is called _____.

Down

2. When an agent can survive in many adverse environments, they have high _____.
4. The first point when an individual is exposed to or infected by a disease; point of _____.
7. When you have been exposed to a contagious pathogen like COVID-19 but not showing any symptoms yet you have to go into _____.
9. The capacity of an agent to enter a host and cause infection: a disease that easily spreads from one host to another has high _____.
10. A type of indirect transmission spread by food, water, or inanimate objects.

11. The goal of this study is to monitor a population to gather the information that can be used to prevent health threats. There are two kinds: passive and active.
12. A type of direct transmission whenever anyone coughs, sneezes, or talks.
15. When a disease is always present no matter how small in a community we refer to it as an _____.
17. Diseases like cardiovascular disease, cancer, or diabetes are _____ diseases.
23. If there are usually only 20 cases per year of Measles but in 2021, there were 50 cases of Measles, What is this called?
24. This type of prevention is implemented before there is evidence of disease or injury.
25. This type of prevention is implemented after a disease or injury is established, the goal is to reduce morbidity or mortality.
27. What type of prevention is a community-level weight loss program?
28. What is the organism that becomes infected by a disease called?
29. Systematic error often introduced by a researcher; two types are information and selection.
33. Which ratio is used in case-control studies to test the hypothesis?

