

Name: _____

Epidemiology Terms

1. The study of the distribution and determinants of disease (or health) in specified populations, and application of this study to control health problems
 2. The number of cases of a disease in each town (frequency), or the occurrence of a health event in terms of person, place, or time (pattern)
 3. A factor (event or characteristic) that influences whether or not disease occurs
 4. Type of epidemiology that examines the distribution of rates by person, place and time (age, sex, geography)
 5. Type of epidemiology that examines causal hypotheses regarding the association between exposures and health conditions (Answers why and how)
 6. Type of study where researchers have no control over the variables (Cross-sectional, case-control, cohort)
 7. Type of study where researchers have control over the variables and there is a control/placebo group and treatment group (Intervention/ Clinical Trials)
 8. The measure/rate of new diseases or deaths within a certain time period within a specified population
 9. The number/proportion of existing cases of disease or deaths within a population at a certain point in time
 10. This observational study includes a defined population classified by exposure status and is followed over time to see who develops the disease of interest
 11. This observational study starts with people who are already ill with a certain disease and looks back to determine their exposure
 12. This study is the gold standard study design for establishing cause and effect. Scientist can manipulate conditions (exposure) and observe effect on outcome
 13. Systematic (non-random) error in study measurements
- A. External Validity
 - B. Epidemiology
 - C. Confounding
 - D. Case-Control Study
 - E. Descriptive Epidemiology
 - F. Internal Validity
 - G. Prevalence
 - H. Experimental Study
 - I. Distribution
 - J. Determinant
 - K. Bias
 - L. Intervention Study
 - M. Observational Study

14. Factors associated with the exposure and may independently affect the risk of developing a disease. This term is known as the “Blurring” or obscuring the true association between the exposure and outcome by other factors

N. Analytical Epidemiology

15. A type of validity that can be generalized to other situations and other people over time

O. Incidence

16. A type of validity where the effects observed in a study are due to the manipulation of the independent variable and not some other factor

P. Cohort Study