Epidemiology Key Terms

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| **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? |