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? |