

Epidemiology Final Exam Study Guide

1. What is the hallmark feature of an analytic epidemiologic study?
2. What is a case and what is a control in epi studies?
3. What is a 2 x 2 table? How are they set up and how are they interpreted?
4. In the 2 x 2 table shown, how many people had the disease being studied?
5. What factors influence a health department's decision whether or not to conduct a field investigation in response to an outbreak?
6. What are the symptoms of gonorrhea?
7. What virus is associated with cervical cancer in females?
8. What is a vector?
9. What virus causes AIDs in humans?
10. What are the risk factors (determinants) of Lyme Disease?
11. What is public health surveillance and which groups of professionals conduct it?
12. Why are health care professionals required to report instances of diseases such as AIDs and rabies to a nation-wide or world-wide database such as the CDC?
13. What disease causes microcephaly in infants?
14. What disease did John Snow study in 1850s London?
15. Why are developing countries more susceptible to the spread of infectious diseases such as malaria?
16. Know the definition (and examples) of the following patterns of disease: epidemic; pandemic and endemic.
17. Compare and contrast these types of studies: experimental; observational cohort, case-control and cross-sectional.
18. Name at least 6 modes of disease transmission.
19. From Enterovirus D68 case study: Besides availability of resources, name at least 3 other factors that officials would consider in deciding how to approach a respiratory disease outbreak.
20. What constitutes a "case definition"? Be able to determine whether an individual is a "case" or "not a case". Remember the study where you had to mark Y or N for a long list of patients?

	Cases	Controls	Total
Smokers	60 (a)	100 (b)	160
Non Smokers	40 (d)	300 (d)	340
Total	100	400	500