

Introduction & Overview of the course

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Epidemiology NUR404

Fall semester

1st week



Outline

- Course description
- Course objectives
- Course syllabus
- Course outline
- Students' evaluation (examination)



Objectives

 To describe the content of the course to the students.

 To familiarize students with the methods of students' assessment in the course



Course description

Aim

to introduce the principles and practice of disease epidemiology.

Main components

- · Describe the etiology, distribution and determinants of diseases of major public health importance
- · Describe prevention and public health control efforts
- Describe the epidemiological aspects of vaccination
- Describe surveillance and outbreak investigation



Course objectives

A greater appreciation and understanding of:

- The main epidemiologic characteristics of the major infectious diseases of humans.
- The factors determining the temporal (time), spatial (space) and social distributions of infectious diseases
- · Host, organism and environment relationship as they relate to infectious disease epidemiology.
- How epidemiologic characteristics of infectious diseases are utilized to prevent and control their spread.

Assessment:

- Midcourse exam : 30%
- Presentation: 10%
- Assignment: 10%
- Quiz: 10%
- End of course exam: 40%

Lecture Schedule

Week	Торіс	No. of hrs	
1	Introduction to the course and course book	2	
2	Introduction to the principles of epidemiology and measures.	2	
3	Mortality measurements	2	
4	Morbidity measurements	2	
5	Screening of diseases	2	
6	Basic principles of vaccination.	2	
7	Midcourse examination	2	
8	Introduction of infectious diseases	2	
9	Hepatitis	2	
10	Sexually transmitted diseases	2	
11	AIDS	2	
12	Tuberculosis	2	
13	Outbreak investigation & Surveillance	2	
14	Influenza	2	
15	Final course examination	2	



Lecture one: Course outline

Introduction to the course and course book Course description

- Course objectives
- Course syllabus
- Course outline
- Students' evaluation (examination)
- Students' feedback on the course



Lect. 2 - Introduction to the principles of epidemiology

- History.
- Definition.
- Objectives of epidemiology
- Measures of epidemiology.
- Measurement tools in epidemiology.



Lect.3 –Mortality measurement

- Crude death rate.
- Specific death rate.
- Case fatality rate.
- Proportional mortality rate.
- Survival rate



Lect.4 – Morbidity measurement

- Incidence
 - -Attack rate
 - Secondary attack rate
- Prevalence
 - Point prevalence
 - Period prevalence



Lect.5- Screening for diseases

- Concept of screening
- Objectives of the screening.
- Criteria of screening.
- Characteristics of screening test.
- Parameters of screening test.
- Uses of screening.



Lect. 6 - Basic principles of vaccination

- Basic principles of the human immune response to infection
- Implications of immune response for vaccine design
- Expanded Program of Immunization (EPI)
 - Concept of EPI
 - Objective and goal of EPI
 - Calendar of EPI
 - Coverage EPI
 - Factors influencing EPI coverage
 - Management of EPI program



Lect. 7 - Introduction to infectious diseases

- Burden of infectious diseases
- Introduction of the language of infectious diseases
- General characteristics of infections
- Characteristics of host individuals and host populations
- Time course of a single infection



Lect.8 - Hepatitis (A, B, C)

- Types
- Modes of transmission
- Endemicity
- Importance of serological parameters
- Prevention and control

Lect.9 - Sexually transmitted infections (STIs)

- The principal biological and behavioural factors contributing to the spread of STIs in human populations
- The principles and problems of measuring STI transmission in populations
- The principles of STI control program



Lect.10 - HIV/AIDS

- Historical perspective and origin
- Epidemiology
- Mode of transmission
- Risk factors
- Natural history and classification of HIV infection
- Prevention and control



Lect.11 - Tuberculosis

- Historical background
- Epidemiology
- Natural history
- Infection (transmission mechanism, risk factors, molecular tracing)
- TB control and prevention
 - Case finding and treatment (ascertainment, diagnosis, treatment (DOTs)
 - Chemoprophylaxis
 - BCG
- Molecular epidemiology and drug resistance

Lect.12 - Outbreak investigation and surveillance

- Main steps of outbreak investigation.
- Identification of outbreak.
- Investigation and control of an outbreak.
- Microbiological and chemical analysis
- National surveillance
- Principles of surveillance



Lect. 13 - Influenza

- Historical background
- Types of influenza
- Mutation in influenza virus
- Human infection
- Epidemiology
- Pandemic influenza
- Treatment and prevention
- Vaccine and prophylaxis

Examinations

- The examinations that will be held during the course include:
 - Quizzes during the teaching sessions
 - Midcourse exam Theoretical
 - End of course exam Theoretical
- The exam will include material from the sessions.
- Theoretical exams will include different types of question:
 - Single choice
 - Essay questions.
 - True-false questions



Examples of single choice questions

Q1- Encircle the most appropriate answer in the following statements:

1. Measurements of disease frequency include;

- a. Prevalence
- b. Incidence
- c. Odds Ratio
- d. All the above
- e. A and B

Q. Concerning control of tuberculosis:

- a. BCG provides a high level of protection
- b. Treatment with multiple drugs helps to prevent drug resistance
- c. Case finding and screening is easy
- d. Chemoprophylaxis for contacts is simple, safe and very effective measure



Examples of short answer questions

Q2. Write short notes on prevention and control of the following infections;

- Hepatitis B infection
- Influenza type A
- HIV/AIDS
- Tuberculosis



References

- Control of communicable diseases manual, by Heymann DL, American Public Health Association, 19th edition, 2008.
- Park's textbook of preventive and social medicine, by Park K, Banarsidas Bhanot Publishers, 21st edition, 2011.