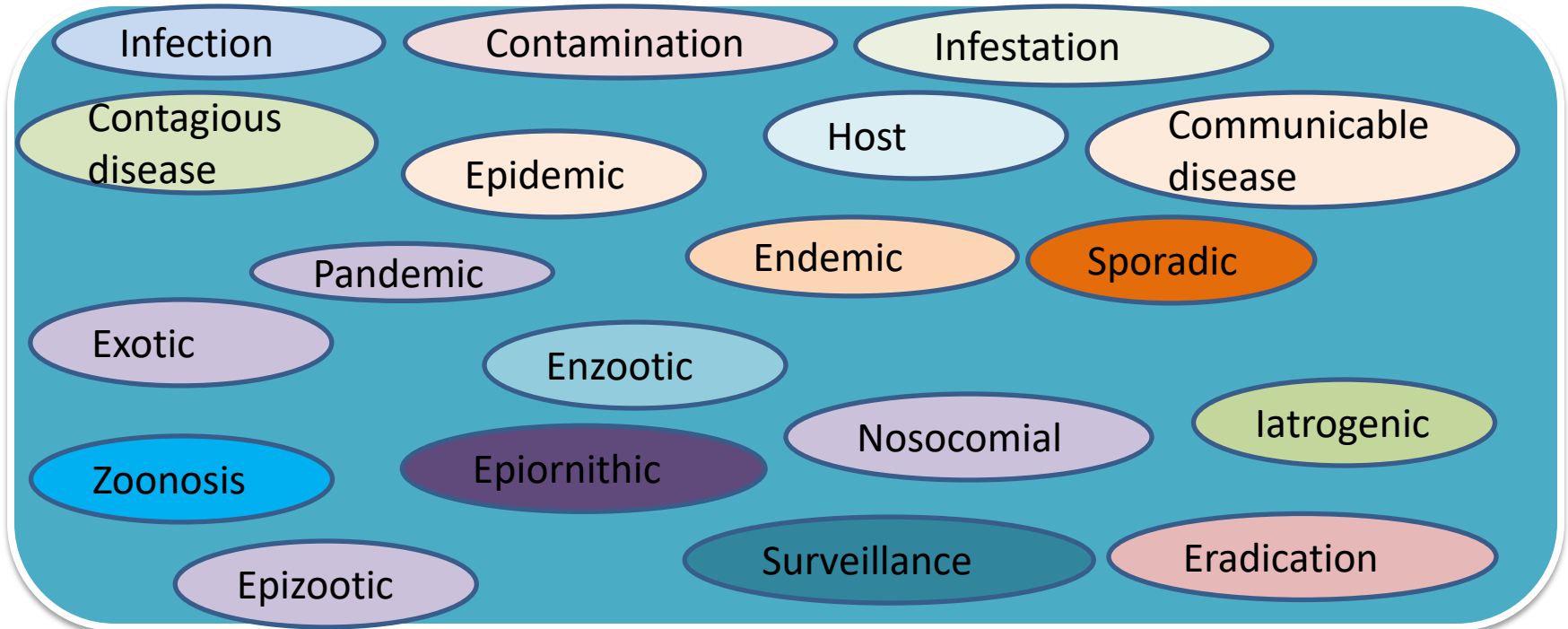


INFECTIOUS DISEASE EPIDEMIOLOGY



INFECTIOUS DISEASE EPIDEMIOLOGY

Infection

Entry of infectious agent and development or multiplication of the infectious agent in the body of man or animal

Infection does not always cause illness

Colonization

Clinical

Subclinical

Latent infection

INFECTIOUS DISEASE EPIDEMIOLOGY

Contamination

Presence of infectious agent on:

Body surface

Clothing, Bedding, Toys, Surgical instruments or other inanimate objects

Water, Milk, Food

Pollution: Presence of offensive but not necessarily infectious matter in environment

INFECTIOUS DISEASE EPIDEMIOLOGY

Infestation

Lodgement, Development and Reproduction of certain parasites or pests on the surface of the body or inside the body

Lice, Ascariasis

INFECTIOUS DISEASE EPIDEMIOLOGY

Host

Person or other animal

Offers lodgement to an infectious agent

Under natural conditions

Obligate host

Primary /Definitive host

Facultative host

Secondary/ Intermediate host

Transport host

INFECTIOUS DISEASE EPIDEMIOLOGY

Contagious disease

Disease that is transmitted through contact with infected person

Scabies, STD, Leprosy

Communicable disease

Disease that is transmitted directly or indirectly from man to man,
animal to animal or from environment to man or animal

HIV, Hepatitis B, A

INFECTIOUS DISEASE EPIDEMIOLOGY

Epidemic

The **unusual occurrence** in a community or region of disease, specific health related behaviour, other health related events clearly in excess of **expected occurrence**

Outbreak

Slow Epidemic

INFECTIOUS DISEASE EPIDEMIOLOGY

Endemic

Constant presence of disease or infectious agent within a given **geographic area** or **population** group without importation from outside

Hyperendemic

Constant presence of disease or infectious agent within a given **geographic area** or **population** group at a high incidence or prevalence rate and affects all age groups equally

Endemic Goitre

INFECTIOUS DISEASE EPIDEMIOLOGY

Sporadic

Scattered

Cases occur irregularly, haphazardly from time to time and generally infrequently

Cases are few and separated widely wrt space and time

No connection or little connection with each other

No recognizable common source

Meningococcal meningitis, Herpes Zoster, Tetanus

INFECTIOUS DISEASE EPIDEMIOLOGY

Pandemic

Epidemic usually affecting a large proportion of the population, occurring over wide geographic area such as a section of nation, entire nation, continent or world

INFECTIOUS DISEASE EPIDEMIOLOGY

Exotic Disease

Diseases which are imported into a country in which they do not otherwise occur

INFECTIOUS DISEASE EPIDEMIOLOGY

Zoonosis

An infectious disease transmissible under natural conditions **from vertebrate animals to man**

Monkey pox, Lassa fever, Rabies, Plague, Bovine Tuberculosis

Anthropozoonosis

Vertebrate
animal → Man

Zooantroponosis

Man → Vertebrate
animal

Amphixenoses

Man → Vertebrate
Vertebrate → Man

INFECTIOUS DISEASE EPIDEMIOLOGY

Epizootic Disease

An outbreak of disease (Epidemic) in animal population

Equine Encephalitis, Rabies, Influenza, Rift valley fever

Epiornithic Disease

An outbreak of disease (Epidemic) in bird population

Avian Influenza

INFECTIOUS DISEASE EPIDEMIOLOGY

Enzootic

An endemic disease occurring in animals

Rabies, Bovine Tuberculosis

INFECTIOUS DISEASE EPIDEMIOLOGY

Nosocomial infection

Hospital Acquired infection

Infection acquired by the patient when admitted in hospital or other health care facility

New disorder unrelated to patients primary health condition

Infection of surgical wound, Hepatitis B, Urinary Tract infection

INFECTIOUS DISEASE EPIDEMIOLOGY

Iatrogenic infection

Physician Induced infection

Any untoward or adverse consequence of a preventive, diagnostic or therapeutic regimen or procedure that causes impairment, handicap, disability or death

Prolong hospital stay, special treatment

INFECTIOUS DISEASE EPIDEMIOLOGY

Surveillance

Continuous scrutiny of the factors that determine the occurrence and distribution of disease and other conditions of ill health

Essential for effective control and prevention

Nutritional surveillance

Demographic surveillance

Serological surveillance

INFECTIOUS DISEASE EPIDEMIOLOGY

Eradication

Termination of all transmission of infection by extermination of infectious agent through surveillance and containment

It implies Disease will no longer occur in the population