Teach them these terms for today:

* Classical Epidemiology – population oriented, studies community origins of health problems related to nutrition, environment, human behavior and physiological, social and spiritual state of a population. The event is more aimed towards this type of epidemiology
* Clinical Epidemiology – studies patients in health care settings in order to improve the diagnosis and treatment of various diseases and the prognosis for patients already affected by a disease:
  + Infectious Disease – heavily dependent on laboratory support
  + Chronic Disease – dependent on complex sampling and statistical methods
* Cluster – An aggregation of cases over a particular period closely grouped in time and space, regardless of whether the number is more than the expected number
* Outbreak – More cases of a particular disease than expected in a given area or among a specialized group of people over a particular period of time
* Epidemic – Large numbers of people over a wide geographical area are affected
* Pandemic – An epidemic occurring over several countries or continents and affecting a large proportion of the population
* Surveillance – The systematic and ongoing collection, analysis, interpretation, and dissemination of health data. The purpose of public health surveillance is to gain knowledge of the patterns of disease, injury, and other health problems in a community so that we can work towards that prevention and control
* Plague – A serious, potentially life threatening infectious disease that is usually transmiited to humans by the bites of rodent fleas. It was one of the scourge of our early history. There are three major forms of the disease – bubonic, septicemic and pneumonic
* Vector – An animal that transmit disease. For example a mosquito is a vector for malaria
* Fomite – A physical object that serves to transmit an infectious agent from person to person
* Risk – The probability that an individual will be affected by, or die from, an illness or injury within stated time or age span
* Zoonosis – An infectious disease that is transmissible from animals to humans
* Incubation Period – Time in between when a person comes into contact with a pathogen and when they first show symptoms of signs of disease
* Endemic Disease – Present at a continuous level throughout a population/geographic area; constant presence of an agent/health condition within a given geographic area/population; refers to the usual prevalence of an agent/condition