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COURSE: Epidemiology

CHO 300L

In the epidemiological triad, the host refers to the person (or sometimes an animal) who can become infected by an agent. A susceptible host is an individual who lacks the resistance or immunity to fend off a particular disease-causing agent.

Factors that make a host susceptible:

1. Age:

Very young and very old individuals are more prone to infections because of weaker immune systems.

Example: Infants are more vulnerable to measles or pneumonia.

2. Genetic Factors:

Some people have inherited traits that make them more likely to get certain diseases.

Example: Sickle cell trait offers resistance to malaria, while its absence may increase susceptibility.

3. Immunity Status:

Individuals who have not been previously exposed to a disease or vaccinated against it are more susceptible.

Example: Unvaccinated people are at risk for diseases like measles or polio.

4. Nutritional Status:

Poor nutrition weakens the immune system, making infections more likely and severe.

Example: Malnourished children are more prone to diarrheal diseases.

5. Lifestyle and Behaviour:

Risky habits such as poor hygiene, smoking, unsafe sex, or substance abuse can increase disease risk.

Example: Unsafe sex increases susceptibility to HIV/AIDS.

6. Chronic Illness or Immunosuppression:

Conditions like diabetes, cancer, or HIV reduce resistance to infection.

7. Socioeconomic Factors:

Poverty, overcrowding, and limited access to healthcare can heighten susceptibility.

Control Measures to Protect the Host:

1. Immunization (Vaccination):

Provides artificial immunity against infectious diseases.

Example: Vaccines against measles, polio, and hepatitis B.

2. Improving Nutrition:

Ensures a strong immune system to fight infections.

Example: Vitamin A supplementation to reduce measles complications.

3. Health Education:

Teaching individuals about hygiene, sanitation, and disease prevention.

Example: Hand washing campaigns to prevent diarrheal diseases.

4. Chemoprophylaxis:

Use of drugs to prevent disease in high-risk individuals.

Example: Antimalarial drugs for travelers to endemic areas.

5. Early Diagnosis and Treatment:


Identifying and managing infections promptly reduces disease spread and severity.

6. Improved Living Conditions:

Better housing, sanitation, and clean water supply reduce exposure to infectious agents.

7. Strengthening the Immune System:

Through adequate rest, balanced diet, and healthy lifestyle choices.

 In summary:

A susceptible host is a person at risk of infection due to weak immunity or exposure to disease agents. Control measures aim to increase resistance and reduce exposure, thereby breaking the chain of infection.