**MODULE 3 ASSIGNMENT**

1. Distinguish between descriptive epidemiology and analytical epidemiology

* It is the branch of medicine which deals with the incidence ,destruction, and possible control of diseases and other factors relating to health
* Epidemiology is the study and analysis of the distribution , patterns and determinants of health and disease condition s in defined populations it is the cornerstone of public health and shapes policy decisions and evidence base practice by identifying risk factors for diseases and targets for preventive health care

2. Write down and explain the mathematical expression of the following.

i. Incidence

* The denominator is the sum of the time each person was observed totaled for all persons this denominator represents the total time the population was at risk of and being watched for disease. Thus, the incidence rate is the ratio of the number of cases to the total time the population is at risk of diseases
* The occurrences rate or frequency of a disease ,crime or something else undesirable

ii. Prevalence

* The fact of the conductor of being Proventil commonness

1. Apart from Randomized trials, describe four (4) other epidemiological research designs

* Major areas of epidemiological study include diseases causation ,transmission outbreak investigation, disease surveillance, environmental
* Epidemiology , forensic
* epidemiology , occupational
* Epidemiology , screening, bio monitoring, and comparison of treatment effects such as in clinical trials

4. Data from hospital records are one of the most important sources of information in

Epidemiologic studies.

* Epidemiology is the study scientific, systematic, data driven of the distribution of frequency, pattern and determinant s causes, risk factors of health related states and events not just diseases patient is community, individuals viewed collectively.
* Advantages they are efficient for rare disease or dieses with a long latency period between exposure and disease manifestation

1. Outline the limitations of using hospital data.

* Limitations of data in marketing analysis
* Use data is fundamentally biased
* Use level execution only exists in select channels
* They are less costly and less time consuming they are advantageous when exposure data is expensive or hard to obtain

1. Describe the possible sources of error in interview surveys

* They are subject to selection bias
* They are inefficient for rare exposures
* Information on exposure is subject to observation bias they general don’t allow calculation of inefficient

5. Explain the main determinants of health

* The determine of the health includes social and economic environment
* Physical environment and the persons individual characteristics and behaviors
* Education low education levels are linked with poor health more stress and low self confidence
* The determinant of health are a range of factors that influence health status of individuals or population at every stage of life, health is determined
* Social support network greater support from families , friends and the communities is linked to better health culture
* Health services access and use of services that prevent and treat diseases in fluency health
* Gender mam and women suffer from different types of diseases at different ages