

Chronic disease concepts Epidemiology Cheat Sheet by gvm89025 via cheatography.com/215858/cs/47054/

Chronic Disease Epidemiology

Definition: The study of the distribution and determinants of chronic diseases and conditions in human populations, as well as the application of this knowledge to their prevention and control.

Latency Period: The time between exposure to a risk factor and the clinical development of a chronic illness. Chronic diseases, in contrast to infectious diseases, have a long latent phase that can last years or even decades.

Multifactorial Etiology: Multifactorial etiology refers to diseases or ailments that are caused by a collection of variables rather than a single one. Instead of a straightforward cause-and-effect link, these situations result from a complex combination of genetic, environmental, and behavioral variables.

Risk Factor: Is a behaviour, environmental exposure that increases the chance of a person developing an adverse health outcome. Ex Smoking is a risk factor for chronic conditions such as heart disease, stroke, and several cancers. Risk factors for chronic diseases are characterized as physical, chemical, and biological environments

Latency periods for chronic diseases

The time from exposure to disease for non communicable diseases ranges from minutes to years. Ex latency period for cancer, which is the time in which the pathology can occur, can be years. Lung cancer death associated with cigarette smoking is 20 - 25 years latency period.

The Environment and Chronic Health **Problems**

Physical Stress and Health, Chemicals and Health, Toxicokinetics, Biologic agents and health, The social environment and health

Behaviour and Chronic Health Problems

Smoking and Chronic Disease, Diet and Chronic Disease, Body Weight and Chronic Disease, Sexual Practices and Chronic Disease, Behaviour Changes for Better Health, Health Belief Model

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Heredity and Chronic Health Problems

Disability

Impairment Activity Participation is a Limitation: Difficulty problem with a completing person's an action physical or task function or owing to a structure. disability. For For example, a example, a lost leg or person a damaged with a limb optic nerve impairment might may be limited in cause blindness. their ability to walk.

Restriction: A difficulty that arises when a person participates in real situations. For example, a person with a mobility limitation may be unable to participate in a career or education due to inaccessible structures.

Priorities in Disease Prevention & Control

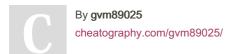
The major goal of epidemiology is the prevention and control of diseases, disorders, injuries, impairments, and death.

Changes in the lifestyle to prevent and control the chronic diseases.

References

Basic (PDF) life (PDF) defining epidem and measuring course chronic conditiology epidemiology iris of trauma and ions: Imperaworld related tives for health psychopatresearch, organihology in policy, program, zation civilian and Practice. (WHO). populations. (n.d.-a). (n.d.-(n.d.). https://www.ra). https://www.researchghttps://i esearchgate.net/publicaris.whate.net/publtion/2363376-91_Defining_o.int/ication/2736bitstr-39170 Lifand_Measuring_Chronic_Coe_Course_eam/handle/1-Epidemiologynditions_Imp-0665/4-_of_Traumeratives for-3541/9a_and_Rel-_Research_Po-241ated_Psyclicy_Program-547hopathology_-_and_Practice 073in_Civilian_-**Populations** _eng.pdf

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