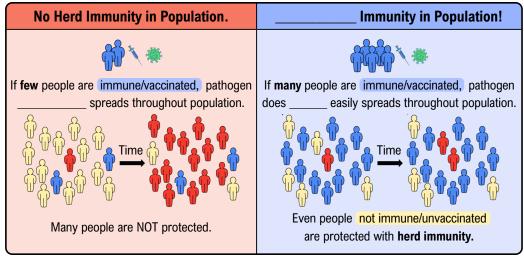
## **TOPIC: FACTORS INFLUENCING EPIDEMIOLOGY**

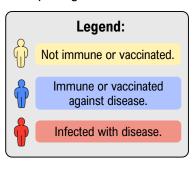
◆ There are multiple factors that can influence the epidemiology of a disease:

Factors Influencing Epidemiology		
Host-Microbe Interactions (Outlined in another lesson)	The ability of pathogens to evade host	
The Dose (Amount of Pathogen)	Smaller dose = probability of infection	(V2) (V2) (V2)
Incubation Period	Longer incubation time = likely to spread before symptoms appear	
Host Population	Includes health, gender, age, genetic inheritance, & of host population.	
Surrounding Environment	Weather can determine which microbes can & reproduce in certain regions.	

### **Herd Immunity**

- ◆ Herd Immunity: when a sufficiently \_\_\_\_\_\_ % of a host population is immune to a disease.
  - Protects \_\_\_\_\_-immune individuals since there are not enough susceptible hosts for the pathogen to thrive.





- ◆ Some pathogens undergo antigenic variation to "\_\_\_\_\_\_" herd immunity & continue infecting hosts.
  - Recall: Antigenic variation: when pathogens \_\_\_\_\_\_ surface antigens to evade immune system.

# **TOPIC: FACTORS INFLUENCING EPIDEMIOLOGY**

### PRACTICE

Which of the following statements is false?

- a) The very young and very old are at greater risk of many infectious diseases.
- b) A high dose of a pathogen is more likely to cause disease than a low dose.
- c) Herd immunity occurs when a population takes great care not to spread the disease (e.g. hand-washing, self-isolation etc.).
- d) A disease with a long incubation period might spread throughout a population before the population notices.

### PRACTICE

Which of the following statements about herd immunity is true?

- a) When herd immunity occurs, unvaccinated people become resistant to a disease.
- b) Herd immunity is when enough people are vaccinated against a disease so that it cannot easily spread.
- c) Herd immunity for any disease always requires >95% of a population to be vaccinated.
- d) All of the above are true.