

## Epidemiology

<b>FACULTY</b>	<b>Health Sciences</b>		
<b>DEPARTMENT</b>	<b>NURSING</b>		
<b>LEVEL OF STUDIES</b>	<b>UNDERGRADUATE</b>		
<b>CODE COURSE</b>	<b>0805.4.006.0</b>	<b>SEMESTER OF STUDIES</b>	<b>4<sup>th</sup></b>
<b>TITLE COURSE</b>	<b>EPIDEMIOLOGY</b>		
<b>SELF-ENDED TEACHING ACTIVITIES</b>			
	<b>TEACHING HOURS / WEEK</b>	<b>CREDIT UNITS</b>	
<b>Theory</b>	<b>2</b>		
<b>Coaching school</b>			
<b>Laboratory</b>			
<b>Clinical exercise</b>			
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	
<b>COURSE TYPE:</b>	<b>COMPULSORY</b>		
<b>PREREQUISITE COURSES:</b>	<b>NO</b>		
<b>LANGUAGE OF TEACHING and EXAMINATIONS:</b>	<b>Greek</b>		
<b>THE COURSE IS OFFERED TO ERASMUS STUDENTS:</b>	<b>NO</b>		
<b>website COURSE</b>	<b><a href="https://eclass.hmu.gr/courses/NURS205/">https://eclass.hmu.gr/courses/NURS205/</a></b>		
<b>Learning results</b>			
<p>After completing the course students will be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• describe the subject of epidemiology and list its modern applications.</li> <li>• analyze why diagnostic criteria and disease definitions are an important topic in epidemiology and describe the structure of the international classification of diseases.</li> <li>• describe the epidemiological measures for the frequency of diseases and analyze which factors depend on which measure will be used in each case.</li> <li>• explain the difference between mortality and death rate, analyze the content of the incidence rate and compare mortality rates with life expectancy.</li> <li>• analyze why relative risk is a better comparison measure than difference in frequency measures.</li> <li>• explain the importance of standardization for comparisons</li> <li>• give examples of person, time and place in descriptive epidemiology, analyze the concept of epidemic.</li> </ul>			

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• identify the difference between outbreaks and epidemics.</li> <li>• explain why a negative result of a test with high sensitivity is more useful in the initial investigation of a disease.</li> <li>• list the ethical limitations when conducting experimental research and explain the phases of clinical trials that must be completed before a new drug is approved for marketing.</li> <li>• compare the disadvantages and advantages of surveys.</li> <li>• explain when a patient-control study is chosen and when a cross-sectional study is chosen as an investigator design.</li> </ul>	
<b>General Skills</b>	
Decision making, Autonomous work, Team work, Generating new research ideas, Project planning and management, Promoting free, creative and inductive thinking	
<b>Course content - Theory outline</b>	
1 <sup>st</sup> week	Introduction to epidemiology - Applications of epidemiology.
2 <sup>nd</sup> week	Disease frequency measures I -prevalence (instantaneous and period).
3 <sup>rd</sup> week	Measures of disease incidence II – incidence (cumulative incidence, incidence rate, relationship between prevalence and incidence, use of prevalence and incidence.
4 <sup>th</sup> week	Absolute and relative measures of comparison, Direct and indirect sampling.
5 <sup>th</sup> week	Descriptive epidemiology (patterns of disease occurrence according to characteristics of persons, place and time) – uses.
6 <sup>th</sup> week	Epidemic outbreaks
7 <sup>th</sup> week	Diagnostic test (Sensitivity and Specificity positive and negative predictive value of a test, ROC curves)
8 <sup>th</sup> week	Introduction to clinical studies (research questions, sample size calculation, randomization) Experimental studies, observational studies, Contemporary and ecological research.
9 <sup>th</sup> week	Experimental investigations
10 <sup>th</sup> week	Cohort surveys (perspectives)
11 <sup>th</sup> week	Case-Control Studies
12 <sup>th</sup> week	Systematic error, confounding error, random error, hypothesis testing, and P values. estimation of confidence intervals.
13 <sup>th</sup> week	Causality – epidemiological approach, ethics in human research.
<b>TEACHING and LEARNING METHODS - EVALUATION</b>	
<b>TEACHING METHOD</b>	Live teaching, use of power point software. Solving Exercises by students Presentation of data from representative types of modern epidemiological studies.
<b>USE OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES</b>	Electronic slide show. Use of the e-class electronic platform to store presentations in digital format for easy access by students. Simultaneously with the use of the same platform, frequent communication with students for actions related to the educational process.

<b>TEACHING ORGANIZATION</b>	<b>Activity Semester Workload</b> Lectures (total 13X2) Laboratory exercises Total Course: 90
<b>STUDENT EVALUATION</b>	<b>Theoretical part of the course</b> 60% from a written final exam. 40% from the midterm written assessment. The mid-term assessment may also include group assignments.
<b>RECOMMENDED BIBLIOGRAPHY (INTO GREEK LANGUAGE)</b>	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Επιδημιολογία. Aschengrau A. Έκδοση: 1η έκδ./2011. Διαθέτης (Εκδότης): BROKEN HILL PUBLISHERS LTD. ISBN: 9789604891719.Κωδικός Βιβλίου στον Εύδοξο: 13256989</li> <li>2. ΕΠΙΔΗΜΙΟΛΟΓΙΑ. LEON GORDIS. Έκδοση: 5/2016. Διαθέτης (Εκδότης): ΓΚΟΤΣΗΣ ΚΩΝ/ΝΟΣ &amp; ΣΙΑ Ε.Ε. ISBN: 9789609427531.Κωδικός Βιβλίου στον Εύδοξο: 59362432</li> <li>3. Ιατρική επιδημιολογία. Raymond S.Greenberg, Stephen R.Daniels,W.Dana Flanders,John William Eley, John R.Boring .έκδοση 4<sup>η</sup> 2011. Διαθέτης (Εκδότης): ΠΑΡΙΣΙΑΝΟΥ ΑΝΩΝΥΜΗ ΕΚΔΟΤΙΚΗ ΕΙΣΑΓΩΓΙΚΗ ΕΜΠΟΡΙΚΗ ΕΤΑΙΡΙΑ ΕΠΙΣΤΗΜΟΝΙΚΩΝ ΒΙΒΛΙΩΝ. ISBN: 978-960-394-855-1. Κωδικός Βιβλίου στον Εύδοξο: 12840486</li> <li>4. Γενική και Κλινική Επιδημιολογία. Δ. ΤΡΙΧΟΠΟΥΛΟΣ, Π.Δ. ΛΑΓΙΟΥ. Έκδοση: 2η/2011. Διαθέτης (Εκδότης): ΠΑΡΙΣΙΑΝΟΥ ΑΝΩΝΥΜΗ ΕΚΔΟΤΙΚΗ ΕΙΣΑΓΩΓΙΚΗ ΕΜΠΟΡΙΚΗ ΕΤΑΙΡΙΑ ΕΠΙΣΤΗΜΟΝΙΚΩΝ ΒΙΒΛΙΩΝ. ISBN: 978-960-394-727-1. Κωδικός Βιβλίου στον Εύδοξο: 12537351</li> </ol>	