**Health Emergencies in Large Populations (H.E.L.P.) Course**

**Introduction to Field Epidemiology in Crisis Situations**

**Time allocated: 90 minutes**

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| **Educational Objective: What should participants be able to do at the end of the course** | **Enabling Objectives: The interim steps that build on each other and lead to the final educational objectives**   | **Core issues /reference points** |
| 1. *Participants are able to* use basic epidemiological concepts that are relevant in the field during acute and protracted crises
 | * 1. *Participants are able* to explain epidemiology’s role in crisis situationsand describe limitations encountered in applying it
 | * Defining epidemiology
	+ Descriptive; analytical
		- What, who, where, when (person, place, time),
		- why/how (risk factors, causes)
* Application of epidemiology in crisis situations
	+ Data for action
* Relevant data
	+ Disaggregation of data -Discussed in module *Data collection, analysis and sharing*
* Limitations in applying epidemiology in humanitarian settings
* Shift to evidence-based model in humanitarian crises
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|   | * 1. *Participants are able to* explain and interpret main health indicators used during humanitarian crises
 | * Common frequency measures
	+ Proportion, rate, ratio
	+ *Methods used to estimate the number of affected people*: Discussed in course module *Data collection, analysis and sharing*
* Incidence, incidence rate
	+ Attack rate (cumulative incidence)
* Prevalence, prevalence rate
	+ (True vs apparent prevalence)
	+ Relation between prevalence, incidence and duration of a disease
* Case fatality rate /ratio Link to e.g. modules *Outbreak investigation & control and Vaccine preventable diseases*
* Mortality rates
	+ Crude mortality rate (CMR)
	+ Specific mortality rates, e.g. age specific (U5MR, …), sex specific, cause specific
	+ *Methods used to collect mortality data -*Discussed in module *Health surveillance and early warning systems*
	+ Emergency thresholds -CRM, U5MR -Discussed in module *Setting the Scene, Surveillance and early warning systems*

GAM /SAM are discussed in module *Nutrition and livelihood support** Proportional morbidity and mortality
* *Case definition* is addressed in different modules, e.g*. Surveillance and EWARS, Outbreak investigation and response, Vaccine preventable diseases*
* *Sensitivity and Specificity* are discussed in module *Outbreak investigation and control*
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