**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 |
|  | * 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* |