

BAKER COLLEGE STUDENT LEARNING OUTCOMES

PUH3110

3 Semester Credit Hours

Student Learning Outcomes and Enabling Objectives

- 1. Explain the field of epidemiology and its key terms.
 - a. Describe important historic events in epidemiology.
 - b. Describe the foundations and role of epidemiology in public health practice.
 - c. Describe the difference between epidemic, endemic, and pandemic.
 - d. Differentiate between descriptive and analytic epidemiology.
- 2. Examine association and causation of epidemiology in chronic and acute disease.
 - a. Explain the difference between measures of association and causation.
 - b. Identify the complexity and different perspectives of public health problems.
 - c. Explain the 'web of causation' and tools to identify contributing factors.
- 3. Investigate the concepts of epidemiology related to the clinical and public health environments.
 - a. Describe the role of general health and population indicators of health status.
 - b. Distinguish between prevalence and incidence.
 - c. Describe reasons for screening of disease in the community, including infectious and mass disease screening.

4. Differentiate study designs, such as observational, experimental, and cohort.

- a. Explore the characteristics of observational, experimental, and cohort epidemiology.
- b. Summarize simple data analysis.
- c. Describe ethical considerations when conducting an epidemiological study.

Big Ideas and Essential Questions

Big Ideas

- Field of epidemiology
- Association and causation of disease in epidemiology
- Clinical and public health epidemiology
- Study Designs

Essential Questions

- 1. How did the field of epidemiology develop?
- 2. What is the role of epidemiology in determining association and causality of community disease?
- 3. What is the role and reasons for community screening in epidemiology?
- 4. How are descriptive and analytic studies used in epidemiology?

These SLOs are not approved for experiential credit.

Effective: Fall 2024