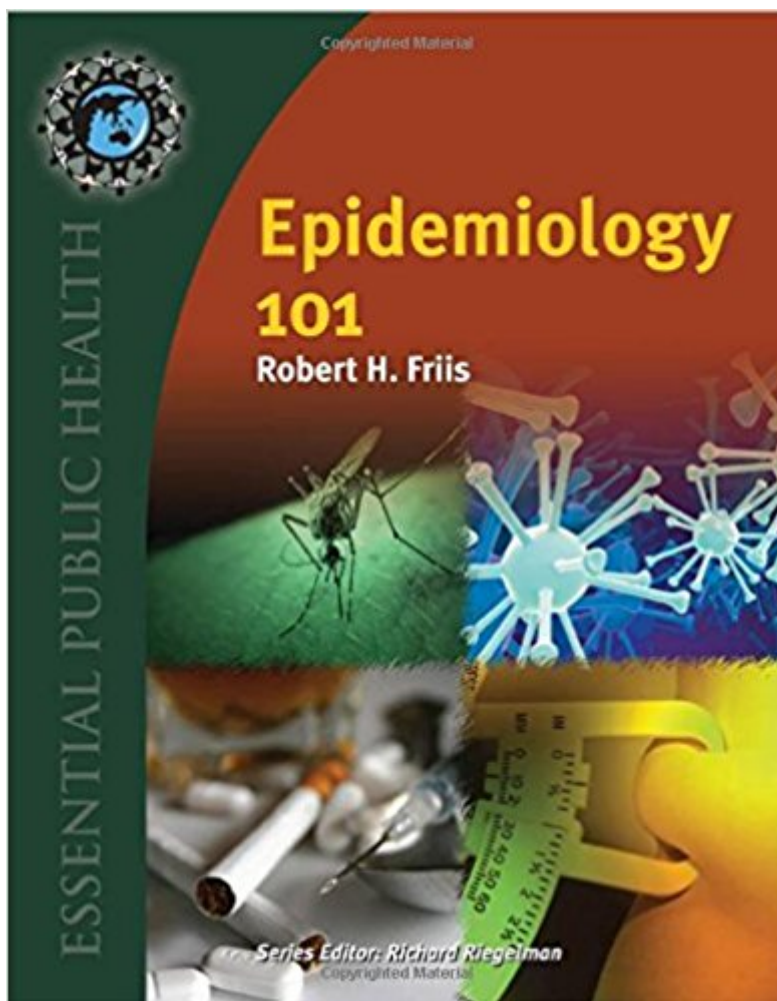


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Epidemiology 101 (Essential Public Health)



Synopsis

As an increasing number of colleges and universities call for an epidemiologic content into liberal arts programs. This title is designed to meet the needs of instructors teaching and overview or introductory course of epidemiology. In an easy-to-read and understandable format, the text demonstrates applied approaches in everyday life and also to specific health outcomes. Key Features: Numbers case studies Text boxes and vignettes throughout Exhibits Photographs Figures Illustrations Looking for more real-life evidence? Check out Cases 1-5, 19, & 21 in Essential Case Studies in Public Health, Putting Public Health into Practice.

Book Information

Series: Essential Public Health

Paperback: 220 pages

Publisher: Jones & Bartlett Learning; 1 edition (March 30, 2009)

Language: English

ISBN-10: 0763754439

ISBN-13: 978-0763754433

Product Dimensions: 0.5 x 8.2 x 10.5 inches

Shipping Weight: 1.2 pounds (View shipping rates and policies)

Average Customer Review: 4.4 out of 5 stars 51 customer reviews

Best Sellers Rank: #3,393 in Books (See Top 100 in Books) #1 in Books > Medical Books >

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Customer Reviews

This textbook was required for my Epidemiology class. The book is very thin and the chapters are very short. Perfect for someone who doesn't really want to learn anything, but I feel like this book left me with a lot of unanswered questions. It gives you a very basic understanding of Epidemiology. I feel like I need a follow up class on this subject because I'm actually craving more knowledge in this subject. I do think the book was written in a way that anyone can understand it. Some of the photos threw me off, but I understand that they are necessary for the topic at hand.

Purchased this textbook for my Epidemiology class and I actually really enjoyed this book. It had topics that interested me and it was also a very easy read. This book was very helpful for taking

my online tests. Came in good condition for being used as well.

Before I delve into the book's content, I will preface my review by mentioning that I already have my MPH in epidemiology and am a 3rd year doctor of public health student in epidemiology, 2 classes away from my dissertation. Furthermore, I have used this textbook as my required book for my students in 2 undergraduate-level epidemiology classes, so I have a unique perspective on its content from both a student and a teacher's perspective. This book serves as a very basic introduction to epidemiology, for either undergraduate students or for graduate students who are NOT majoring in epidemiology. But the word 'basic' comes with a price - because some of the multifaceted concepts within epidemiology get lost when oversimplified. Take, for instance, Friis' explanation of what an incidence rate is (p. 33). Most of us have learned how to calculate an incidence rate as # of cases in a given time period/total person-time calculated (multiplied by a constant for interpretative purposes, like 1,000 or 100,000). Instead, Friis' explanation of the incidence rate comes alarmingly close to what the formula for cumulative incidence is - two completely different measures. Before I caught this in my first semester teaching with this book, I had many students extremely confused in regards to how to actually calculate an incidence rate. Friis does his readers a disservice here, but this is not his only faux pas. In Chapter 6, when he discusses how to calculate risk ratios (page 113), he mentions that you need to divide the 'incidence rate in the exposed group' by the 'incidence rate in the unexposed group' to calculate it. Unfortunately, this can cause substantial confusion among students first learning epidemiology, because calculating a true incidence rate (while considering the person-time contribution) is not this simple (one has to make some assumptions regarding when the individuals who actually developed the disease did so in regards to determining actual person time). Again, I had to spend considerable time explaining to my students not to consider $A/A+B$ or $C/C+D$ as an easy shortcut to calculating an incidence rate by exposure. The book covers many of the basics to guide your lecture towards a reasonable sequential progression of introductory epidemiology projects (although I have taught the class with some of the chapters out of order that made more logical sense to me). I do have to give Friis' credit in that he simplifies a lot and covers a lot so you can give your students a lot in a short amount of time. But there are many concepts that should either be further (and appropriately) explained, or not mentioned at all. The best example can be seen on page 118, with an extremely paltry (and rather confusing) introduction to confounding. Since this topic is introduced and explored in depth at the graduate level, I am unsure that its mentioning here is worth page space. There are many other examples in this book that will frustrate epidemiology professors using this book, and I

have not met another professor using this book who hasn't found the need to heavily supplement with other books and subsequent reading materials because of the quality of this book. Ask any epidemiology professor if they consider this book a valuable resource for themselves - I assure you that 10 out of 10 will say no. And any I have asked - highly accomplished epidemiologists, mind you - have said that this book is one of those painful necessities (like filing one's taxes) that professors must deal with until someone else comes out with an introductory epidemiology textbook that does a much better job than Friis has. Considering the price, I would highly recommend that you only rent this book if you need it for one of your classes. You will not use it again - this is the same advice I give all of my students.

Use 4 school

Its a basic textbook. Boring. I didn't even use it during the semester.

Great product. Quality is solid.

This is a good short summary book for epidemiology...The flow was good. Some topics were repeated in subsequent chapters as if they hadn't been discussed previously?

The book came in excellent condition and is what the course required. I like the subject.

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Epidemiology For Public Health Practice (Friis, Epidemiology for Public Health Practice) Jekel's Epidemiology, Biostatistics, Preventive Medicine, and Public Health: With STUDENT CONSULT Online Access, 4e (Jekel's Epidemiology, Biostatistics, Preventive Medicine, Public Health) Health Communication: From Theory to Practice (J-B Public Health/Health Services Text) - Key words: health communication, public health, health behavior, behavior change communications Public Health 101: Healthy People Healthy Populations (Includes One Health Chapter) (Essential Public Health) Epidemiology 101 (Essential Public Health) A DISCUSSION ON VETERINARY EPIDEMIOLOGY AND PUBLIC HEALTH: A SUMMARY FOR VETERINARY EPIDEMIOLOGISTS AND PUBLIC HEALTH SPECIALISTS Public Health 101: Healthy People "Healthy Populations (Essential Public Health) Public Health Nursing - Revised Reprint: Population-Centered Health Care in the Community, 8e (Public Health Nursing: Population-Centered Health Care in the Community) Community/Public Health Nursing - E-Book: Promoting the Health of Populations

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