**流行病学（20.143.0.1）**

《流行病学》是现代预防医学的一门基本的方法学课程，也是公共事业管理的专业基础课程。在公共卫生领域中，但凡涉及专业问题的调查设计、资料搜集、数据分析和结果表达等，都要有流行病学方法为基础。流行病学还应用于社会科学、自然科学和医学科学的各主要学科。随着人类疾病谱、人们的健康观念及医学模式的转变，流行病学在公共卫生领域的重要性愈来愈凸显出来。其主要内容包括流行病学基本原理和方法、流行病学分支及其在重要公共卫生问题的常见病、多发病中的应用等。通过理论讲授与实习相结合，组织学生开展“以任务为导向”的小组学习法，激励学生自主学习等的教学活动，使学生掌握流行病学基本原理方法及防制疾病和提高人群健康水平的策略和措施，了解医疗卫生事业领域存在的主要问题。在教学中注意发挥学生的主动性、创造性，重在培养学生获取知识的能力和良好学风，树立群体观点、对比观点、概率论等观点，以及能够独立发现问题、分析问题，解决问题，为学生今后的发展与提高奠定良好的基础。

Epidemiology which is both a methodology and an applied science plays an important role in medicine and even dominant role especially in public health. As the fundamental course of public business management, epidemiology appears more and more important with the changes of human disease spectrum, health concept and medical model. Its major contents include epidemiologic fundamental and methods, epidemiologic branches and common and frequent diseases in public health. By means of integrating theory with practice and combining teachers’instructing and students’self-learning, it’s important for students to grasp epidemiologic fundamental and methods, measures of disease preventive and improve people’s health and know about the major problems in public health. Efforts should be made to encourage students’initiatives and creativity, foster their ability to inquire knowledge and good academic atmosphere, set up their sense of population, comparison and probability, etc. This will strength their capability of finding, analyzing and solving problems and lay the solid foundation for future development and progress.