

I. The Epidemiological Transition

A. Stage 1: Pestilence & Famine (High CDR) *Where does this stage correspond on the DT graph?* _____

1. Infectious and parasitic diseases are the _____ of human deaths, along with accidents and attacks by animals and other humans.
2. History's most violent Stage 1 _____ was the _____ (bubonic plague), which was probably transmitted to humans by disease from migrating infected _____.

B. Stage 2: Receding Pandemics (Rapidly Declining CDR) *Where does this stage correspond on the DT graph?* _____

1. A _____ is disease that occurs over a wide geographic area and affects a very _____ of the population.
2. Cholera, contracted primarily from exposure to _____, has been a troubling pandemic during the early years of stage 2 of the demographic transition.
3. Cholera and Early GIS (Geographic Information Mapping)
 - a. British physician _____ fought a cholera pandemic with a handmade _____ that anticipated GIS by more than a century.
 - b. Dr. Snow showed that a large percentage of cholera victims were clustered around one pump, on Broad Street.

C. Stage 3: Degenerative Diseases (Moderately Declining CDR) *Where does this stage correspond on the DT graph?* _____

1. This is characterized by a decrease in deaths from infectious diseases and an increase in _____ associated with aging (ex.: arthritis, dementia, osteoporosis)
2. The two especially important chronic disorders in stage 3 are _____ diseases, such as heart attacks, and various forms of cancer.

D. Stage 4: Delayed Degenerative Diseases (Low but Increasing CDR) *Where does this stage correspond on the DT graph?* _____

1. Cardiovascular diseases and cancers linger, but the _____ of older people is extended through _____.
2. Consumption of _____ and _____ behavior have resulted in an _____ in stage 4 countries.

E. Reason for Possible Stage 5: Evolution, & Poverty, Diffusion *Where does this stage correspond on the DT graph?* _____

1. Infectious disease _____ have continuously _____ and changed in response to environmental pressures by developing _____ to drugs and insecticides.
2. _____ caused an estimated 620,000 deaths worldwide in 2012 largely due to the evolution of _____ mosquitoes.
3. Infectious diseases are _____ than other places because _____ may persist, and most people can't afford the drugs needed for treatment.

4. _____ (TB) has been largely controlled in _____ countries but remains a _____ in developing countries.
5. Pandemics have spread in recent decades through the process of _____.
6. The _____ pandemic in recent years has been AIDS (acquired immunodeficiency syndrome).

II. Indicators Of Health

A. Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)

1. _____ number of deaths of infants under 1 year of age, compared with _____
 - a. _____ indicator (Number of deaths/1,000 live births)

B. Life expectancy

1. _____ a newborn infant can _____, assuming current mortality levels
 - a. Health care access and _____ indicator

C. Young and old

1. Dependency ratio
 - a. Number of people who are _____ to work, compared to the number of people in their _____.
 - b. Indicates _____ on a society's productive population

D. Population pyramids

1. A population pyramid is a _____ that displays the _____ of a place's population for each _____.
2. A country that is in _____ of the demographic transition has a pyramid with a _____ than that of a country in stage 4 (Why???)

E. Medical Services

1. Most countries in Europe have more than 50 hospital beds per 10,000 people, compared to fewer than 20 in sub-Saharan Africa and South and Southwest Asia.
2. Europe has more than 30 physicians/10,000 population, compared to fewer than 5 in sub-Saharan Africa.
3. In the United States, private individuals are required to pay an average of 55 percent of health care, more closely resembling the pattern in developing countries.

F. Reproductive Health

1. The CBR has declined rapidly since 1990, from 27 to 20 in the world as a whole and from 31 to 22 in developing countries.
2. _____ have been successful in _____: improving economic conditions and _____.
3. Economic development may promote lower birth rates _____, but some argue that the world cannot wait around for that alternative to take effect.
4. In some developing countries, _____ for contraceptive devices _____ the available _____, so the principal family planning strategy is to distribute contraceptives cheaply and quickly.
5. Many oppose birth-control programs for _____ reasons.
6. The _____ is also needed to lower high birth rates in developing countries.