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Local Specific Clinical Epidemiology Study – A Useful Study in Outbreak of Infection Disease

Viroj Wiwanitkit

Adjunct professor, Joseph Ayobabalola University, Ikeji-Arakeji, Nigeria; honorary professor, dr DY Patil University, Pune, India

***Corresponding Author:** Viroj Wiwanitkit, Adjunct professor, Joseph Ayobabalola University, Ikeji-Arakeji, Nigeria; honorary professor, dr DY Patil University, Pune, India*

ABSTRACT

Clinical epidemiology is an important medical science that can be applied in disease control. For any infection outbreak, the clinical epidemiology study can give useful data for public planning for management of the situation. The local specific clinical epidemiology study can give the specific data regarding each setting where outbreak of infection disease appears. The data from the study can be useful for further comparative clinical epidemiology study that can determine the common nature of disease and geographical specific pattern of the outbreak in different setting. In the present editorial article, the author hereby summarizes and presents on local specific clinical epidemiology study with specific example from case of recent Zika virus infection outbreak.

Keywords: *clinical, geography, epidemiology, infection, outbreak*

INTRODUCTION

Clinical epidemiology is an important medical science that can be applied in disease control. The details of host, agent and environment at various time and place are the main collected data in clinical epidemiology study. At present, the usefulness of clinical epidemiology investigation in public health is accepted. To plan to correspond to any public health problem, the basic clinical epidemiology data are usually required.

For any infection outbreak, the clinical epidemiology study can give useful data for public planning for management of the situation. The local specific clinical epidemiology study can give the specific data regarding each setting where outbreak of infection disease appears. The data from the study can be useful for further comparative clinical epidemiology study that can determine the common nature of disease and geographical specific pattern of the outbreak in different setting. In the present editorial article, the author hereby summarizes and presents on local specific clinical epidemiology study with specific example from case of recent Zika infection outbreak.

Table1. *Some clinical advantages from comparative local specific clinical epidemiology study*

Advantages	Details
Finding common nature	Identification of common nature of disease
Detecting local specific problem	Determining unique local specific clinical feature
Change of frequency of problem	Trend and change of local specific frequency of disease

Example of local specific clinical epidemiology study in Zika virus infection

Zika virus infection is a recent emerging arbovirus infection. This infection has become an impotnat global public health issue. There are many recent outbreaks of Zika virus infections from several setting around the world. Many medical research teams reports the results from local specific clinical epidemiology study. This can give the clinical information of difference clinical feature of disease from around the world.

For example, the clinical epidemiology study in South America leads to the global concern on the Zika virus disease related congenital anomaly and Zika virus related neurological sequelae [1]. However, the data from different settings show different situation. The reports from outbreaks in Asia such as report from Singapore [2] indicate the totally different epidemiological picture. From comparative epidemiological view, the common feature of Zika virus disease as an acute febrile illness can be seen and the wide clinical spectrum [3] as

well as difference in clinical patterns regarding Zika virus disease related congenital anomaly [4] and Zika virus related neurological sequelae[5] can lead to further research topic regarding the exact pathological problem resulted from Zika virus infection [6].

CONCLUSION

The local specific clinical epidemiology study is the basic study in medicine and public health. This is simple but useful study. It is necessary for public health management of important public health problem such as outbreak of disease. The data from the investigation can show local specific picture of the outbreak and can be further used in comparative study to identify common nature of disease as well as local specific disease pattern.

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