Antigenicity :

Is the ability of agent or its products to stimulate the formation of antibodies .

Aseptic :

The absence of infectious micro-organisms .

Case :

Is an infected or diseased person having specific clinical , laboratory and epidemiological characteristics .

Contact :

Is a person or animal that has been in such association with an infected person or animal or contaminated environment .

Herd immunity :

Is the resistance of a group to the introduction and spread of an infectious agent . it is based on immunity of high proportion of individual members of the group and on uniform distribution of the immunes within the group .

Incidence :

Is the number of new cases of disease occurrin within a particular population during a specified period of time .

Infestation :

The lodgement , development and reproduction of arthropods on the body or in the clothing .

Quarantine :

Is the application of measures to prevent contact between uninfected persons and persons suspected of being infected .

Surveillance of disease :

The continuing scrutiny of all those aspects of occurrence and spread of disease that are pertinent to effective control .

Toxoid :

A preparation containing detoxified toxin . Toxoids are used to induce specific active immunity to disease .

Vector :

Is an arthropod which can transferee infection from source of infection to a susceptible host .

Vehicle :

An object or substance that is a source of infection or intoxication .

Virulence :

The degree of pathogenicity of an infectious agent .

Colonization :

Propagation of a microorganism on or within a host without causing damage to the cells and can be source of infection.