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Editorial

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# Genetic Epidemiology

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Genetic epidemiology is that the study of the role of genetic factors in determining health and disease in families and in populations, and thus the interplay of such genetic factors with environmental factors. Genetic epidemiology seeks to derive a statistical and quantitative chemical analysis of how genetics add large groups. In formal language, genetic epidemiology was defined by Newton Morton, one among the pioneers of the planet , as "a science which deals with the etiology, distribution, and control of disease in groups of relatives and with inherited causes of disease in populations

**Fields of Genetic epidemiology**: Cancer Epidemiology.
Cardiovascular Epidemiology.
Clinical Epidemiology.
Environmental and Occupational Epidemiology.
Epidemiologic Methods.
Epidemiology of Aging.
Genetic Epidemiology and Statistical Genetics.
Infectious Disease Epidemiology

**Cancer Epidemiology:** Cancer Epidemiology publishes original research, prioritizing studies that contribute new information about cancer causes, prevention and control. As such, the journal's scope covers all aspects of cancer epidemiology including studies of:
Risk factors for cancer initiation, development, and prognosis, Early detection, prevention, and screening Survivorship Descriptive patterns and trends Methodology.

**Clinical Epidemiology:** A clinical epidemiologist could even be a medical professional who works on studying disease and thus the way it spreads. Primarily, they use research to figure on improving clinical and patient oriented healthcare. They'll add labs and within the world , and can have many responsibilities. Three major sorts of epidemiologic studies are cohort, case-control, and cross-sectional studies (study designs are discussed in additional detail in IOM, 2000). A cohort, or longitudinal, study follows an outlined group over time.

**Cardiovascular Epidemiology:** In the past 2 decades, an increasing prevalence of risk factors for disorder , like obesity, physical inactivity, and DM , has been observed among young adults (aged 18–45 years) living in developed countries.

The most common cardiovascular epidemiology diseases are Stroke,Heart Failure,Arrhythmia,Heart Valve Complications,Coronary heart condition ,Strokes and TIAs,Peripheral arterial disease,Aortic disease.

**Epidemiologic Methods:** Epidemiologic Methods (EM) seeks contributions like those of the leading epidemiologic journals, but also invites papers which may be more technical or of greater length than what has traditionally been allowed by journals in epidemiology.The methods of Epidemiologic are Observational cohort. Observational case-control. Observational cross-sectional. Not an analytical or epidemiologic study.Three major sorts of epidemiologic studies are cohort, case-control, and cross-sectional studies (study designs are discussed in additional detail in IOM, 2000). A cohort, or longitudinal, study follows an outlined group over time.The 5W's of epidemiologists tend to use synonyms for the 5 W's: diagnosis or health event (what), person (who), place (where), time (when), and causes, risk factors, and modes of transmission (why/how).

**Communicable disease Epidemiology:** Infectious disease epidemiology (which includes the epidemiology of viruses) is that the study of the complex relationships among hosts and infectious agents. Epidemiologists have an interest in virus spread or transmission, with or without disease.

**Molecular Cancer Epidemiology:** molecular and genetic epidemiology studies are getting to be used to characterize risks as a results of environmental exposures and to work out overall disease causality. Exponent's multidisciplinary team of epidemiologists, biostatisticians, toxicologists, clinicians, and environmental scientists compile the combined expertise to affect molecular epidemiology during a kind of fields Epidemiology is that the study of the distribution and determinants of disease. Molecular and genetic epidemiology could also be a subfield that specifically examines the genetic determinants of disease and applies epidemiologic methods to molecular data to understand underlying disease biology**.**

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