This is a short glossary of the technical terms and abbreviations used in this book. For more comprehensive descriptions see Watt et al. 1995 and Thrusfield 2007.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aetiology</td>
<td>The study of causative factors of disease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age-structured model</td>
<td>A mathematical model in which the host population is partitioned into different age classes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aggregation</td>
<td>Organisms cluster significantly more than would be expected at random.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AIDS</td>
<td>Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome, the disease caused by HIV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antibody</td>
<td>A protein in the blood produced by the immune system in response to an antigen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antigen</td>
<td>A substance, generally foreign, capable of inducing antibodies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bacteraemia</td>
<td>The presence of live bacteria in the blood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basic reproduction number ($R_0$)</td>
<td>The average number of secondary cases of infection resulting from one primary case introduced in to a population of susceptible individuals (for macroparasites, $R_0$ is the average number of female offspring produced by a mature female parasite)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bTB</td>
<td>Bovine tuberculosis, caused by <em>Mycobacterium bovis</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carrying capacity</td>
<td>The number of individuals of a species that an area can support</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CBA</td>
<td>Cost–benefit analysis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CDV</td>
<td>Canine Distemper virus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commensal</td>
<td>A close association of two species in which one species benefits while the other is unaffected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compartmental model</td>
<td>A mathematical model where the hosts are divided into different categories (e.g. susceptible, infected, recovered)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contact rate</td>
<td>The average frequency per unit time during which infected individuals contact susceptible individuals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Term</td>
<td>Definition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CWD</td>
<td>Chronic Wasting Disease; a TSE of deer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DALY</td>
<td>Disability-Adjusted Life Years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Definitive host</td>
<td>For macroparasites, the host in which the parasite sexually reproduces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deterministic model</td>
<td>A mathematical model which assumes that all parameters and variables are not subject to variation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DFTD</td>
<td>(Tasmanian) Devil Facial Tumour Disease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EBLV</td>
<td>European Bat Lyssavirus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EBOV</td>
<td>Ebola virus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EIA</td>
<td>Environmental Impact Assessment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Endemic</td>
<td>A disease whose prevalence does not exhibit wide fluctuations through time in a defined location</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enzootic</td>
<td>‘Endemic’ with reference to animals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Epidemic</td>
<td>A rapid increase in the prevalence of a disease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Epizootic</td>
<td>‘Epidemic’ with reference to animals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fecundity</td>
<td>The capacity to produce offspring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FIV</td>
<td>Feline Immunodeficiency Virus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FMD</td>
<td>Foot and Mouth Disease; a highly contagious viral disease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Force of infection</td>
<td>Lambda; the rate at which susceptible individuals become infected by disease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GIS</td>
<td>Geographical Information System</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GMO</td>
<td>Genetically Modified Organism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GnRH</td>
<td>Gonadotropin-releasing hormone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GPS</td>
<td>Global Positioning System</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heterogeneity</td>
<td>Used in model terminology to demonstrate that factors (e.g. genetic, spatial) are not homogeneous across the whole population</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIV</td>
<td>Human Immunodeficiency Virus, the cause of AIDS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incidence</td>
<td>Incidence is the number of new cases (as a proportion or percentage) that arise in a population per unit of time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incubation period</td>
<td>The time between infection and the onset of disease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infection</td>
<td>The presence of an organism within a host: it may or may not cause disease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infectious period</td>
<td>The period during which an infected individual is able to transmit infection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IUD</td>
<td>Intra-Uterine Device</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$K_T$</td>
<td>A density above which the disease is capable of establishing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latent period</td>
<td>The period when an individual is infected but before it is capable of transmitting the infection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Term</td>
<td>Definition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latin Hypercube Sampling</td>
<td>A sampling method that involves splitting a variable distribution (e.g. normal) into equal areas and sampling the same number of times from each</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Macroparasite</td>
<td>Parasites which in general do not multiply within their definitive hosts, but instead produce transmission stages (eggs and larvae) which pass into external environment or vectors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Map</td>
<td><em>Mycobacterium avium</em> subspecies <em>paratuberculosis</em>; causative agent of paratuberculosis also known as Johne’s Disease in cattle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MCMC</td>
<td>Markov chain Monte Carlo randomisation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metapopulation</td>
<td>A group of spatially separated populations that are linked by dispersal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MGVP</td>
<td>Mountain Gorilla Veterinary Project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MHC</td>
<td>Major histocompatibility complex; a portion of the chromosome linked to immune response</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Microparasite</td>
<td>Parasites that undergo direct multiplication within their definitive host</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morbidity</td>
<td>The state of being diseased; from the Latin <em>morbidus</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neophobia</td>
<td>Behavioural avoidance of novel objects or foods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notifiable Diseases</td>
<td>Diseases that must, by law, be reported to an official authority</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pandemic</td>
<td>An epidemic occurring very widely</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCR</td>
<td>Polymerase Chain Reaction; the replication of DNA in the laboratory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prevalence</td>
<td>The total number of cases (as a proportion or percentage) in an exposed population over a given sampling period</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prion</td>
<td>A protein capable of causing TSE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PZP</td>
<td>Porcine Zona Pellucida</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R</td>
<td>Effective reproduction number. The actual number of secondary infections produced by an infectious individual. See also basic reproduction number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RBCT</td>
<td>Randomised Badger Culling Trial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RHD</td>
<td>Rabbit Haemorrhagic Disease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RNA</td>
<td>Ribonucleic Acid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RT-PCR</td>
<td>Reverse Transcription Polymerase Chain Reaction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEIR</td>
<td>Susceptible, Exposed, Infected, Recovered: commonly used states within a compartmental model</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sensitivity</td>
<td>When an animal is known to be affected, the sensitivity of a test is its ability to give a positive response</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glossary Term</td>
<td>Definition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>SNA</td>
<td>Social Network Analysis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specificity</td>
<td>When an animal is known to be unaffected, the specificity is the ability of the test to give a negative response</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SQPV</td>
<td>Squirrelpox virus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STD</td>
<td>Sexually Transmitted Disease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stochastic model</td>
<td>A mathematical model which takes into account random variation in one or more parameters or variables</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surveillance</td>
<td>From Chapter 10: collecting and analysing information on the health of wild animals to help manage disease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syndrome</td>
<td>From Chapter 10: a collection of clinical signs, frequently observed in association and putatively linked with some aetiology or disease risk factors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TSE</td>
<td>Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vector</td>
<td>In diseases with indirect lifecycles the intermediate host</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VHF</td>
<td>Very High Frequency; 30–300MHz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viraemia</td>
<td>The presence of virus in the blood stream</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virulence</td>
<td>The case mortality rate of a parasite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VVIC</td>
<td>Virally Vectored Immunocontraceptive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WTP</td>
<td>Willingness to Pay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zoonoses</td>
<td>A parasite naturally transmitted between humans and other vertebrate species</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZP</td>
<td>Zona Pellucida</td>
</tr>
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