

Lexicon for FBP:

WG 1: Ranking of FBP parasites workshop 8-12 February 2016

Acute disease: disease occurring after the infection with a FBP and giving acute symptoms, infection might be chronic, but disease can be acute

ALE: Animal loss equivalents. The ALE can be estimated from the monetary value of livestock losses and local per capita income by using a time trade-off approach to estimate an equivalent burden to the human population.

Cases: defined as autochthone foodborne human cases and imported foodborne human cases: in case of imported cases only, the region is considered non-endemic

Chronic disease: disease caused by the infection and giving chronic symptoms

DALY: disability adjusted life years: DALY summarizes the occurrence and impact of morbidity and mortality in a single measure. DALYs are calculated by adding the adjusted number of years lived with disability (YLDs) and the number of years of life lost due to premature mortality (YLLs)

Disability: very mild, mild, moderate, high (see background document)

Foodborne parasite: a parasite transmitted via food

MCDCA (multi-criteria decision analysis): a ranking method based on defining multiple criteria to rate each FBP along these criteria and the overall score for each FBP was calculated by normalised parasite criteria scores multiplied by fractional weights and summed.

Pan-European ranking: ranking concerning all (EU) countries

Passive surveillance: Passive surveillance is the most common type of surveillance. Most surveillance for communicable diseases is passive and gathers data from clinical ill patients or laboratory diagnosis of patients with certain diagnosed pathogens.

Population: general human population also including YOPI's

Active surveillance: obtain information about a particular pathogen in a particular human or animal host population, for which samples can be collected according to a statistical or probability based sampling plan; important in the surveillance of diseases in which subclinical cases and carriers predominate.

Sub-regional ranking: ranking concerning one of five Europe sub-regions according to ESCMID definition (see annex)

Surveillance: defined as "the continual scrutiny of all aspects of occurrence and spread of a disease that are pertinent to effective control", involves the "systematic collection, analysis, interpretation, and dissemination of health data" (WHO Report on global surveillance of epidemic-prone infectious diseases. Geneva, Switzerland, 2000). Defined here as long-term collection of data and not project-based.

Swing weighting is a method to quantify an individual's preference among different attributes or criteria, resulting in a set of criteria-specific weights between 0 and 1 (the sum of the weights being 1).

YLDs: Years Lived with Disability: Number of incident cases x Duration until remission or death x Disability Weigh

YLLs: Years of Life Lost: Number of deaths x Residual life expectancy at the age of death

YOPI: Vulnerable high-risk groups, particularly defined with respect to food safety. YOPI is an acronym standing for young, old, pregnant and immune suppressed

Z-DALY: A metric that combines both DALY and ALE, and thereby gives an indicator of the impact of zoonotic infections. For further information, see Torgerson et al, (2018). <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC6000816/>