

Cornell Guided Notes

Genetics of Disease (Medical Interventions) | 2026-09-02

Name

Period

Date

Lesson

Lesson focus

Outbreak relationship map

Key words and questions

Prepared details and student notes

Essential question
What is today's target?

Build a relationship map linking patients, places, and times to find how an outbreak might be spreading. Big idea: How do epidemiologists use patient data to trace a disease back to its source?

My notes, examples, and questions

Key words
What vocabulary unlocks the lesson?

- pathogen
- symptom
- sign
- outbreak
- epidemiology
- reservoir
- vector

My notes, examples, and questions

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Cornell Notes - Continued

Key words and questions

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Must-know ideas
What should I understand by the end?

- Epidemiologists look for the index case (first known patient) and shared exposures to identify the source.
- A relationship map (also called an exposure network or epi-link map) visualizes connections between cases to reveal transmission chains.
- A hypothesis in epidemiology is testable: it names a specific source and a specific route of spread.

My notes, examples, and questions

Process notes
What happens during class?

- 0-10 min: Lay out the case data table: patient names, onset dates, and locations visited
- 10-30 min: Draw the node-and-link map: one node per patient, link any who shared a place or event
- 30-45 min: Mark the earliest cases (index cases) and highlight shared exposures in a second color
- 45-58 min: Circle the most likely source location; label each link with the shared exposure
- 58-72 min: Write the hypothesis: one sentence naming the source and route of spread
- 72-80 min: Partner compare: do your maps agree on the source? Discuss any differences

My notes, examples, and questions

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Cornell Notes - Continued

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Steps and evidence What do I do and turn in?

- Lay out the case data: who got sick, when, and where they had been.
- Draw each patient as a node and connect any patients who shared a place or event.
- Mark the earliest cases and look for a common exposure they all share.
- Circle the most likely source location based on the shared connections.
- Add a short label on each link explaining the connection (same restaurant, same day).
- Write a one-sentence hypothesis naming the likely source and route of spread.

Evidence: Notebook check - Node-and-link outbreak relationship map with labeled connections, circled source, and a one-sentence testable hypothesis.

My notes, examples, and questions

Checks for understanding How do I know I got it?

- You will be able to organize outbreak data into a relationship map.
- You will be able to identify a likely common source of exposure.
- You will be able to state a testable hypothesis about spread.

My notes, examples, and questions

Lab or safety notes What must I handle carefully?

No special lab safety notes today. Follow normal classroom and digital-work expectations.

My notes, examples, and questions

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Summary

Today's lesson focused on Outbreak relationship map. The main target was: Build a relationship map linking patients, places, and times to find how an outbreak might be spreading. The evidence of learning is Notebook check: Node-and-link outbreak relationship map with labeled connections, circled source, and a one-sentence testable hypothesis.. In my own words, the most important idea from today is:

My summary

My final question or connection