chronic disease	a disease that is ongoing or characterised by long suffering
diversity	the differences among individuals and among groups of people
epidemiology	the study of disease in groups or populations through the collection of data and information, to identify patterns and causes
health priority issues	areas of greatest concern to governments and support organisations due to their effect on overall heath in Australia
health status	the pattern of health of the population in general over a period of time

impairment	a loss or abnormality of body structure or of a physiological or psychological function
incidence	the number of new cases of disease occuring in a defined population over a period of time
infant mortality	the number of infant deaths in the first year of life, per 1000 live births
infrastructure	the technical structures that support a society, such as roads, water supply, sewerage and power grids
inpatient care	the care of patients whose condition requires hospitalisation

instruments	methods or devices for recording, measuring or controlling
life expectancy	the length of time a person can expect to live, based on current death rates
Medicare	Australia's publically- funded universal health- care system
morbidity	the incidence or levels of illness, disease or injury in a given population
mortality	the number of deaths in a given population from a particular cause or over a period of time

multiculturalism	the coexistence of groups in a society representing different cultural and linguistic backgrounds
prevalence	the number of cases of disease that exists in a defined population at a point in time
rehabilitation	the process of restoring a part of the body or a person to near normal function after an injury or disease
sanitation	action taken to protect people from illness, disease or loss of life due to unclean surroundings or practices
social justice	a value that favours the reduction or elimination of inequity, the promotion of inclusiveness or diversity