

Primary prevention – to reduce the level of one or more risk factors, to reduce the probability of initial occurrence of disease (medication for hypertension to prevent stroke or heart attack), or to reduce the likelihood of disease when the risk factor is already present (prophylaxis for sickle cell anemia)- they can be either population based or targeted at the individual as personal intervention

Case Management – to handle the individual case of disease either by Screening for Disease, Treatment (Acute Care, Care, Chronic Care) or Rehabilitation, case management can include some secondary prevention

Secondary prevention – following the occurrence of disease, either to prevent another event of the same kind or to reduce the risk of a different but related event (medication to reduce the likelihood of a second coronary event or a first heart attack after stroke)