

## N442 Contagion Video handout

Use your textbooks to understand epidemiology and nursing implications for communicable diseases.

1. Do you think the discussion with the physician right after his wife dies realistically portrays how a medical provider could explain such a phenomenon?  
I would say, now no. With a current pandemic ~~it~~ it would be easier to explain.
2. How many times do you touch your face during the movie?  
a lot

What do they quote as the range in which people touch their face in an hour?

3-5 times per ~~hour~~ min = 180-300 per hr

3. Identify the chain of infection:  
2000-3000 per day  
Contact w families, or infected people

4. What is/are the infectious agent?

MEV-1

5. What diseases did they rule out?

Swine flu      polio  
Small pox

6. What is the reservoir?

Dead or infected bat hanging in a pig pen pig eats bat

7. What are the portals of entry? The portals of exit?

Breathing, ~~can~~ mouth & nose      coughing, sneezing, touching

8. What are the fomites? Can the virus live for 6 days on a box?

Fomites - Things infected people touch such as elevator buttons.  
no it can not live for 6 days.

9. What is the process they take to determine what the disease is?

Tracking Beth to find out how she got it, symptoms.

10. What agencies get involved?

WHO  
CDC

11. What precipitates these agencies getting involved? - pandemic  
Who tracks infectious diseases ~~that~~ throughout the world  
CDC - set a plan, limit the spread of disease, set up treatment

12. What is the role of these agencies?  
The roles are to set up treatment, & plans

13. What is the time frame from onset to manifestations of symptoms i.e. incubation period and then to death?

2 days for symptoms & 4 to die

14. What are the actions taken by the CDC in terms of containing the infection?

isolate the sick

15. What is an "R naught" ( $R_0$ )?

The number of people that one sick person will infect on average

16. What do the investigators do to protect themselves?

wearing the proper PPE, quarantining, hand washing

17. Calculate the mortality rate from the disease in the first 7 days in Minneapolis?

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18. What does the epidemiologist from the WHO do to track the progression of the disease?

finding out who infectious people was around

19. What is an epidemic? versus a Pandemic?

Epidemic - a widespread occurrence of an infectious disease

pandemic - prevalent over a whole country or the world

20. What is a quarantine?

quarantine - staying in isolation

21. Why does the husband not get sick? What type of immunity does he have?

He has the antibodies  $\rightarrow$  B-cell with it

22. What are the symptoms of the virus?

Cough, sneezing, fever, Sore throat

23. How do they develop a vaccine?

animal → human trials

24. How is the vaccine administered?

Nasal spray

25. Is it a live virus vaccine versus an attenuated virus vaccine?

Live virus - weakened form of the virus  
attenuated -

What is the difference?

Noting

26. What sort of immunity does the vaccine provide?

Passive

27. How can the vaccine be administered to the greatest number of people?

Birthdays & month

28. How does the environment, transportation, communication, essential services, government, and health care facilities get involved?

The pandemic team

29. In your opinion do local, national, and global politics make a difference in the development and distribution of the vaccine?

yes

Explain your opinion?

It matters because healthcare is part of politics

30. Does it make a difference if there is a rush to develop the vaccine?

Yes, it's hard to rush research & service.

It's all still new. Much like COVID 19, the CDC has changed regulations many times

31. Does it make a difference that a vaccine may have other side effects? Ex: 1976—Swine Flu vaccine.

Yes, side effects can be deadly

32. As a community health nurse: Identify the primary, secondary, and tertiary prevention methods that could be used for infectious diseases at both the individual and community levels.

primary - Education & prevention PPE & masks  
secondary - Screening, lab work,  
tertiary - Antibiotics, treatment, meds

33. What are the steps that a community needs to do to respond to an infectious disease outbreak?

- Have a community plan
- Reserves
- Trained medical personnel