

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?

NO, he needed to be more in depth and show more feelings for such big news.

2. How many times do you touch your face during the movie?

I caught myself touching my face a lot. at least 15 times.

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

3-5 every waking minute

3. Identify the chain of infection:

① Animals → Person → Respiratory tract → hands

② Doors, elevators → onto another's hands → their Respiratory Tract

4. What is/are the infectious agent?

Fomites, Respiratory tract.

5. What diseases did they rule out?

Small pox, Polio, Flu, plague

6. What is the reservoir?

MEV1 - Human Respiratory tract

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

Entry: eyes, nose, mouth

Exit: Respiratory tract

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

Fomites: surfaces touched by infected person (Ex: door handles, elevator buttons) BOX -

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

Post autopsy. In a lab, but still can't find exactly what it is

10. What agencies get involved?

CDC, WHO

11. What precipitates these agencies getting involved?
How many infected, Deaths, The unknown

12. What is the role of these agencies?
Figure out how to stop spread

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

Day 2: cough, Fever, HA
Day 4: seizure, Death

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

Determine each individual who has in contact w/ infected.

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

How many people get / compared with how many people spread to

16. What do the investigators do to protect themselves?

PPE

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

8 Deaths

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

Figure: How many people in contact w/ infected

19. What is an epidemic? versus a Pandemic?

Epidemic is widespread disease in community @ particular time

20. What is a quarantine?

Not being able to leave house, state / town.
Roadblocks will stop you.

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

Immune - doesn't have antibodies

22. What are the symptoms of the virus?

severe pounding HA
cough

can't swallow
fever

23. How do they develop a vaccine?

tested on monkeys

LIVE-MEVI VIRUS

24. How is the vaccine administered?

Through nose

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

LIVE, attenuated VIRUS

What is the difference?

LIVE VS DEAD VIRUS
LIVE attenuated & worked
DEAD did not work

26. What sort of immunity does the vaccine provide?

ONE who doesn't have antibodies
FOR MEVS

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

They rest first, then make enough

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

Everyone quits - NO ONE wants infected

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

yes, higher up individuals get first choice

Explain your opinion?

Each individual gets first choice
of vaccine

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

TOO MUCH STRESS
NOT ENOUGH TIME

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

Swine Flu vaccine

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: Educating public
Secondary: screening by nurses
Tertiary: focus on individual being infected

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

social isolation