

## 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 felt that the Dr provided the information appropriately. The husband just didn't understand + didn't want to accept that his wife passed.

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

Probably 50 times

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

2-3,000 times/day

3. Identify the chain of infection:

Fomites Respiratory + Droplet  
Airborne

4. What is/are the infectious agent?

Fomites

5. What diseases did they rule out?

Smallpox, polio, Swine flu

6. What is the reservoir?

A Bat that came in contact w/ a pig

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

Contact, inhalation. Droplet - respiratory

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

Contaminated droplets from a person or object.  
No ~~how~~ can't live for 6 days on a box.

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

Autopsy

10. What agencies get involved?

CDC, WHO

11. What precipitates these agencies getting involved?

The # of cases + deaths are increasing w/ an unknown source.

12. What is the role of these agencies?

To find the source + report. Find a vaccine, limit the spread + track the disease.

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

14 Days

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

N95, gown, gloves, goggles, hair net

isolating the sick + those who were in contact w/ sick.

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

Reproductive rate

16. What do the investigators do to protect themselves?

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

25-30%

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

goes to Hongkong to find the source.

19. What is an epidemic? versus a Pandemic?

Epidemic - widespread of infection in a community.

Pandemic - widespread of infection in a large region or worldwide

20. What is a quarantine?

A set time of isolation determined by a disease process.

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

He is immune due to antibodies.

Passive Immunity from parents.

22. What are the symptoms of the virus?  
cough, fever, seizures, can't swallow, severe HA

23. How do they develop a vaccine?  
Place infection into a chicken, pig + cow cell + wait for cell to survive.

24. How is the vaccine administered?  
~~intranasal~~ IM + Intranasal

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

What is the difference?  
Live - can cause illness + is the virus  
Attenuated - weakened live, can grow + replicate, but not cause illness.

26. What sort of immunity does the vaccine provide?  
Active

27. How can the vaccine be administered to the greatest number of people?  
Wait until there is enough to make + administer to the public

28. How does the environment, transportation, communication, essential services, government, and health care facilities get involved?  
WVMS together to keep the sick ~~quarantined~~ quarantined + healthy people at home.

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?  
When they developed the vaccine, they decided to release it regardless of unknown side effects + # of sick.

30. Does it make a difference if there is a rush to develop the vaccine?  
Risk of not knowing the side effects of the vaccine.

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

Yes, the side effects could be serious & result in death but can still give the 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 - Educate on symptoms + vaccinate

Secondary - screen for symptoms

Tertiary - isolate ~~vaccinate~~

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

Follow CDC guidelines

Hand hygiene

Vaccinate

Wear masks

Isolate if sick or exposed

monitor temperature + other symptoms