

cgrubb
4/4/23

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. I think the MD could of described it in easier terms.

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

~~2,000-3,500~~ 2004. ↓

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

2,000 - 3,500

3. Identify the chain of infection:

Respiratory → Droplet

4. What is/are the infectious agent?

Fomites

5. What diseases did they rule out?

- small pox - swine flu
- polio

6. What is the reservoir?

- Bat - Pig

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

- contact - Droplet
- inhalation ↳ respiratory

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

An object or material that carries the infection.
No, it cannot.

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

who can get it, how they get it.
autopsy

10. What agencies get involved?

- CDC - WHO - homeland security

11. What precipitates these agencies getting involved?

of cases increasing with unknown source.

12. What is the role of these agencies?

Find the source & report it.

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?

PPE

↳ N95 - gown - gloves - hazmat outfit

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

- Basic reproduction #/rate

16. What do the investigators do to protect themselves?

- Try to keep sick people isolated
- keep healthy people quarantined

- Exposed people quarantine

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

20%

89,000 → 267,000

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

she goes to Hong Kong.

19. What is an epidemic? versus a Pandemic?

Epidemic - infection/outbreak localized

Pandemic - infection/outbreak - worldwide

20. What is a quarantine?

keeping a individual exposed away from unexposed patients.

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

He has immunity to the virus.

passive immunity

22. What are the symptoms of the virus?

- cough
- ~~seizures~~ - fatigue
- SOB
- sore throat
- Fever
- Seizures
- disorientation
- headache

23. How do they develop a vaccine?

Put the infection in a chicken, pig, cow cell and wait for it to survive but the cell keeps dying off.

24. How is the vaccine administered?

- Intra nasal
- IM

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

- Live virus vaccine - cause illness
- attenuated virus vaccine - weakened - cannot cause illness

What is the difference?

one is weakened

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 & distribute it to the public.

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

works together alongside each other in order to keep the sick people 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 come up with a vaccine they decide when to release it regardless of # people sick

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

Yes, because they don't know the side effects from the vaccine.

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

Yes, because they are starting to find out that the vaccine caused side effects.

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 symptoms
- Secondary - Screen ~~vaccinate~~
- Tertiary - Isolate/quarantine

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

- Hand hygiene
- staying home when sick
- Isolate/quarantine
- Don't go out in public if sick, stay home