

Kristina
Rentrop

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, they wouldn't have explained any of it

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

33x

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

3-5 x a minute

180 - 300
per hr

3. Identify the chain of infection:

virus → human → fomite → human
bat → pig

4. What is/are the infectious agent?

virus MEV-1

5. What diseases did they rule out?

Flu, meningitis, west Nile, bird flu, H1N1

6. What is the reservoir?

Pig, bat, HUMAN

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

respiratory secretions → eyes, nose, mouth

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

Door knobs, handles, credit card

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

NO
gene identification, sample sent to CDC

10. What agencies get involved?

interview, contact tracing
CDC, WHO, Minn. Health Dept., Homeland Security
FEMA, red cross

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11. What precipitates these agencies getting involved?

many deaths, autopsy of the body, interruption of rates food supply

12. What is the role of these agencies?

to perform formal investigation, provide vaccine, and inform the public

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

~~2-3 days~~ 2-3 days - 4

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

Recommended isolation, quarantining cities social distance

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

reproductive rate
How contagious \rightarrow population, incubation, etc

16. What do the investigators do to protect themselves?

PPE, N95, gloves, gown

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

700 37 ~~37~~ ~~37~~

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

Prevalence rates, contact tracing

19. What is an epidemic? versus a Pandemic?

Epidemic covers a country versus a pandemic that is the whole continent

20. What is a quarantine?

To isolate from human contact

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

He has immunity, active acquired

22. What are the symptoms of the virus?

cough, fatigue, diaphoresis, blurred vision
vomiting, seizure, dysphagia, fever

23. How do they develop a vaccine?

using parts of the virus. ~~to~~ grow the virus
first

24. How is the vaccine administered?

~~intranasally~~ intranasally

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

live attenuated

What is the difference?

The attenuated has ~~parts~~ parts of the
virus that were deactivated

26. What sort of immunity does the vaccine provide?

Active Immunity

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

through clinics

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

The transportation, communication, and health care
facilities provide information, resources, and vaccine
access

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?

each must communicate to reach small niches

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

Yes, to save the greatest number of people

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

Not in the ~~regard~~^{lethal} illnesses; greatest Good

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.

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

- isolate and quarantine
- publication of educational materials

Primary

educate about virus, demonstrate hand hygiene.

Educate about isolation

Secondary

screening and symptom screening

Tertiary

Treatment, and grief counseling