Paiton
Frenchs

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?
   Yes, but it couldve been more factual with information.

2. How many times do you touch your face during the movie?
   Approx 25 times

   What do they quote as the range in which people touch their face in an hour?
   180-300 per hour

3. Identify the chain of infection:
   The infectious agent, reservoir, portal of exit, mode of transmission, portal of entry, and susceptible host.

4. What is/are the infectious agent?
   Fomites

5. What diseases did they rule out?
   smallpox, polio, swineflu

6. What is the reservoir?
   Bat -> 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 NO cant live for 6 days on a box.
   a person or object

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

10. What agencies get involved?
    CDC, Minnesota department of health, 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 discover how these diseases occur and what to do about them and all the information they receive.

13. What is the time frame from onset to manifestations of symptoms i.e. incubation period and then to death?
3-6 days (less than 10 days)

14. What are the actions taken by the CDC in terms of containing the infection?
N95, gown, gloves, goggles, hair net, isolation

15. What is an "R naught" (R_0)?
Refers to the contagiousness and transmissibility of infectious pathogens.

16. What do the investigators do to protect themselves?
Wear a mask, and hazard suits, gloves, hair nets, goggles (N95)

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?
Contact tracings.

19. What is an epidemic? versus a Pandemic?
Epidemic is a disease that affects a large number of people within a community, population, or region. A pandemic is an epidemic thats spread over multiple countries or continents.

20. What is a quarantine?
A restriction on the movement of people, animals, and goods which is intended to prevent the spread of disease or pests

21. Why does the husband not get sick? What type of immunity does he have?
Immune due to antibodies, and he has passive immunity from parents

22. What are the symptoms of the virus?

Headache, diaphoresis, cough, fever, difficulty swallowing, seizures

23. How do they develop a vaccine?

Place infection into chicken, pig, + cow cells and wait for cell to survive

24. How is the vaccine administered?

Injection + intranasal

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

live vaccine

What is the difference?

Live can cause illness, attenuated cannot.

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?

Works together to keep the sick 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?

Yes, because the different political parties can have an effect on the development and distribution

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

Yes, not as long of time researching and studying would take place. More at risk for a mistake or not as effective.

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 - education on immunizations

secondary - screenings

Tetiary - education on what to do after you already have it / isolation

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

Listen to the CDC recommendations, hand hygiene, vaccinate, wear masks, quarantine, monitor symptoms.