

N442 Contagion Video handout

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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?**
 - a. Yes, the doctor was able to explain what had happened and what could possibly happen next. He also recommend grief counseling and other resources.

- 2. How many times do you touch your face during the movie?**
 - a. Too many times. My hands are always on my face or around my face.

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

- 180-300 times in an hour

- 3. Identify the chain of infection:**
 - a. Infectious agent, reservoir, portal of exit, mode of transmission, portal of entry and susceptible host

- 4. What is/are the infectious agent?**
 - a. Bacteria, fungi, viruses, and parasites are infectious agents.

- 5. What diseases did they rule out?**
 - a. They were able to rule out polio, flu and swine flu.

- 6. What is the reservoir?**
 - a. This is the habitat the agent grows in, lives and and multiplies in.

- 7. What are the portals of entry? The portals of exit?**
- Entry: inhalation, absorption, ingestion, inoculation
 - Exit: alimentary, genitourinary, respiratory, skin
- 8. What are the fomites? Can the virus live for 6 days on a box?**
- Handlebars, railings, any public space and anything you touch. A virus can not live for 6 days on a box.
- 9. What is the process they take to determine what the disease is?**
- They used process of elimination. They tried to find where it came from and understand the virus.
- 10. What agencies get involved?**
- The CDC, WHO and homeland security were involved.
- 11. What precipitates these agencies getting involved?**
- The autopsy showed results that were alarming and irregular.
- 12. What is the role of these agencies?**
- They want to find out what the virus is, how it spreads, its incubation rate and guidance related to the virus.
- 13. What is the time frame from onset to manifestations of symptoms i.e. incubation period and then to death?**
- 3-6 days
- 14. What are the actions taken by the CDC in terms of containing the infection?**
- They will investigate, quarantine, contact close contacts and lab work.
- 15. What is an “R naught” (R_0) ?**

- a. The amount of people exposed to the virus.

16. What do the investigators do to protect themselves?

- a. They wear all the appropriate PPE such as N95 mask and suits.

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

- a. 17%

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

- a. She was contract tracing to see where exactly the virus originated from.

19. What is an epidemic? versus a Pandemic?

- a. Epidemic= local to a certain area
- b. Pandemic= global

20. What is a quarantine?

- a. It separates and restricts the movement of people who were exposed to a disease that is very contagious to see if they become sick.

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

- a. He got exposed but he has natural active immunity to the virus.

22. What are the symptoms of the virus?

- a. They will experience coughing, sneezing, seizures, fever, headache, and trouble swallowing.

23. How do they develop a vaccine?

- a. They tested live and attenuated vaccines on monkeys.

24. How is the vaccine administered?

- a. In the thigh and intramuscular.

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

- a. Attenuated

What is the difference?

- A live is the live virus but attenuated is a weakened live virus.

26. What sort of immunity does the vaccine provide?

- a. Active

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

- a. Low cost, assessable to public, short wait times, and available to all ages.

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

- a. They were notified about the virus and had to follow the protocols.

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

- a. Yes

Explain your opinion?

- They are able to push for more information and studies to make sure the process is done fast.

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

- a. Yes, they will be able to get it to the people faster.

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

- a. Yes, side effects are scary for people and will persuade their want to get vaccinated or not.

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.

- a. Primary: education on prevention measures
- b. Secondary: vaccines and screening
- c. Tertiary: managing the disease

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

- a. They should quarantine, mask, educate and contact trace.