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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, the doctor explained what happened and what might happen next. He tried to explain all possible causes and recommended grief counseling

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

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

The movie quotes 180 to 300 in an hour.

3. Identify the chain of infection:

infectious agent → reservoir → Portal of exit → mode of transmission → Portal of Entry → susceptible host → infectious agent

4. What is/are the infectious agent?

Infectious agents are bacteria, fungi, viruses, and parasites ← Bat/pig

5. What diseases did they rule out?

Polio, swine flu, flu.

6. What is the reservoir?

The habitat in which the agent grows, lives, and multiples

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

Entry: Mouth, nose, eyes,

Exit: Mouth, nose

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

Sinks, handle bars, railings, public spaces basically anything you can touch, NO, it cannot last 6

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

Process of elimination, where it came from, and understanding the virus

10. What agencies get involved?

The CDC, WHO, and homeland security

11. What precipitates these agencies getting involved?

The autopsy report showed irregularities

12. What is the role of these agencies?

The role is to find out what the virus is, its incubation, mortality rate, and guidance.

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?

Quarantine, investigation, contact tracing, and Lab work

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

The amount of people that are exposed to a virus.

16. What do the investigators do to protect themselves?

N95, hazmat suit, PPE, and gloves

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

17%

$\frac{15}{87} = 17\%$

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

She contact traced to see where the virus originated

19. What is an epidemic? versus a Pandemic?

Epidemics are local to a certain area whereas, a Pandemic is global.

20. What is a quarantine?

A Period of isolation used to reduce exposure to a virus.

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

He got exposed and didn't, he has natural active immunity

22. What are the symptoms of the virus?

The symptoms include coughing, sneezing, seizing, and fever, headache, trouble swallowing.

23. How do they develop a vaccine?

They tested live and attenuated vaccines against infected monkeys.

24. How is the vaccine administered?

IM in the thigh and intranasally

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

Attenuated

What is the difference?

A live virus is live and gives the virus. Attenated its weakened

26. What sort of immunity does the vaccine provide?

Active

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

Accessible areas, low-cost, short wait times, and available to all ages

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

They got notified and followed the virus.

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?

Their access to funding and other resources makes disseminating the vaccine much easier,

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

Yes, they have work arond the clock and expedite the approval process

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

The Swine flu vaccine caused death which would scare people away from getting it.

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: educating, masking

Secondary: vaccines, screening, quarantining

tertiary: grieving, Managing the disease

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

1 quarantine, Contact trace, Mask, educate