

Jakarra D

### 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, Doctors dont have every answer sometimes doctors may lack empathy during pandemics*
2. How many times do you touch your face during the movie? *A lot maybe 20!*

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

3. Identify the chain of infection: *Infectious agent → reservoir → portal of exit → mode of transmission → portal of entry → susceptible host*
4. What is/are the infectious agent? *Bacteria, fungi, viruses, parasites*
5. What diseases did they rule out? *Polio, swine flu, flu*
6. What is the reservoir? *The habitat were the agent grows.*
7. What are the portals of entry? *Mouth, nose, eyes*      The portals of exit? *Mouth, nose*
8. What are the fomites? *Can the virus live for 6 days on a box? No*  
*Sinks, restaurants, glasses, silueware, walls etc...*
9. What is the process they take to determine what the disease is?  
*Process of elimination/determining were it comes from at a cellular levels*
10. What agencies get involved?  
*CDC, WHO, Homeland security*

11. What precipitates these agencies getting involved?

The report showed irregularities

12. What is the role of these agencies? To find out what the virus is its incubation, mortality rate, & 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, & work in the lab

15. What is an "R naught" ( $R_0$ )? The contagiousness & transmissibility of infectious pathogens

16. What do the investigators do to protect themselves?

N95, PPE, glove, hazmat suit

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

37 cases & 15 deaths  $17\%$

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

Contact trace to see where virus originated

19. What is an epidemic? versus a Pandemic?

A epidemic A disease that affects a large number of people within community/population. A pandemic is an epidemic that spreads through the country.

20. What is a quarantine?

A method to separate

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

Natural active immunity because despite him being exposed he did not get sick

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22. What are the symptoms of the virus? severe headache, difficulty swallowing, temperature, seizure

23. How do they develop a vaccine? They tested vaccines on monkeys

24. How is the vaccine administered? Intramuscular, Intransally

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

What is the difference? Attenuated means the virus is weakened  
Live is when you get the complete form

26. What sort of immunity does the vaccine provide?

Active Immunity

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

Accessible, low cost, short wait times, available for multiple age groups.

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

They are notified about the statistics of 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? They have access to more (money, research)

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

Yes, they have to work a lot of long hours make it easier to make a mistake. 3

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

*The swine flu vaccine scared people away because a side effect was death.*

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 to protect from something*

*Secondary → Vaccination against something*

*tertiary → Managing something you already have*

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

*Quarantine, Contact trace, Appropriate PPE  
social distancing*