

Grainne
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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 Dr knew it was something neurological and explained viruses that have similar effects. I don't believe most drs would be able to

2. How many times do you touch your face during the movie? *5*

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

2-3k a day
83 - 125 a hour

3. Identify the chain of infection:

Infectious Agent: Virus, Reservoir: People, objects

4. What is/are the infectious agent?

Virus

5. What diseases did they rule out?

H1N1, measles, meningitis, Aden Flu, Swine Flu

6. What is the reservoir?

People, objects for a short amount of time

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

Nose, eyes, mouth

Mouth & nose

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

Objects that can carry infection

- the virus can not live for 6 days on a box.

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

Autopsy of infected people, cultures of sputum / blood from infected
looked at virus under microscope to verify the virus. Study what the virus grows in; identified where the virus was linked from - Bats pig animal viruses are

10. What agencies get involved?

Homeland Security, CDC, WHO

Corona viruses.

11. What precipitates these agencies getting involved?

Several people suddenly getting sick & dying
More getting respiratory illness and not dying

12. What is the role of these agencies?

Study the virus find out how it spreads, symptoms, and how to treat.

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

4 days from symptoms to death

the incubation period is less than 10 days

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

Social distancing, mask wearing, isolating those w/ contact, quarantining cities

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

Reproductive rate of the virus

16. What do the investigators do to protect themselves?

Wear themselves the virus by the vaccine
~~also~~ masked

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

38 people died.

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

mapped infectious individuals & who come into contact w/ them

19. What is an epidemic? versus a Pandemic?

A Epidemic is a large amount of people infected in a country
A Pandemic is worldwide / Multiple countries involved & larger amount of people infected

20. What is a quarantine?

isolation from other people, contained separately

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

He is immune, has a natural immunity - he had already contracted it
he stated, but did not experience active symptoms.

22. What are the symptoms of the virus?

Cough, slight fever, seizure, sore throat, headache, chills

23. How do they develop a vaccine?

by growing the virus - killing it then injecting it into monkeys. The monkey died so they used a live virus - the monkey injected it into her belly

24. How is the vaccine administered?

intramuscularly

and came in contact with the infected father to test whether she got it or not.

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

Live virus vaccine

What is the difference?

A live virus is still alive when injected into the host and can possibly mutate and infect/kill the host. Attenuated virus vaccine has been killed but injected.

26. What sort of immunity does the vaccine provide?

~~active acquired immunity~~
active acquired immunity

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

Government sponsored, vaccine clinics

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

Shut down transportation, minimized essential services, quarantined outbreak areas, made stadium health care facilities, government

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

Yes,

Studied virus & limited spread.

Explain your opinion?

They can affect funding and procedure of manufacturing of vaccine

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

Yes, because testing can be shortened in emergency cases

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

Yes - the benefit must outweigh the risks / side effects

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 virus spread, vaccination
Secondary: testing, quarantine

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

Quarantine
isolate those w/ contact
encourage handwashing,
masks, social distancing