

11. What precipitates these agencies getting involved?

The autopsy report showed irregularities.

12. What is the role of these agencies?

find out what the virus is and how to treat it.

mortality rate, guidance, incubation period.

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

less than 10 days. \approx 3-6 days

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

Quarantine, investigate, contact tracing, lab work

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

Average # of cases of an infectious disease arising by transmission from a single infected individual in a population not exposed yet.

16. What do the investigators do to protect themselves?

They wear full protective suits w/ hood.

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

87 cases 15 deaths = 17%

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

They incubate the cells and monitor the animals that have the virus in them. (contact tracing).

19. What is an epidemic? versus a Pandemic?

Epidemic \rightarrow affects large population or region

Pandemic \rightarrow spread over multiple countries or continents

20. What is a quarantine?

Individuals that have been exposed have to stay home until SIS subside.

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

The husband had ~~passive~~ active immunity.

22. What are the symptoms of the virus?

Cough, lethargy, fever, diarrhoea, dizziness, seizures, death
Chills

23. How do they develop a vaccine?

by placing ~~some~~ live and attenuated viruses into monkeys.

24. How is the vaccine administered?

intranasally and im

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

live attenuated

What is the difference?

Live → use a weakened form of the virus that can grow & replicate

Attenuated → deactivated form of the pathogen.

26. What sort of immunity does the vaccine provide?

active vaccine

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

short wait times

accessible areas

large ages / no age range

low or no cost.

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

They got notified by CDC 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?

They can work longer and have money to make it easier.

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

yes, if there is no rush, it would take more time but they could perfect the vaccine so it ~~is~~ is 100% effective.

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

yes. The Swine flu caused some death which can turn people away.

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 → hand washing, quarantine

Secondary → vaccines

Tertiary → quies and management

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

1. Quarantine

2. hand washing

3. Social distance

4. masks PPE.

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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?
no, the provider in the movie was not empathetic and did not provide support to the husband.
2. How many times do you touch your face during the movie?
≈ 5 times

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

2000 - 3000 per day / 180 - 300 per hour

3. Identify the chain of infection:
 1. Infectious agent
 2. Reservoir
 3. portal of exit
 4. mode of transmission
 5. Portal of entry
 6. susceptible host
4. What is/are the infectious agent?
An organism that is capable of producing infection or infectious diseases.
5. What diseases did they rule out?
polio, swine flu, flu
6. What is the reservoir?
A habitat in which an organism lives, grows, and multiplies.
7. What are the portals of entry? The portals of exit?
- mouth - mucous membranes - vomit - open wounds
- Resp. tract - gastro tracts. - diarrhea
- Sexual contact
8. What are the fomites? Can the virus live for 6 days on a box?
Objects or materials that carry infection. NO
9. What is the process they take to determine what the disease is?
They look at the autopsies of those who have had it and passed.
10. What agencies get involved?

The CDC, WHO, and homeland security