

Shanique Williams

Hong Kong

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?

The doctor didn't really know what the pt died of and he was making the husband more upset by guessing what the wife had.

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

4 TIMES

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

We touched face 2,000 - 3,000 times in 3-5 times every MIN

3. Identify the chain of infection:

Bats, Pigs

4. What is/are the infectious agent?

Spread person to person, via airborne droplet produced by sneezes or cough, as well as by fomites

5. What diseases did they rule out?

BATS Nipah virus
H1N1, meningitis

6. What is the reservoir?

fruit bats from china & crossover to pigs

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

Hands, mouth, nose?

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

Inanimate objects that can carry & spread disease and infectious agent / Touch face
- hand, mouth, nose

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

They run test and a doctor put the slides under the microscope and figure out what the missing link was to determine what was wrong.

10. What agencies get involved?

CDC, WHO, Health department

11. What precipitates these agencies getting involved?
 Tracing the pt zero & determining ground zero where the virus originated precipitated the involvement of all the agencies worldwide
12. What is the role of these agencies?
 To understand the disease to see how much it has spread so they can find a solution.
13. What is the time frame from onset to manifestations of symptoms i.e. incubation period and then to death?
 4 Days from the onset of manifestation of symptoms into death
14. What are the actions taken by the CDC in terms of containing the infection?
 Hand washing, social distance, avoiding hand contact, mask, and quarantine
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 that has not previously encountered the disease
16. What do the investigators do to protect themselves?
 They wore proper PPE, mask, N95
17. Calculate the mortality rate from the disease in the first 7 days in Minneapolis?
 mortality rate is less than 20%
18. What does the epidemiologist from the WHO do to track the progression of the disease?
 Went to ground zero where the virus is suspected to originate, checked video to see where it started to see who came in contact
19. What is an epidemic? versus a Pandemic?
 an epidemic is a disease outbreak that occurs within a specific geographical area, a pandemic occurs if the disease spreads to multiple areas or the entire globe.
20. What is a quarantine?
 Isolation in which people that may have been exposed to infectious disease.
21. Why does the husband not get sick? What type of immunity does he have?
 He was immune

22. What are the symptoms of the virus?

Can't swallow, High Temp, headache, fever, sore throat, sweating, tiredness, cough, seizures

23. How do they develop a vaccine?

Replicated the virus & called it MEAN-1 from the live virus, they developed the vaccine

24. How is the vaccine administered?

They have to do a drawing for the vaccine through the nose

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

What is the difference? Live virus vaccines use the weakened (attenuated) form of the virus

26. What sort of immunity does the vaccine provide?

Active immunity

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

Through water, as with fluoridation so everyone can get it

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

They should limit travel, get involved by mandating shelter to one place, reduce population exposure in areas, help with break-throughs that way it's not spread

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? I say yes because not just one person gets to make a choice for a whole population. It is important to understand different views to be able to make the right choice.

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

Yes because if something is rushed something could go wrong.

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

1976—Swine Flu vaccine.

Yes because everyone is not the same and people body react differently with other underlying conditions

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 everyone, tell them info so patients don't contract the disease, Secondary Screenings are important, Tertiary helps with already experiencing the disease. What you should do after to help.

- They should come together and act to be able to prevent further outbreaks.
- Have the correct amount of PPE to protect people in these conditions.
- Be sure to follow all protocols