

Kaitlyn L

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

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

Probably 20 times

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

2,000 - 3,000 times an hour

3. Identify the chain of infection:

Respiratory

4. What is/are the infectious agent?

hand, mouth, nose

5. What diseases did they rule out?

meningitis

6. What is the reservoir?

measles

Bats, pigs, chef

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

door, mouth

surfaces

↑
mouth

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

elevator buttons, walls

→ NO

door knobs

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

Grow it & test it on animals

10. What agencies get involved?

CDC, homeland security

11. What precipitates these agencies getting involved?

Their job & want to cure it.

12. What is the role of these agencies?

Figure what the disease is & how it spreads.

know more about the disease.

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

5 to 6 days

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

Restricting it to CDC, quarantining those who were in contact

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

Figure expressing the # of cases from a single individual.

16. What do the investigators do to protect themselves?

wear PPE

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

20-30%

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

Started w/ the first case & tracked where she went.

19. What is an epidemic? versus a Pandemic?

epidemic - outbreak in specific area

pandemic - entire world

20. What is a quarantine?

staying away, isolation for a few days to weeks

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

he is immune.

1. Natural immunity

22. What are the symptoms of the virus?

Cant Swallow, Fever, HA

23. How do they develop a vaccine?

getting samples from the ppl infected

24. How is the vaccine administered?

intranasally

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

unattenuated

What is the difference?

live vaccine use weakened form of virus.

unattenuated has no live vaccine in.

26. What sort of immunity does the vaccine provide?

active immunity

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

Give each health department in the states, first come + first serve.

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

Sanitize everything, set rules/policies

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?

Politics give an opinion on vaccine

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

Yes, the quicker, the more people feel + are safer.

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

NO, unless the side effects are worse than the disease.

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 Secondary - Vaccine Tertiary - educate Post vaccine / Disease

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

1- Notify health department

2- quarantine

3- health needs