

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, but I feel like he could have had more compassion. The doctor sounded like he didn't know or care about what she died from.
2. How many times do you touch your face during the movie? I don't know

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

2 or 3,000 times a day, 3-5 times every waking minute

3. Identify the chain of infection: The wife came from Hong Kong with the infection.
4. What is/are the infectious agent? meningencephalitis virus-1
MEV-1
5. What diseases did they rule out? meningitis, encephalitis, H1N1, flu
6. What is the reservoir? a place where an infectious agent or a parasite can live, grow, and reproduce.
7. What are the portals of entry? The portals of exit?
Inhalation, mucous membranes, respiratory, absorption
Coughing, sneezing, or talking
8. What are the fomites? Can the virus live for 6 days on a box?
objects or materials which are likely to carry infection. NO
9. What is the process they take to determine what the disease is? Test dna from the wife that died.
10. What agencies get involved? centers for disease control, FEMA, Department of Homeland Security, World Health

11. What precipitates these agencies getting involved? The disease starts to spread.
12. What is the role of these agencies? Investigates pattern and causes of disease/viruses
13. What is the time frame from onset to manifestations of symptoms i.e. incubation period and then to death? within hours of onset, approximately four days after infection death occurs
14. What are the actions taken by the CDC in terms of containing the infection? Isolation of the sick people in a gym.
15. What is an "R naught" (R_0)? a figure expressing the average number of cases of infectious disease arising by transmission.
16. What do the investigators do to protect themselves? socially distance themselves from one another.
17. Calculate the mortality rate from the disease in the first 7 days in Minneapolis?
20%
18. What does the epidemiologist from the WHO do to track the progression of the disease?
went to investigate where it originated
19. What is an epidemic? versus a Pandemic?
Epidemic - occurs within a specific geographical area
Pandemic - In contrast, occurs if the disease spreads to multiple areas or the entire globe
20. What is a quarantine?
A place of isolation in which people are placed to prevent the spread of infectious disease
21. Why does the husband not get sick? What type of immunity does he have?
The husband has natural immunity

22. What are the symptoms of the virus? cough, fever, headache, seizures, brain hemorrhage, and death
23. How do they develop a vaccine?
they replicated the virus
24. How is the vaccine administered? through a lottery by birthdays the first people to get it were born on 3/10, then 1/11
25. Is it a live virus vaccine versus an attenuated virus vaccine?
The mcv-1 vaccine is a live attenuated virus vaccine
What is the difference?
a live attenuated virus uses weaker or 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 the water so that everyone can get at the same time.
28. How does the environment, transportation, communication, essential services, government, and health care facilities get involved? By implementing curfew, limiting travel, and closing schools.
29. In your opinion do local, national, and global politics make a difference in the development and distribution of the vaccine? Yes, politics does make a difference in the development and distribution of the vaccine.
Explain your opinion? I believe that the CDC and other health departments are who develop vaccines. The government may say who gets the vaccine first.
30. Does it make a difference if there is a rush to develop the vaccine? Yes, The quicker a vaccine is developed the less people have to die.

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

1976—Swine Flu vaccine. *yes because the other side effects could cause people to become sick*

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 - Screening

tertiary - treatment (annual vaccinations)

33. What are the steps that a community needs to do to respond to an infectious disease outbreak? *The community needs to be prepared and have resources in place to help treat people. there needs to be a plan in place.*