

MMR  
varicella  
Flu  
mist  
(live  
vaccine)



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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?

Not really, he was naming a lot of diseases but was not figuring out why the wife died.

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

2000, 3000 } 50 times

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

x a day 120-180 x an minute

3. Identify the chain of infection:

~~Bat to Pig~~ Agent, Reservoir, Portal of entry, mode of transmission,

Portal of entry, Susceptible Host {Bat → Pig → Chef → Food}

4. What is/are the infectious agent?

VRUS (MEV-1 virus)

5. What diseases did they rule out?

West Nile virus, Small pox, H1N1  
Herpes

6. What is the reservoir?

Infected Animals (Bats) to Pigs

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

touching objects, orally (saliva), portals of exit coughing  
(mucous membranes) + airborne droplets

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

Fomites → objects/material that carry the ~~agent~~ infected bacteria. NO it can not live 6 days on a BOX.

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

Sampling and trying to grow the disease.

10. What agencies get involved?

CDC, Government, WHO, FDA, FEMA  
(Health departments)

3,300,000

11. What precipitates these agencies getting involved?

The amount of deaths & symptoms people were ~~experiencing~~ experiencing

12. What is the role of these agencies?

Contact tracing, taking samples

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

prodrome? 2 to 4 days

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

Contact tracing, isolating, social distancing, masks, Quarantining, washing hands

15. What is an "R naught" (R<sub>0</sub>)?

reproductive rate of the virus

16. What do the investigators do to protect themselves?

Put on PPE (hat, glasses, gown, mask, gloves) N95

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

8 deaths / (47 cases / 3.3 million) \* 100,000 = 0.24

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

Go visit Hong Kong and surveys places, looks at who has died, contact tracing of the infected people.

19. What is an epidemic? versus a Pandemic?

epidemic -> widespread occurrence of disease in community at a particular time. Pandemic -> disease over a whole country/world at a particular time

20. What is a quarantine?

Isolation to prevent the spread of disease.

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

~~He has active immunity and is naturally immune to the disease.~~ He has natural immunity and is naturally protected.

89,000,

22. What are the symptoms of the virus? ?

Sweating, Fever, Cough, Headache, can't swallow

Seizure, chills  
★ 23. How do they develop a vaccine?

Grew lab and tested it

★ 24. How is the vaccine administered?

~~in the lab~~  
Intranasal

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

live virus vaccine

What is the difference? live attenuated weakened form that causes a disease.

Live virus vaccine is where the virus is weakened

where doesn't cause disease but helps immune system recognize / fight infection

★ 26. What sort of immunity does the vaccine provide?

active acquired immunity

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

Water supply

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

By creating a extra space to treat sick people, using other countries for resources, providing ready to eat food

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?

Because they can influence and mislead the people on the facts of the vaccine.

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

yes, because there is more room for error.



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

In this moment no because they want the virus to stop spreading and hitting individuals. In the long run, yes bc they don't know what the vaccine will cause.

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 how to stop the disease / prevention disease

Secondary: early diagnosis & management to prevent any complications of disease

Tertiary: reduce impact of disease, maximizing quality of life.

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

Assess the situation & gather information

figure out / diagnose the problem

Plan on how to stop the spread

Implement rules / regulations

Treatment measures

evaluate on how the outcome turned out.

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