

N442 Contagion Video handout

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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

2. How many times do you touch your face during the movie? Not many probably because of the movie.

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

3-5

3. Identify the chain of infection: Infectious agent Reservoir
Portal of exit, mode of transmission, portal of entry,
susceptible host.

4. What is/are the infectious agent?

A virus that causes disease.

5. What diseases did they rule out?

Bird flu and measles

6. What is the reservoir?

A reservoir is where the main infectious agent is living, in the movie it is the bat/pig

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

Respiratory tract, contact

8. What are the fomites? Can the virus live for 6 days on a box? NO

Fomites are what the object is that people touch a object and it transfers to the next person who touches that

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

They have to grow the virus to test it. object or person

10. What agencies get involved? WHO, CDC, department of homeland security, Red cross, FEMA

11. What precipitates these agencies getting involved?

Threat of an outbreak

12. What is the role of these agencies? To find out what the virus is, how it spreads, make a vaccine, control the spread by quarantining the sick and inform the public of instructions to follow

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

24-48 hours for symptoms

<10 days to death

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

Tracking clusters of infection, quarantining

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

How many people are expected to become sick due to one person having the virus.

16. What do the investigators do to protect themselves?

Suits

Avoid touching their faces. Measleworkers wear protective

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

2011

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

Track who got sick, who they infected, how they have been infected and try to trace it back to the origin.

19. What is an epidemic? versus a Pandemic?

An epidemic is an outbreak to a certain region
A pandemic is an outbreak globally.

20. What is a quarantine?

A time period / place when / where people who have been exposed to a disease are separated from other people.

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

Active

22. What are the symptoms of the virus?

headache fever Seizures, inability to swallow

23. How do they develop a vaccine?

Using a form of the virus testing it on monkeys then humans to create an immune response.

24. How is the vaccine administered?

Nasally

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

Attenuated

What is the difference?

Attenuated is a weakened form

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

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

They could organize how to deliver the vaccines, in the movie they drew birthdays for who gets the vaccines. touching things - bus - face face - doctors putting it in the water was suggested.

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

mandatory - fews the virus can spread. varantines

Healthcare facilities provided care except some workers refused to work.

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?

Government makes decisions about vaccines being distributed and announced. Government officials do not always/never have the same opinions as one another/health depart.

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

Public doesn't trust it as much; side effects are unknown

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

but whether or not it makes a difference physically, I don't believe so because they wouldn't know.

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 is vaccine, edu; secondary is screening; tertiary is quarantining

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

A community needs to stay social distanced and quarantine when sick. Also, not looting/ becoming violent.