

## 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?

I don't think it portrays how a provider would realistically explain what is going on. I think the provider in the movie was not reassuring to the husband and further agitated the husband.

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

a lot

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

2000 - 3000 x a day

200 - 300 x hour

3. Identify the chain of infection:

infectious agent → reservoir → Portal of exit → transmission, mode of  
Portal of entry → susceptible host

4. What is/are the infectious agent?

MEV-1; bat, pig

5. What diseases did they rule out?

meningitis, encephalitis

6. What is the reservoir?

in mucous membranes

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

Portals of entry: respiratory system

Portals of exit: secretions

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

> People, door, elevators, bus handles, poker chips, drinking glasses, cell phone,  
> NO, it can't.

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

take samples, sequence it

10. What agencies get involved?

CDC, DHS, WHO, FEMA

11. What precipitates these agencies getting involved?

DHS - investigate if it is a biological weapon  
CDC, WHO - involved with health; if it is turning into a pandemic or epidemic

12. What is the role of these agencies?

to contain virus, figure out what it is, how it's transmitted, develop vaccine

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

less than 10 days

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

quarantine

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

Reproductive rate of the virus

16. What do the investigators do to protect themselves?

hazmat suits - gloves, N-95

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?

figure out how it got to a population so the epidemiologist went to Hong Kong.

19. What is an epidemic? versus a Pandemic?

Epidemic is an outbreak of an illness/disease in a specific area.

Pandemic is a global outbreak of an illness/disease.

20. What is a quarantine?

isolation of people who are infected or at risk of being infected.

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

He has natural immunity.

22. What are the symptoms of the virus?

chills, fever, headache, diaphoresis, seizures,  
difficulty swallowing, cough

23. How do they develop a vaccine?

They need to grow the virus so they can experiment on what is effective in order to start developing the vaccine.

24. How is the vaccine administered?

intranasally

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

live virus vaccine

What is the difference?

an attenuated vaccine is a weakened version of the virus.

26. What sort of immunity does the vaccine provide?

active acquired

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?

They are shutting everything down. Nurses also went on strike.

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 think it does because people become focused on the profit + cost of the vaccine. There are also people who think that those who<sup>3</sup> are higher up receive the vaccine before the general public.

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

Yes because it could be less effective & the side effects may be unknown.

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

1976—Swine Flu vaccine.

Yes because it can cause other health problems. However there is a choice of whether dealing with the side effects versus death.

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 - vaccination, hand washing, how to properly cover your mouth when coughing  
Secondary - screening  
Tertiary - rehabilitation

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

- > gather information & monitor the outbreak
- > ~~gather~~ assess the illness & its symptoms
- > try to implement measures to contain
- > ~~develop policies & procedures~~