

STUDENT NAME
N441 Clinical
DATE OF ASSIGNED CLINICAL
WHO eCourse

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N441 CLINICAL
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WHO ECOURSE

World Health Organization eCourse Worksheet 1

Complete the following questions as you work through the WHO eCourse titled Emerging respiratory viruses, including COVID-19: methods for detection, prevention, response and control.

Module A

1. What are the examples of emerging respiratory viruses that are listed in this module? Please list year and virus.

- 2002 Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome coronavirus
- 2009 H1N1 Influenza
- 2012 Middle East Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus
- 2019 Novel coronavirus

2. What is the term used to describe an infectious disease that can be transmitted between animals and humans?

Zoonotic or a Spillover Event

3. What does the acronym SARS stand for?

Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome

Module B

1. What actions does this module state need to happen concurrently to find additional cases and to prevent further spread?

- Actively finding cases
- Thorough case and outbreak investigations
- Conduct enhanced surveillance

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2. According to this module, what areas of clinical expertise (5 total) should the multidisciplinary team be made up of?

- Field epidemiology
- Clinical Assessment
- Biological specimen collection
- Infection prevention and control
- Risk communication and community engagement

3. In obtaining samples for PCR, which of the following sample types would be considered suitable options for the lower respiratory tract? Select all that apply.

- a. Sputum
- b. Stool
- c. Nasopharyngeal swab
- d. Lavage
- e. Oropharyngeal swab

4. When obtaining nasopharyngeal and oropharyngeal swabs, the sample should be collected within 14 days of the person's last documented contact with a COVID-19 case.

5. Is the following statement true or false?

If the specimen is obtained too early in the illness, results may be negative even in an infected individual.

True

Module C

1. Who are listed as target audiences for risk communication during this module?

- General public
- Healthcare workers
- Patients and visitors in the hospital
- Home care givers
- Families of caregivers/ healthcare workers
- Travelers
- Animal exposure groups (Vets, farmers)

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2. What are some cultural practices related to caregiving and health care seeking behavior that may make it difficult to control an outbreak?

- **Different cultures have different health care behaviors**
- **Living in close quarters**
- **Food being undercooked**
- **Many relatives will visit family member in hospital**
- **Doctor Shopping**
- **Inadequate access to information**

3. When assessing the context of community engagement, what are some social science methodologies (4 total) that the presenter in this module suggests?

- **Community walk-through**
- **Focus group discussions**
- **Observation**
- **Interviews**

4. What are the 6 common barriers to communication listed in this module?

- Language and education
- Cultural and ethnic differences
- Irrelevant message
- Too much information
- Time constraints
- Noise and distractions

Module D

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1. According to this module, what are the methods suggested for the general community to avoid transmission?

- Avoid agglomerations and frequency of closed, crowded spaces
- Maintain distance of at least 1 m from any individual with 2019-nCov respiratory symptoms
- Perform hand hygiene frequently, using alcohol based rub if hands are not visibly soiled, or soap and water when hands are visibly soiled
- Cover nose and mouth with flexed elbow when coughing or sneezing
- Refrain from touching mouth and nose

2. WHO suggest using standard precautions for all patients, in all settings, at all times regardless of symptoms. According to the module, what are considered standard precautions?

- Hand hygiene
- Respiratory hygiene and cough etiquette
- PPE based on risk assessment
- Safe injection practices
- Environmental cleaning
- Waste management
- Linen management
- Patient care equipment

3. This module lists life-threatening manifestations of respiratory infection. Please list these manifestations below.

- Severe pneumonia
- ARDS

4. What are the 3 supportive therapies listed in the module that may counteract the symptoms of COVID-19 and increase chances of survival?

- Antimicrobials
- Oxygen
- Specific therapy for underlying conditions such as diabetes, kidney failure, etc.

Final question:

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1. What can you do, as a nursing student, to facilitate the transmission of accurate information and data regarding COVID-19 to the public?

I can refer the public to organizations and their websites, such as CDC and WHO, which both have the most up to date and accurate information on the virus. I can also utilize what I learned in this module to spread accurate information to others.

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