

## **N442 Contagion Video handout: Breanna Schoonover**

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?

No, I feel that he should of explained it more in depth. Especially to a man who was in shock and probably infected.

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

Honestly, without realizing it, probable over 5 times.

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

3-5 times every waking minute.

3. Identify the chain of infection:

From animals, to a person, respiratory tract, hands, to doors/elevators, onto another's hands, into their respiratory tract.

4. What is/are the infectious agent?

Fomites, respiratory tract.

5. What diseases did they rule out?

Smallpox, polio, flu, plague.

6. What is the reservoir?

MEV 1

Human respiratory tract.

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

Eyes, nose, mouth. Respiratory tract.

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

Fomites are surfaces that are touched after a person infects their hands. (Door handles, elevator buttons, etc.)

The virus can't live on a box for days.

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

In a lab, under microscope, after an autopsy. Still not finding exactly what it is.

**10.** What agencies get involved?

CDC, WHO.

**11.** What precipitates these agencies getting involved?

How many infected, how many deaths, the unknown.

**12.** What is the role of these agencies?

Figure out how to stop, the spread, Find out what happens with

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

Day 2- cough, fever, HA,- DAY 4- seizure, death.

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

Figure out everyone they have come in contact with.

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

How many people get the disease, compared with how many people they spread it to.

**16.** What do the investigators do to protect themselves?

Full PPE

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

8 deaths.

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

Figure out how many people come into contact with the sick.

**19.** What is an epidemic? versus a Pandemic?

An epidemic is a widespread of disease in a community at a particular time. Whereas, a pandemic is a widespread of a disease worldwide

**20.** What is a quarantine?

Not being able to leave a town/ state. Roadblocks stopping you from leaving or entering the city

**21.** Why does the husband not get sick? What type of immunity does he have? He is immune, as he doesn't have the antibodies.

**22.** What are the symptoms of the virus?

Severe pounding Headache, cough, cannot swallow, Fever.

**23.** How do they develop a vaccine?

Live MEV1 virus. Tested on monkeys, #57!

**24.** How is the vaccine administered?

Through the nose.

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

Live, attenuated virus

What is the difference?

The difference is a live virus vs. a dead virus. The dead didn't work. Therefore, live attenuated was sought and worked.

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

One that does not have the antibodies for the virus.

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

They test it first and then make enough for everyone.

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

Everyone quits, so the healthy people don't get infected.

**29.** In your opinion do local, national, and global politics make a difference in the development and distribution of the vaccine?

Yes, the higher up individuals get the first choice.

Explain your opinion?

Each individual who was higher up received the vaccine first.

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

Yes, so much stress and not enough time.

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

It could kill the host. Therefore, doing more harm than good. But that could be years from now.

**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: educating public about the virus

Secondary: Screenings for the virus

Tertiary: forsythia being taken for an individual infected.

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

**SOCIAL ISOLATION.**