

Type: Essay

Subject: Community Health Nursing

Subject area: Nursing

Education Level: Masters Program

Length: 2 pages

Referencing style: APA

Preferred English: US English

Spacing Option: Double

Title: Salmonella in the Caribbean Case Study

Instructions: salmonella in the caribbean case study instruction: browse through the websites below to learn more about salmonella: cdc- 1. <https://www.cdc.gov/salmonella/index.html> 2. [https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/\[removed\].htm](https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/[removed].htm) who- 1. [https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/salmonella-\(non-typhoidal\)#:~:text=salmonellosis](https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/salmonella-(non-typhoidal)#:~:text=salmonellosis) is a disease caused, illness lasts 2–7 days. carefully read the attached case study and answer the questions in the following- 1. how is salmonellosis diagnosed? can salmonellosis be diagnosed based on symptoms alone? if not, what else should be used? 2. to detect outbreaks of salmonellosis and investigate risk factors for infection, what characteristics should a communicable disease surveillance system have? 3. evaluate the caribbean communicable disease surveillance system with respect to the desired goals of outbreak detection and investigation of risk factors for infection. propose one change you would make to the surveillance system. why? 4. as a phn nurse, discuss at least 3 public health interventions you would use. see the attached “phn interventions” sheet first. then, specifically provide examples of each intervention. for example, if you choose “screening”, you will describe what kind of screening you would do and in what target population. if you choose “collaboration”, you will then describe which collaborators you would work with and which tasks you plan to work with them. if you choose “health teaching”, you will discuss what salmonella prevention measures you will teach to the community. expectations: 1. your paper should be between 2 pages (double-spaced, with proper citations and correct references). the answer to question #4 must be at least 250 words.

Salmonella in the Caribbean case study

Student's Name

Institutional Affiliation

Salmonella in the Caribbean case study

**Question One**

Salmonella refers to a type of bacteria that lives in the intestines of both humans and animals. Salmonella causes bacteria disease known as salmonellosis (Ferrari et al., 2018). Salmonellosis is diagnosed through laboratory tests. The diagnosis tests stool or blood specimens. The test could be culture independent diagnostic test (CIDT) or cultured ones. Nonetheless, reflex culturing is the most recommended one. Salmonellosis cannot be diagnosed based on signs and symptoms alone. Different diseases and conditions could cause signs and

symptoms similar to those of Salmonellosis. Instead, a stool or blood specimen should be tested for salmonella as a confirmation for the disease.

### **Question Two**

The working of systems of shadowing of communicable diseases is complex with varying characteristics. However, an effective communicable disease surveillance system for salmonellosis should have acceptability. That is, there should be people who are willing to participate in the system, report cases of salmonellosis as they emerge, and give reliable information. Besides, the system should possess good data quality through completeness. Meaning that it must be collect valid data that would be used to formulate policies for curbing the disease. It is also important to ensure that the system has representativeness. That is, there should be an accurate representation and distribution of the number of people infected with salmonellosis in the population. Therefore, it would be easier to deduct inference of the disease using the cases reported compared to the population representation. If the population is well represented, then it could be reliable to use the number of reported cases in determining disease prevalence.

### **Question Three**

I would propose a change in timeliness in the Caribbean communicable disease surveillance system. Timeliness indicates the duration that is taken between the time of disease surveillance and when data is submitted to process information for disease control. Therefore, an increase in timeliness would lead to a better disease control among the Caribbean population.

### **Question Four**

As a public health nurse, I would use outreach as one of the interventions for controlling salmonellosis in the Caribbean population. I would start by identifying population that is at the

greatest risk of suffering from salmonellosis. Then I would educate the target population about the existence of the disease, how its contracted, and the type of services that could be obtained regarding the disease. For example, I could look for people with high risk factors for the disease like those people who travel internationally or have a pet. Besides, I would educate them regarding how to handle their pets to minimize the risks of infections.

Health teaching would also be an appropriate intervention for controlling salmonellosis in the Caribbean population. Health teachings would assist in communicating facts regarding the disease. For example, I would teach the population about facts like the risks that their favorite pets pose to them regarding salmonellosis. Besides, I would teach population about the measures that they need to put in place to control salmonellosis infections.

Counselling would also be part of my public health intervention. Counselling is an important tool in the care provision because it helps in the creation interpersonal relationship with target population. Therefore, I would use counselling as tool to aid in knowing people better so that it would be easier to discover the root cause of salmonellosis in the Caribbean population. For example, it would be easier to learn more about people's hygiene by visiting their residences than when you are not invited to their places. Consequently, it would be easier to propose policies for controlling the disease.

### References

- Ferrari, R. G., Rosario, D. K., Cunha-Neto, A., Mano, S. B., Figueiredo, E. E., & Conte-Junior, C. A. (2019). Worldwide epidemiology of Salmonella serovars in animal-based foods: a meta-analysis. *Applied and Environmental Microbiology*, 85(14).