

Pandemic: Prevention-Alertness-Necessities:

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PANDEMIC: Prevention-Alertness-Necessities		
	VIDEO	AUDIO
	PROLOGUE	
1	<p>FADE IN:</p> <p>From space the earth turns.</p> <p>We close in to see...</p> <p>Images of people going about their lives: Busy downtown streets, cars on the highway, etc.</p> <p>VOICES of different people express their thoughts on a pandemic.</p> <p>CROSSFADE OUT</p>	<p>VOICE #1 - What is a pandemic?</p> <p>VOICE #1 - How can birds make people sick? It's ridiculous.</p> <p>VOICE #3 - Pandemics don't happen anymore. Today's medicine prevents them.</p> <p>VOICE #4 - It can't happen here. Those sorts of things happen in undeveloped countries.</p> <p>VOICE #5 - If it happens, it happens. There's nothing that I can do.</p>
2	<p>CROSS FADE IN:</p> <p>ANGLE ON GOVERNOR JOE MANCHIN III.</p>	<p>GOVERNOR MANCHIN: Hello, I am Governor Joe Manchin. Thank you for joining us today as we discuss the important issue of a possible flu pandemic outbreak. As your governor, it is my responsibility to do all that I can to provide you with a safe and healthy environment, which also includes providing the education to prepare for possible events like a pandemic.</p> <p>(CONTINUED)</p>

	<p>Governor Manchin turns to watch his TV. The images come on, and then they fill the screen.</p>	<p>GOVERNOR MANCHIN (con'td): We do not want to be caught up in the hysteria of fear, but we do not want to be caught off guard either. Watch with me as we learn how to prepare for a pandemic and focus on how we can take care of our families and ourselves should the worst happen.</p>
3	<p>EXT. PARKING LOT - DAY</p> <p>DEREK, a 30something man pulls into the parking lot. He gets out of his car carrying his laptop case and a cup of coffee.</p> <p>EXT. OFFICE BUILDING - DAY</p> <p>Derek enters the building.</p> <p>INT. OFFICES - DAY</p> <p>Derek greets coworkers as he walks to his office.</p> <p>CUT TO:</p> <p>LATER- Derek is at his desk talking on the phone while working on the computer.</p> <p>DISSOLVE TO:</p>	<p>NARRATOR V/O: The earth turns and the sun brings a new day.</p> <p>NARRATOR V/O: A big world has been made a small world with telecommunications and the World Wide Web.</p>
4	<p>IMAGES OF AIRPLANES landing, taking off, taxiing.</p>	<p>NARRATOR V/O: The world shares a common union of communications; and modern transportation can put us on opposite sides of the planet in just a day.</p>

5	<p>CUT BACK TO: Derek at his desk with his assistant seen in the BG coughing into her hand.</p> <p>CLOSE IN on her coughing.</p> <p>CROSS FADE TO:</p>	<p>NARRATOR V/O: But the world can be connected in other ways.</p>
6	<p>IMAGE of germs</p> <p>VIDEO footage of germs in movement as seen through a slide or in a Petri dish.</p> <p>CUT BACK TO: Earth spinning from space.</p>	<p>NARRATOR V/O: Germs and bacteria are part of our everyday lives. In fact, we need them in the balance of life. Unfortunately some germs are not the good kind and they can change everything, not just in an individual's life, but even on a global scale.</p> <p>When germs create a disease there is, of course, reason for alarm. But we are happy to know that we live in a modern world of vaccinations and medicines that have eradicated some of the worst diseases. Still, germs and bacteria continue to evolve, and when they do, new pathogens come into play.</p>
7	<p>CROSSFADE with images of hospitals and sick people being tended to.</p> <p>END PROLOGUE</p>	<p>NARRATOR V/O: And sometimes these pathogens can spread and create a disease that threatens on a global scale. When this happens it is called a pandemic.</p>
	<p>Part 1</p>	
8	<p>SUPERIMPOSE: What is a Pandemic?</p>	

9	<p>CROSS FADE TO: ANGLE ON the Narrator, who stands in front of a hospital emergency room. He walks toward the camera and addresses the camera.</p>	<p>NARRATOR: In the past few years we've been hearing more and more about a possible pandemic, most notably the avian or bird flu. What we want to accomplish in this viewing is to educate you on what a pandemic is, how it can affect you, and how you should react.</p>
10	<p>IMAGES of city of people going about their day.</p> <p>ANGLE ON: Hospital emergency room.</p> <p>ANGLE ON: Offices of WVDHHR</p> <p>ANGLE ON: DHHR logo</p> <p>FADE TO WHITE:</p>	<p>NARRATOR V/O: As with earthquakes and tsunamis, we don't know when a pandemic will happen. But as with those earthshaking cataclysms, we do know that a pandemic <u>will</u> happen.</p> <p>We cannot live in fear of such events, but we cannot live in ignorant bliss either. Therefore, we at the Department of Health and Human Services want to give you the history of pandemics and the measures you should take to be prepared for such an event.</p>
11	<p>SUPERIMPOSE: The word "PAN"</p> <p>"PAN" CROSSFADES to "ALL"</p> <p>"ALL" shifts to the top of the screen</p> <p>LOWER SCREEN:</p> <p>The word "DEMOS" appears</p> <p>"DEMOS" CROSSFADES to "PEOPLE"</p> <p>We see the phrase "ALL PEOPLE" onscreen, which FADES OUT.</p> <p>FADE IN the word "EPIDEMIC."</p>	<p>NARRATOR V/O: The word "pandemic" is Latin in origin. Pan, meaning "all,"</p> <p>and "demos" meaning "people."</p>

	<p>"EPIDEMIC" FADES OUT</p> <p>FADE IN the word "ENDEMIC." "ENDEMIC" FADES OUT</p> <p>FADE IN the word "PANDEMIC." The word grows larger and fills the screen before FADING OUT.</p>	<p>A disease which becomes an epidemic spreads throughout a region or nation.</p> <p>The spread of a disease that is typical to a particular region is endemic, such as malaria in Africa.</p> <p>But a pandemic knows no boundaries and spreads over a continent, a hemisphere or even the world.</p>
12	<p>VINTAGE PHOTOS OF PANDEMICS CROSSFADE</p>	<p>NARRATOR V/O: A pandemic causes serious illness and death in thousands, even millions of people.</p> <p>Typically they come in waves, each wave lasting for months at a time. In the 20th Century there were three pandemics: in 1918, 1957 and 1968.</p>
13	<p>INSERT LOGO OF USDHHR which CROSSFADES TO:</p> <p>MAP OF WEST VIRGINIA.</p> <p>The phrase "540,000 sick" CROSSFADES with the map and then fades out.</p> <p>The phrase "11,700 dead" CROSSFADES with the map and then fades out.</p> <p>IMAGE OF Empty streets, empty schoolyard, empty mall.</p> <p>CUT TO:</p>	<p>NARRATOR V/O: The Federal Department of Health and Human Resources projects that if a new pandemic were to come to the United States, 540,000 West Virginians would fall ill and 11,700 would die.</p> <p>Up to 30% of the population could be infected and hospitals and medical facilities will be overwhelmed with those in need. Absenteeism will be rampant and the economy will take a severe hit.</p>
14	<p>ANGLE ON DR. THOMAS RUSHTON entering medical facility.</p>	<p>NARRATOR V/O: We spoke with Dr. Thomas Rushton about pandemics. Dr. Rushton is a</p>

	INSERT INTERVIEW/DR. RUSHTON discusses history of pandemics.	practicing physician and a professor at Marshall University's medical school. The focus of his study is infectious disease. INSERT DR. RUSHTON INTERIVEIW.
	PART 2	
15	SUPERIMPOSE: What is the history of pandemics? CROSSFADING IMAGES of people throughout history experiencing pandemics. CROSSFADE TO:	NARRATOR V/O: Historically we recall many pandemics that raged throughout the world: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Typhoid • Bubonic plague • Small pox • Tuberculosis and • Influenza NARRATOR V/O: While there were more recent pandemics, one of the largest in modern times was the 1918 Influenza outbreak.
16	CROSSFADING IMAGES OF the 1918 Influenza Outbreak.	NARRATOR V/O: The 1918 Influenza was first observed in a single week in March in Ft. Riley, Kansas and Queens, New York. Outbreaks occurred in August of that year in Sierra Leone and Boston, and in France where it is believed that the strain originated. However, the virus did not become famous until it had migrated to Spain, hence giving it the erroneous name, the Spanish Flu.

	<p>SUPERIMPOSE: The name "H1N1" as it fills the screen and then fades out.</p>	<p>NARRATOR V/O: After study today's scientist call this particular strain H1N1. Communities around the world reacted as quickly and as stringently as possible. Makeshift hospitals were created from gymnasiums and auditoriums. Nurses were recruited. In other words, as World War I ended, the world was now at war with a new enemy, influenza strain H1N1.</p>
17	<p>FILM MONTAGE OF VINTAGE PICTURES CONTINUES</p> <p>ANGLE ON a modern hospital</p> <p>CROSSFADE TO:</p>	<p>NARRATOR V/O: The disease killed 1 million people a week in its first 25 weeks, and by the end of its final wave it would take 40 million lives, twice the 20 million soldiers and civilians killed during the entirety of the World War I.</p> <p>Influenza H1N1 wrought havoc on a world that was emerging from the shadows of war, just before the leaps of science that would find cures and vaccinations against polio, smallpox and diphtheria. This crossroads of scientific modernity and antiquity was a world ripe for such a crisis.</p> <p>Those who died did not die from the influenza, but from pneumonia or fluid in their lungs in an era before antibiotics were available to fight such things.</p> <p>Hence, one would think that that means we are safer today, and in some ways we are.</p>

	<p>INT. MODERN MEDICAL FACILITY - DAY</p> <p>ANGLE ON "Emergency" sign. CLOSE IN.</p> <p>FADE TO WHITE</p>	<p>NARRATOR V/O: But viruses have a way of evolving and scientists and the medical establishment today are not discussing <u>if</u> another pandemic will happen, but <u>when</u>.</p>
	PART 3	
18	SUPERIMPOSE: How does a Pandemic Happen?	
19	<p>ANGLE ON NARRATOR</p> <p>Walking in a hospital</p>	<p>NARRATOR: Just as the perfect storm is a convergence of weather fronts, a pandemic is a convergence of place and timing.</p>
20	<p>IMAGES OF NEWS REPORTS about "BIRD FLU."</p> <p>CUT TO:</p> <p>INSERT INTERVIEW WITH DR. RUSHTON</p>	<p>NARRATOR V/O: For the past few years news reports have been full of news about the avian flu or bird flu, an influenza virus that transmutes from birds into one that can be hosted in the human body. But the terms "avian" or "bird" flu can be a bit misleading.</p> <p><i>(DR. RUSHTON: Explains how all influenzas are avian by nature.)</i></p>
21	<p>CROSSFADING IMAGES OF MAPS</p> <p>MAP OF EUROPE</p> <p>Arrows show soldiers returning to</p>	<p>NARRATOR V/O: The beginnings of a pandemic start with an epidemic. People are infected with the virus and instead of being contained to one area they travel and come into contact with other people.</p> <p>As a classic case study, the 1918 influenza pandemic resulted from American</p>

	<p>other continents. Circles emanate from urban centers to indicate the growth of the pandemic.</p> <p>IMAGES OF AIR TRAVEL and AIRPORTS</p> <p>IMAGE OF ARROWS SHOOTING AROUND A MAP OF THE WORLD</p> <p>IMAGES OF AIR TRAVEL</p>	<p>soldiers who were in Europe when the influenza epidemic outbreak occurred.</p> <p>NARRATOR V/O The soldiers were sent to their respective homes in the United States while other soldiers returned to their homes around the globe. This brought the influenza virus to places that had previously been unaffected. On top of the casualties of battle, World War I aided in the worst pandemic in modern history.</p> <p>Today, world travel is commonplace and people cover the globe simply.</p> <p>It is possible that if an epidemic were to break out in one corner of the globe then that virus strain could easily make its way around the world in a matter of hours.</p> <p>We should not fear air travel as a possible carrier of disease any more than we fear our own cars during a period of an epidemic. But when we are traveling we should always be as much aware of the health conditions of where we are going as we are of the potential weather.</p>
	PART 4	
22	SUPERIMPOSE: Who is affected by a pandemic?	

23	<p>ANGLE ON People getting flu shots.</p> <p>ANGLE ON SENIORS</p> <p>ANGLE ON PEOPLE between 20 and 40.</p> <p>IMAGES OF young people working out in a gym.</p>	<p>NARRATOR V/O: Each year, when flu shots are being given, it is stressed that those people over 50 should be most concerned with getting the flu. It is no secret that as we get older we become more susceptible to disease, and have a weaker constitution to fight off viruses.</p> <p>However, as history has shown, pandemics become worldwide because they affect everyone, and oftentimes youth.</p> <p>More than fifty percent of those who died in the 1918 Influenza were between the ages of 20 and 40. Youth was no match for this particular strain of flu.</p>
24	<p>IMAGES OF INTERIOR OF HUMAN BODY AFFECTED BY A CYTOKINE STORM</p>	<p>NARRATOR V/O: What we have learned through modern study of that pandemic is that the 1918 H1N1 virus created what is called a <u>cytokine storm</u>. This is when a virus triggers an overreaction from the immune system as it fights off pathogens. Immune cells travel to the site of the infection.</p> <p>Ordinarily our bodies balance the sudden and large amount of immune cells going to the site of the infection but because the pathogen is new and unfamiliar to our bodies such triggers of balance can be offset. Hence, these cytokine storms can do significant damage to human tissue.</p>

25	ANGLE ON Narrator standing inside a gym.	NARRATOR: Put into terms that we can all embrace: Being young and healthy does not preclude us from getting an infectious disease, and more importantly, is no guarantee that our systems will ward it off more easily, even with modern medications.
26	ANGLE ON faces of all ages.	NARRATOR V/O: In other words, none of us is immune from a pandemic.
PART 5		
27	SUPERIMPOSE: Is the bird flu going to be the next pandemic?	
28	<p>IMAGE OF dead birds IMAGE OF people wearing masks IMAGE OF H5N1 germ.</p> <p>IMAGES OF Asian communities and the close proximity of poultry and birds.</p> <p>IMAGES OF HEADLINES about "bird flu."</p> <p>IMAGES OF ASIAN CULTURE going about its paces.</p>	<p>NARRATOR V/O: What we know today as "the bird flu" or "avian flu" is known to scientists as H5N1. Like the H1N1 strain, H5N1 is a subtype of Influenza A, which comes from birds.</p> <p>H5N1 originated in Asia wherein the pathogen killed thousands of chickens, birds and ducks. In parts of the Southeast Asian culture, humans share a close proximity with such birds, which are a vital part of local economies. That this pathogen made the leap from birds to humans caused a serious amount of alarm throughout the region, and after scores of people died, the alarm spread worldwide.</p> <p>However, there have only been 300 cases of bird flu in humans, human deaths have been kept relatively low.</p>

	<p>IMAGES OF MICROSCOPE</p> <p>CROSSFADE TO</p> <p>IMAGE OF GERMS</p>	<p>NARRATOR V/O: And the virus has not spread outside the immediate region. H5N1 does not spread well between people, but the concern is that conditions could change or another flu virus could develop this ability. The Boy Scout motto is "Be prepared." This could just as easily serve as the game plan for all of us when contemplating a pandemic.</p>
	PART 6	
29	SUPERIMPOSE: What can I do in the event of a pandemic?	
30	<p>SUPERIMPOSE: PANDEMIC</p> <p>"DEMIC" disappears. "PAN" fills the screen.</p>	<p>NARRATOR V/O: We have already discussed that the prefix of pandemic is "pan," meaning "all." Using the three letters of "pan" we can react smartly to a coming crisis.</p>
31	<p>SUPERIMPOSE: PAN</p> <p>"AN" fade out. The "P" turns into the word "Prevention."</p> <p>INSERT INTERVIEW WITH SEC. MARTHA YEAGER WALKER</p>	<p>NARRATOR V/O: If an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure, then this maxim is even truer in a time of a pandemic.</p> <p><i>(INTERVIEW: Sec. Martha Yeager Walker explains how the WVDHHR has a website with advice for prevention and reaction to a pandemic.)</i></p>
32	ANGLE ON PERSON #1	PERSON #1: What can I do in my everyday routine?
33	ANGLE ON PAIR OF HANDS WASHING PROPERLY	<p>NARRATOR V/O: Hand washing is critical. If you cough or sneeze into your hand, or come into contact with others who have, wash your hands in warm, soapy water for at least 20 seconds.</p>

	<p>CROSSFADING IMAGES OF PEOPLE DRINK, COOKING and CARING FOR A SICK PERSON</p> <p>ANGLE OF PERSON AT REMOTE LOCATION USING SANITIZER</p> <p>ANGLE ON PERSON CLEANING THE MENTIONED ITEMS</p>	<p>NARRATOR V/O: And of course, always wash your hands after eating, drinking, cooking, caring for someone sick or using the restroom.</p> <p>If you do not have sanitary water and soap handy, then use an alcohol based sanitizer.</p> <p>Also remember to use cleaning agents to clean commonly shared items such as a TV remote, telephone, doorknobs and light switches.</p>
34	<p>ANGLE ON a little girl coughing into the air</p> <p>Her mother shows her to cough into her sleeve.</p>	<p>NARRATOR V/O: Cover your cough. Coughing into your hand is acceptable, providing you wash it afterwards, but coughing into your sleeve is preferable as it is less likely to come into contact with other people and objects. Clothes should be washed to safely keep those germs at bay.</p>
35	<p>ANGLE ON PUBLIC GATHERING. We follow Derek as he changes his path to avoid it.</p>	<p>NARRATOR V/O: During a pandemic avoid large public gatherings, and avoid close contact with others. Keep your distance. In a polite society we may want to greet others casually, but in a time of pandemic we must practice social distance, staying up to three feet from each other to prevent exposure to germs.</p>
36	<p>CROSSFADING IMAGES OF POULTRY AND BIRDS</p>	<p>NARRATOR V/O: We do not know if the next pandemic will be the H5N1 virus, or bird flu.</p>

		NARRATOR V/O: However, we do know that viruses spread quickly among birds and the current avian flu virus is spreading among them. While it is not likely to spread to birds in North America, it is possible. So do not touch any dead birds.
37	ANGLE ON Person preparing chicken, then washing utensils and surfaces.	NARRATOR V/O: It is always a good idea to wash any surface where poultry has been cleaned for meal preparation, but during a pandemic, it is an even better idea.
38	ANGLE ON PERSON #2	PERSON #2: Is there a medicine for prevention?
39	IMAGES OF PEOPLE GETTING FLU SHOTS	NARRATOR V/O: Influenza is always with us, especially in the winter, so it is wise for those of us who can healthily do so to get an annual flu shot. However, since we cannot know the nature of a pandemic until it happens, a preventive vaccine cannot yet be created for it.
40	ANGLE ON PERSON #3	PERSON #3: Will there be a pandemic flu vaccine?
41	IMAGES OF SCIENTISTS CONDUCTING RESEARCH.	NARRATOR V/O: The medical community will have to identify the nature of the pandemic and then they will set to work on a vaccine and then it will be made by pharmaceutical companies and distributed throughout the country.

	<p>ANGLE ON Derek and his wife, CATHY, doing their work from home.</p> <p>Derek tutors his daughter.</p> <p>ANGLE ON CATHY wearing a surgical mask in public.</p> <p>CROSSFADE TO:</p>	<p>NARRATOR V/O: The time that it takes to research, create and disseminate a vaccine can't be determined beforehand, so the best thing that we can do during a pandemic is stay home when possible.</p> <p>Prepare to do your work at home and to tutor your children during the likely shutdown of schools. If you do go out, remember to avoid large crowds.</p> <p>Wearing a surgical mask could be useful in preventing the spread of disease, but it should not be seen as fail-safe.</p>
42	<p>SUPERIMPOSE: PAN</p> <p>"P" and "N" fade out. The "A" turns into the word "Alertness."</p>	<p>NARRATOR V/O: "A" is for Alertness</p>
43	<p>ANGLE ON: Derek at a computer</p> <p>CUT TO:</p>	<p>NARRATOR V/O: Listen to your public health officials. They will publicly inform you about how to be aware of the pandemic conditions. Through websites...</p>
44	<p>ANGLE ON: Cathy on the phone asking a question.</p> <p>ANGLE ON: Hotline operator.</p>	<p>NARRATOR V/O: ...through telephone hotlines.</p>
45	<p>ANGLE ON Cathy listening to the radio.</p>	<p>NARRATOR V/O: ...and through the media...</p>
46	<p>ANGLE ON Derek and Cathy watching the TV news, while Cathy holds a newspaper.</p>	<p>NARRATOR V/O: You will be made aware of school and business closings, health measures that you can take, and be provided with additional information.</p>

		NARRATOR V/O: It is possible that some places will be quarantined and DHHR will provide up to date information about such conditions.
47	ANGLE ON policeman, fireman, utility workers, etc.	NARRATOR V/O: Clearly, some jobs do not allow us to work from home, so being alert about pandemic conditions is crucial for those of us who have such jobs.
48	SUPERIMPOSE: PAN "P" and "A" fade out. The "N" turns into the word "Necessities."	NARRATOR V/O: "N" is for Necessities
49	IMAGES OF CATHY & DEREK & their daughter in their home. ANGLE ON CATHY going through her pantry with her daughter. PAN OF GROCERY ITEMS	NARRATOR V/O: We must be prepared to self-quarantine ourselves. To do so we must know that we have a large amount of supplies that will allow us to stay home. Always remember your own unique dietary needs and purchase items that can be stored for long periods of time such as powdered milk, dried fruit, canned goods, peanut butter and jelly, dried beans, white rice, dry pasta, instant coffee or tea. These staples offer a limited menu but will provide nutrition and energy in an emergency. Store them in a cool dry place and always check containers for spoilage.

	IMAGES OF BOTTLE WATER	NARATOR V/O: Also keep on hand bottled water equaling one gallon per person per day. Water providers may issue a boil water alert. Be aware of such events and take no risks.
50	SUPERIMPOSE: PAN morphs into Prevention, Alert, Necessities stacked upon each other.	NARRATOR V/O: Remembering this simple phrase, "PAN means, Prevention, Alertness, and Necessities," to avoid or to best deal with a pandemic.
51	ANGLE ON PERSON #3	PERSON #3: What if I get the pandemic flu?
52	<p>ANGLE ON: April who is in bed with the flu. She is feverish and sweaty. Her parents care for her.</p> <p>CATHY AND DEREK go through the paces of caring, cleaning and hand washing.</p>	<p>NARRATOR V/O: Typical flu symptoms are a fever above 100 degrees Fahrenheit or 37.8 degrees Celsius; a cough or sore throat; shortness of breath; and muscle pain. Flu is typically treated with rest, fluids, symptomatic treatment of fever, coughs, etc, and supportive care.</p> <p>Those with moderate to mild disease can probably best be cared for at home. Those who are more ill should seek care from a hospital or other medical facility.</p> <p>If you suspect that a family member has the flu, give them their own private room if possible; wash your hands each time after caring for them; and wear a mask if you are to be within less than three feet from them.</p>

	CATHY takes the temperature of a healthier daughter	NARRATOR V/O: Those with the flu should not leave their home until five days after the fever is gone.
	EPILOGUE:	
53	ANGLE ON: Our healthy family going on about their lives.	NARRATOR V/O: We cannot know what lies around the corner for us in any situation. All that we can ever do is prepare for the worst and hope for the best. Taking action now to have a plan in place should a pandemic happen should be on all of our minds.
54	ANGLE ON: The family sitting down to watch TV. ON SCREEN: Governor Manchin offers his closing remarks. THE END FADE OUT	GOVERNOR MANCHIN: PAN: Prevention, Alertness and Necessities. These are the key words to preparing ourselves for a pandemic. The mountaineer spirit that founded our state can see us through the worst of situations, and smart thinking and preparedness are part of that spirit. When a pandemic comes let us face it boldly yet thoughtfully, and we can all hopefully come shining through with as little difficulty as possible.
55	INFORMATION ABOUT WEBSITES AND HOTLINES PROVIDED HERE	
56	THE END	

