

Answer Key for the Tie-Breaker

1.
 - a. Severe acute respiratory syndrome (1 pt)
 - b. SARS-associated coronavirus (SARS-CoV) (2 pts)
 - c. SARS begins with a high fever (temperature greater than 100.4°F [$>38.0^{\circ}\text{C}$]). Other symptoms may include headache, an overall feeling of discomfort, and body aches. Some people also have mild respiratory symptoms at the outset. About 10 percent to 20 percent of patients have diarrhea. After 2 to 7 days, SARS patients may develop a dry cough. Most patients develop pneumonia. (5 pts)
2.
 - a. Monkeypox is a rare viral disease that is found mostly in the rainforest countries of central and West Africa. (1 pt)
 - b. The disease is caused by Monkeypox virus, which belongs to the orthopoxvirus group of viruses. Other orthopoxviruses that can cause infection in humans include variola (smallpox), vaccinia (used in smallpox vaccine), and cowpox viruses. (2 pts)
 - c. In humans, the signs and symptoms of monkeypox are similar to those of smallpox, but usually milder. Unlike smallpox, monkeypox causes swollen lymph nodes. The incubation period for monkeypox is about 12 days. The illness begins with fever, headache, muscle aches, backache, swollen lymph nodes, a general feeling of discomfort, and exhaustion. Within 1 to 3 days (sometimes longer) after onset of fever, the patient develops a papular rash (i.e., raised bumps), often first on the face but sometimes initially on other parts of the body. The lesions usually develop through several stages before crusting and falling off. The illness typically lasts for 2 to 4 weeks. (5 pts)
3.
 - a. The single best way to prevent the flu is to get vaccinated each fall. (2 pts)
 - b. (5 pts)
 - Avoid close contact
 - Avoid close contact with people who are sick. When you are sick, keep your distance from others to protect them from getting sick too.
 - Stay home when you are sick
 - If possible, stay home from work, school, and errands when you are sick. You will help prevent others from catching your illness.
 - Cover your mouth and nose
 - Cover your mouth and nose with a tissue when coughing or sneezing. It may prevent those around you from getting sick.
 - Clean your hands
 - Washing your hands often will help protect you from germs.
 - Avoid touching your eyes, nose or mouth
 - Germs are often spread when a person touches something that is contaminated with germs and then touches his or her eyes, nose, or mouth.