

### "Is it going to be real?": narrative and media on a pandemic

Davis, Mark

Veröffentlichungsversion / Published Version

Zeitschriftenartikel / journal article

#### Empfohlene Zitierung / Suggested Citation:

Davis, M. (2017). "Is it going to be real?": narrative and media on a pandemic. *Forum Qualitative Sozialforschung / Forum: Qualitative Social Research*, 18(1), 1-19. <https://doi.org/10.17169/fqs-18.1.2768>

#### Nutzungsbedingungen:

Dieser Text wird unter einer CC BY Lizenz (Namensnennung) zur Verfügung gestellt. Nähere Auskünfte zu den CC-Lizenzen finden Sie hier: <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/deed.de>

#### Terms of use:

This document is made available under a CC BY Licence (Attribution). For more information see: <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0>

## "Is it Going to be Real?" Narrative and Media on a Pandemic

*Mark Davis*

**Key words:**

pandemics; media  
analysis; narrative  
analysis;  
interviews; focus  
groups; Scotland;  
Australia

**Abstract:** In this article, I examine the narrative-media nexus as it relates to pandemics. Communications feature in global public health efforts to address the emergence of a pandemic, an event typically marked by the proliferation of news stories. Pandemics are also a perennial subject of film, television, literature and online games and pandemic narratives travel across and blend the genres of science fiction, alien invasion and zombie horror. Underlining this genre-blending, public health communication on pandemics has appropriated the figure of the zombie to encourage interest in preparation for pandemic threats. Drawing on examples from public communications and popular culture in dialogue with interviews and focus groups conducted with health professionals and members of the general public, I advance an account of the transmediated knowledge and meanings of pandemic narrative. I examine how pandemics become objects of knowledge in narrative, the ways in which narrative is appropriated to communicate a pandemic's temporal and affective qualities, and how, in the circumstances of an actual outbreak, publics are invited to consider themselves as the ideal, "alert, but not alarmed" subjects of the pandemic storyworld.

### Table of Contents

- [1. Introduction](#)
- [2. Pandemic Media and Experience](#)
- [3. Pandemic Narrative](#)
- [4. Temporality](#)
- [5. Affect](#)
- [6. Conclusion](#)

[Acknowledgments](#)

[References](#)

[Author](#)

[Citation](#)

### 1. Introduction

In Steven SODERBERGH's film, [Contagion](#) (2011), Dr. Erin Mears, played by Kate Winslet, performs the role of an investigator in the early days of a viral pandemic that rapidly spreads around the world. Dr. Mears, an epidemiologist in the United States, seeks out knowledge of the infection's severity and how it spreads, courageously asking those infected with the as yet un-identified pathogen what they have been doing and with whom they have made contact. Sadly, and accentuating the horrible, seemingly arbitrary way in which fragile bodies are affected by the virus, the heroic Mears eventually succumbs herself, bundled off like many others into a mass grave. [1]

The film, then, has the effect of doubling the ways in which audiences know of pandemics: it portrays the pandemic in a conventionally understood manner, providing the threads of several storylines and populating them with heroes and

victims: the virus and, to some extent, careless and selfish individuals, emerge as villains. The film, however, also layers this obvious emplotment of pandemic with a dramatization of the work and fortune of those who are pandemic knowledge practitioners, complicating pandemic narrative with a storyline of how knowledge about a pandemic is produced. This particular storyline, which features the Dr. Mears character, appropriates the forensic [Crime Scene Investigation](#) genre to guide the viewer through, first, the mystery of the illness, then, the collection of evidence that serves to explain its origins, spread and pathogenicity, and, lastly, the dreadful realization of what is at hand. In this, the film is deeply ironic, as Dr. Mears, who has helped discover the virus's epidemiological character, learns that she is also infected, becoming, therefore, her own case. These circumstances are depicted in the sequence when the sick Dr. Mears initiates a last and poignant effort to trace her own contacts. Dr. Mears comes to know, then, of the pandemic as a matter of her own embodiment and chance of survival and the audience, vicariously, comes to understand this too. Her shift from heroic knowledge practitioner to victim of the virus also helps establish the narrative symmetry that the film, in the end, settles on. In the absence of the figure of Dr. Mears, the knowledge she has helped to produce eventually becomes the hero, supplying humankind with the means to stand up to the virus-as-villain. *Contagion* therefore articulates a grand narrative on knowledge (of the virus and therefore how to combat it) against nature (the virus and its biological effects). [2]

Those who are familiar with pandemics such as HIV and influenza may have been struck with how closely *Contagion* reflected public policy. The film is closely aligned with the documents and instruments that guide global, national and local responses to pandemics (DAVIS, STEPHENSON & FLOWERS, 2011), even down to the film's detailed description of the rationing of the vaccine that is eventually developed to combat the spread of the infection. The 2011 film is also reminiscent of 2009/10 when an H1N1 influenza virus became the subject of pandemic alerts around the world. The close conceptual—and temporal—alignment of the film with public policy on pandemic preparedness and the 2009/10 influenza pandemic gestures towards the interconnections of pandemic, expert public health knowledge, media and narrative. [3]

As does cinema in general, *Contagion* offers itself as a "technology of imitation" (STACEY, 2010), narrating and making visible the material and symbolic impact of a dangerous pathogen and its ramifications for global society. The biopolitical resonance of the SODERBERGH film is not necessarily particular. As STACEY and others have argued, cinema in general and the biosciences are connected in the sense that both exercise epistemological engagements with life. Cinema and science can be thought of as means of making life visible, of examining and producing knowledge about it and, in the process, politicizing questions of existence and how it can be known. *Contagion*, then, stands as an example of a more general effect of film and, in different ways, of other media, such as news and social media, on pandemic knowing. [4]

Cinema also draws attention to the mediatization of pandemic experience. As the fate of Dr. Mears in *Contagion* exemplifies, the film is engaging and compellingly

affective, even visceral. Though not documenting an actual pandemic event, *Contagion* helps to remind audiences of the recent history of 2009/10, providing new images and plotlines to set alongside memories—if they exist—of the H1N1 pandemic. Through its assemblage of characters and events, *Contagion* supplies a narrativized coherence that reinforces and elaborates on what we know of pandemics in general and of the events of 2009/10. The film also materializes intersections of currents in knowing of pandemics: it is fiction but heavily scientized with biomedical knowledge of pandemics; it entertains but also disseminates information and educates, and, through its resonance with the 2009/10 pandemic and others, the film is a faux pandemic history which situates itself in an imagined future, drawing on the powers of vivid prognostication which come with narrativity and cinematic imaginary. The example of *Contagion* draws attention to what different media forms and engagements mean for individuals and publics in the event of a pandemic. [5]

In this article, I explore pandemic media as matters of biopolitical rule and related emphases on temporality and affect. The argument will use some examples from qualitative interviews in Australia and Scotland with members of the general public, policy-makers and scientists conducted as part of research on the social and cultural responses to pandemic influenza (DAVIS, LOHM, FLOWERS, WALLER & STEPHENSON, 2014; FLOWERS, DAVIS, LOHM, WALLER, & STEPHENSON, 2016; LOHM, FLOWERS, STEPHENSON, WALLER & DAVIS, 2014; STEPHENSON, DAVIS, FLOWERS, MACGREGOR & WALLER, 2014; WALLER, DAVIS & STEPHENSON, 2014). These interviews and focus groups were conducted between 2010 and 2012, just prior to and following the official end of the pandemic event on the 10 August 2010 (WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION, 2010). [6]

First, recognizing the diverse ways in which media construct knowledge on pandemics, I reflect on how individuals and publics are invited into hermeneutical agency through media on pandemics in popular culture and lived experience (Section 2). I then consider the narrative organization of pandemic media (Section 3), with particular reference to their temporal (Section 4) and affective resonances (Section 5). I conclude (Section 6) with some reflections on the implications of pandemic narratives for the governance of health threats. [7]

## **2. Pandemic Media and Experience**

Media on the advent of pandemics, real and imagined, is a rich field in popular culture spanning literature, film, television, electronic and printed news, web sources and related interactive media, public health communications and the science texts that support them. This panoply of media platforms and engagements means that the mediatization of a pandemic event is complexly ramified and nuanced. Film, as noted, imitates life, making visible and richly narrativizing, pandemic events (STACEY, 2010). Printed and television news circulate information from public health experts, but these stories on occasion also draw in other media, through reference to film and social media. In reverse, the news media response and how at risk publics might be misled is a common

plot device in US film on zombie plagues (PAFFENROTH, 2011). Social media is also said to provide space for counter-narratives on pandemics, sustaining and elaborating on conspiracy theory and accentuating the participatory dimensions of contemporary mediascapes (ATLANI-DUAULT et al., 2015). [8]

The interplay of media and experience is complexly co-constitutive. Writing on his research with colleagues investigating eyewitness accounts of 9/11, Jens BROCKMEIER (2011) has pointed out how the experience of the event was highly influenced by pre-existing and coincident media images and storylines of disaster and trauma. Drawing on Susan SONTAG's "Regarding the Pain of Others" (2003), BROCKMEIER argued that media provided some of the basis for experiencing what happened, even among those who were there. The horror of the buildings' destruction was recorded live and telecast across the globe, images which themselves were situated in a long tradition of the depiction of destruction and human tragedy in popular culture and news media. Reference to this mediated culture informed the eyewitness accounts, indicating how it is not actually possible or meaningful to separate the visceral experience of what happened in New York City from its mediation, though BROCKMEIER also explored how traumatic experience escapes the limits of signification and depiction. He discussed television footage which captured the work of emergency services personnel inside the Twin Towers, and which was made into a documentary. The documentary was heavily "Hollywoodised" (2011, p.30), underlining in another way how media record but also transform experience and therefore impinge on knowingness. Extending this framing of mediated experience, BRIGGS and NICHTER (2009) have made the point that 21st Century pandemics—SARS, Avian Flu, Ebola, pandemic influenza—are marked by what they refer to as bio-communicability. Media agencies do not simply report on what is happening as they circulate information from the frontline to media devices across the globe; they also frame, edit, transform and intensify knowledge of the pandemic and shape how it is acted upon, experienced, recalled and entered into history. Gaspar MAIRAL (2011), also writing on media and pandemic, suggests that a "narrative matrix" is formed by the interplay of journalism, news media and pandemic events (p.65). He develops the view that the idea of a pandemic threat constructs publics, the public interest and the salience of news. The narrative matrix has relevance for contemporary mediatization of pandemics and other concerns of public health and beyond. [9]

Consistent with these perspectives, official accounts of the 2009/10 H1N1 pandemic make reference to the importance of media for the generation of knowledge that a pandemic event was taking place. In April 2009, the Pan America Health Organization's media surveillance system detected news reports of an outbreak of influenza in Mexico (WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION, 2011). This observation was made because public health agencies such as the World Health Organization (WHO) scan the world's news media as part of their early warning systems for global health threats. Similarly, social media such as Twitter (CHEW & EYSENBACH, 2010; SIGNORINI et al., 2011; ST. LOUIS & ZORLU, 2012) and search engine activity, as in Googles' now defunct [Flu Trends](#), are monitored for the emergence of health threats. In the weeks that

followed the early news reports from Mexico, public health authorities documented deaths due to influenza in Mexico and then in the United States, indicating that a severe respiratory infection was rapidly spreading. At the behest of the WHO, public health agencies across the globe then commenced preparations for what was referred to as a "global public health emergency" (WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION, 2011). The pandemic, technically, came into being on 11 June 2009, when the outbreak of H1N1 was announced in the media to have attained the status of "Phase 6," meaning transmission was widespread in several regions of the world (WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION, 2009). As noted, the pandemic was declared over on 10 August 2010 (WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION, 2010). [10]

Media also played a central role in the communications employed by the public health authorities charged with informing publics and advising them on how to conduct themselves during the pandemic. These messages included information on the progress and severity of the pandemic, prevention and treatment measures (coughing and sneezing etiquette, social distancing and social isolation, antivirals) and the eventual availability of a vaccine. Press releases, newspaper articles, TV news items, internet sites, and advertising were used by global, national and local public health systems to provide these messages. In the United Kingdom, public communications featured the "Catch it. Bin it. Kill it" campaign (HINE, 2010). In Australia, public service announcements were disseminated on national and local television, radio and press and via the internet (AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND AGEING, 2011). The communications approaches of the public health systems in Australia and the UK, as elsewhere, build on research which has investigated news media framing of health threats (MAYOR et al., 2013), risk perception (HO et al., 2013; MESCH et al., 2013) and the theoretical basis of public communications (BARRELET et al., 2013). This research is used to provide advice on how to target, stage and style messages to best influence the hearts and minds of those likely to be affected by the pandemic. [11]

Media on the 2009/10 pandemic also touched the lives of people from everyday walks of life. Sarah from Glasgow and pregnant in 2009 (and therefore deemed to be at heightened risk during the pandemic), was interviewed as part of research conducted by colleagues and myself on pandemic influenza (LOHM et al., 2014). Sarah reported feeling anxious:

"Interviewer: Can you tell me the first time that you heard about it?"

Sarah: It was probably on the news, I imagine. I can't remember. It would either be ... a daily paper, or on the news. I can picture the telly, you know, the news.

I: Can you remember what you saw?

S: (pause) Would it be like people in China or something like that with masks on? Or when the World Health Organization first announced it was a pandemic? And then I can picture the woman in [name of hospital] as well you know that kind of image obviously stays. I can picture the advertising. Was it a guy in a lift, with the tissue?

I: What did you think of that?

S: 'Catch it. Bin it, Kill it,' or something. Is that what it was?!

I: (laughs) Yeah!

S: (laughs) It's obviously effective! Yeah (laughs) So initially, yes, I think it was just on the telly and it just seemed to be every day, it just seemed to be going up a level and up a level. And for me I suppose the fear was just building and building with it, thinking, 'Oh God, what's going to happen? You know is everybody going to, is it going to be real.' I think as well people were talking about the fact that it was wasn't affecting over 60s the same way ... they would have immunity to it or something. So it felt kind of as if they were talking about previous pandemics as well, I can vaguely remember that" (p.498). [12]

Sarah aligns her emotions with the emerging news on television, indicating that becoming aware of and involved in the pandemic event was linked with these stories. The question that Sarah poses to herself, "Is it going to be real?" dramatizes, also, her emotional connection with what was happening and the particular situation in the early period of the pandemic when it was not yet known if the pandemic would turn out to be severe. Sarah's self-address also accommodates doubt whether the stories presented in the media are truth, capturing prevailing skepticism with regard to mediated accounts of reality. Sarah reveals herself to be not simply subject to news media on pandemic but able to put questions to it, an indication therefore of a claim on hermeneutical agency (ANDREWS et al., 2008). Attending to pandemic news then, is also a question of self-subjectification and, as it seems, news medias' relations to the real. [13]

These questions, as it turns out, are also part of the biocommunication work of public health professionals and their location as producers and consumers of media texts on the pandemic. In this extract from a joint interview with two public health professionals, one of them made reference to news media and their role in public health:

"There was a lot of misinformation out there because people, we're human beings, OK? We're health care professionals but, you know, you start to listen to things on the television or you read it in the newspaper and you think: 'Is there some truth in this? What's the background to this?' So, therefore, if you're giving them [Health Care Workers] the correct information then they can then give that information to the patient correctly, or the patient's relatives, so they can make an informed choice. We're not saying you must be vaccinated. But by giving the people the correct information rather than what may be misinformation then they can say then, 'Yes, I do want to be vaccinated' " (Public health professionals 03 & 04, joint interview). [14]

This extract comes from interviews conducted in the final days of the 2009/10 pandemic (DAVIS et al., 2013). It shows that pandemic media and knowledge of pandemics figured in the considerations of practitioners who were seeking to influence publics and attests to the complexities of the provision of advice and messages in the context of an emerging, mediatized pandemic. The account, like Sarah's, does suggest that media messages on pandemics are questioned by individuals and therefore comprise starting points for reflection on the status of

knowledge on a pandemic and therefore how best to act. This and Sarah's account also indicate that news media are primary sources of information regarding the pandemic event. Here the news medias' roles in convening publics—definitionally the role of news in the constitution of publics (MADIANOU, 2009)—is emphasized in domestic and professional life and the blend of the two. [15]

Fortunately and unlike the situation depicted in *Contagion*, the H1N1 virus turned out to be mild for most, though the impact of the pandemic remains debated and some—including late term pregnant women—were severely affected by the infection, sometimes fatally (WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION, 2011). On the scale of world changing pandemics, the 2009/10 pandemic has retained a quality of the "pandemic that never was" and there has been some controversy over the conflict of interest of some of the key public health officials advising the World Health Organization (COHEN & CARTER, 2010; FLYNN, 2010; GODLEE, 2010). Others have pointed out that the world was lucky and that the events were a valuable trial of public health's capacity to respond to a global emergency (HASHIM et al., 2012; HINE, 2010). Despite what it did not become—or even because of that—the 2009/10 pandemic experience was highly mediatized. Media stories and information on pandemics were for many a key, perhaps singular, source of engagement with the pandemic and not without a visceral dimension, as Sarah's account reveals. [16]

### 3. Pandemic Narrative

Importantly, then, a pandemic, if and when it occurs, does not arise in a vacuum. Publics bring their knowledge and past experiences with infectious diseases into their interpretation of media messages and they dwell in cultural contexts in which narratives on pandemics are in circulation. Further complicating matters, contemporary practices of media use are understood to be volitional in ways that depart from the notional, previous epoch of broadcast media (CASTELLS, 2000; HOLMES, 2005; THOMPSON, 1995). The idea of mass media and related concepts of a singular public and the "hypodermic" model of communication, no longer stand up very well. Media audiences are now thought of as more like roaming bricoleurs, choosing media devices and products, interacting with them and producing their own, according to the exigencies of their life worlds and their preferences. The consumers of contemporary media environments, therefore, engage with pandemic media and, to some extent, help to produce it. [17]

As Priscilla WALD has shown in her book "Contagious: Cultures, Carriers and the Outbreak Narrative" (2008), in this situation of mobilized consumers, narrative on pandemics travels across media platforms (newspaper, film, books, television) and through genres (science fiction, science fact, horror, alien invasion, zombie). WALD uses "outbreak narrative" (2008, p.2) to denote the epidemiological fact and cultural associations of a global infectious diseases event, which she traces into the advent of HIV. For WALD, outbreak or pandemic narratives influence how global infectious diseases are understood by publics and by the film-makers, news journalists and public health scientists who address them. Outbreak narratives blend medicine, politics and myth and have the effect of describing the



interconnectedness and interdependencies of an always imperiled global modernity. In this view, Sarah's question, "Is it going to be real?" acquires another layer of meaning: it denotes the questions of whether or not the hitherto mediatized pandemic will be a personal reality and the related question of whether or not a mediatized pandemic can be real; but also implies the realization of the enduring myth of catastrophic plague with all its historical, social and political resonances. As WALD pointed out, pandemic narrative is found in religious texts and an expanding corpus of novels and factual accounts of pandemics. There are many films on the topic; along with [Contagion](#) there is [Zombieland](#), [28 Days Later](#), [Outbreak](#), and [The Andromeda Strain](#) among many others. Online pandemic games are also popular, including [Pandemic](#) where the player takes the role of a virus that has a mission to kill humans. [18]

The prominence of the pandemic narrative in media was discussed in a focus group of young adults in Melbourne, conducted for the pandemic influenza research project:

"Interviewer: So how did you hear about the swine flu? What sort of stuff did you hear about it?

Lachlan: The media beat-up on the news. News stories everywhere. Yeah, I guess it's what came across the news and the papers, and things like that.

Jason: Yeah, that's about it, yeah. News, all over the news. A hot topic for a couple of weeks.

I: So what sort of things were you hearing on the news?

Lachlan: Pandemic. [Yeah] How scary it was.

Jason: It's spreading. People are dying. First case in Australia. [Yeah] First this, first that. Everything was just ...

Lachlan: It sounded a bit like the movie *Outbreak*. I mean it's quite exciting to hear words like that. [Laughter] But ... 'airborne', you know. Quite exciting. It seemed like a big beat-up, but definitely there was a lot of presence in the media about it. [Yep] [Yeah]

I: Yep. So did you do anything in particular to find out about it? Did any of you hunt up on the internet or speak to a doctor, or anything? [No]

Lachlan: No, not really. I think I looked at it 'cause I knew it would come up in trivia on, pub trivia on Wednesdays. H1N1: I didn't actually know what they stood for" (Melbourne Focus Group 07). [19]

This discussion brings together media and pandemic narrative through reference to news and film on the topic. Though their knowledge of the 2009/10 pandemic appears fuzzy with the elapse of time and perhaps because they were untouched by the pandemic, the discussants seem able to navigate across forms of pandemic media, treating the film *Outbreak* as a cultural resource, a reference that captures the meaning of the pandemic moment for them as they recalled becoming aware of the stories in circulation in the news. The reference to excitement draws attention to emotion and the role of media in the experience of a pandemic. Narrative on pandemic, then, is ramified and well recognized but

also emotive and somaticizing, underlining how the events of 2009 came into everyday life through media and that mediated pandemic narrative helps to constitute affective, embodied experience. [20]

WALD (2008) also traces outbreak narrative into the body-snatcher movies of the 1970s and the more recent rise of zombie movies, all of which feature the imagery of alien invasion, contagion and bodily corruption. Picking up on pandemic narrative as cultural form, readily discernible across media, some public health researchers have recommended that communications on pandemics should draw on the zombie genre to attract the attention of an audience apparently now inured to more orthodox health education (KRUVAND & SILVER, 2013). But zombie culture has deeper resonances. GERLACH and HAMILTON have elaborated on this use of the zombie genre by institutions such as the United States's Centers for Disease Control to suppose that we now live in a fluid and ramifying, mediatized "pandemic culture" (2014). Christopher ZEALAND (2011) analyzed George A. ROMERO's [Living Dead](#) zombie film trilogy as visions of apocalypse which entailed mocking indictment of contemporary social mores—human fallibility, perilous rejection of cooperative action, and mindless consumerism, among other critiques—and an emphasis on "particularly powerful messages about citizen survival in times of crisis" (2011, p.232). Echoing ZEALAND, Kim PAFFENROTH (2011) has written of ROMERO's films as mirrors on social mores, suggesting also the epistemological visibility of cinema (STACEY, 2010). There is an open question, therefore, of how the use of zombies to support health education on pandemics and through them the resonance of public communications with popular culture on pandemics, also draws in the provocative and troubling critiques of civil society. [21]

It follows, also, that if narrative on pandemic is transmediable, it is also distributed. Much like viruses, pandemic narratives proliferate and spread: pandemic narrative is indeed, in this view, pandemic. As WALD has shown, pandemic narratives can be thought of as constituting a transmediated storyworld (HERMAN, 2009), in which pandemic media forms and narrative fragments can take shape and draw meaning. The focus group discussion of news stories and film on pandemics is suggestive of distributed narrative, where texts inform each other and describe a narrative context that helps to make sense of the traces of stories, the news and popular culture references. This seemingly fragmentary, broken quality of narrative, which nevertheless implies unity, has become a deliberate strategy of pandemic story-telling. The narrative of Max BROOKS' "World War Z" (2007) is polyvocalized through the compilation of fictional eye-witness accounts of individuals who experienced the so-called pandemic in different parts of the world. The reader is provided with traces of storylines and events that together tell of the emergence of a zombie pandemic caused by a virus. This way of telling the story of a pandemic conveys, also, the global, distributed nature of a pandemic which no individual can witness in any, absolutely, coherent way except via the pandemic storyworld and its mediations. [22]

#### 4. Temporality

Temporality is another important way in which pandemics, narrative, media and knowing find connection. A pandemic has a temporal logic of emergence, peak and subsidence, captured as WALD (2008) suggests in narrative. This episodic quality of a pandemic—an event in time—resonates with the axiomatic importance of event and time in experience narrative (RICOEUR, 1980). A pandemic event, then, implies a dialogue between pandemic and experiential temporalities and, in particular, the interplay of the universalizing temporal order of the pandemic and individual experience. [23]

It also seems to be the case that the emergence—peak—subsidence which marks pandemic temporality is exhibited in news media. Monitoring of print and television news stories concerning the 2009/10 pandemic shows that the stories emerged, peaked and subsided in a pattern that conforms to a pandemic (SMITH et al., 2013). This peak and ebb of media interest is not recent: news reporting on the 1918/19 influenza pandemic shows this same pattern of intense but then subsiding interest (HONIGSBAUM, 2013). It could be argued, then, that pandemic media do not only contribute to biocommunicability through their content. The shape of news reporting over time establishes the pandemic as mediatized event. The medium is the pandemic message, to paraphrase Marshall MCLUHAN (2001). Newsworthiness—the capacity to mobilize intense news media interest for a period of time—is part of a pandemic's story, too. [24]

The management of time also features in the public health governance of pandemics. As noted, on the 10 August 2010, the WHO's Director General declared that the world was "post-pandemic" (WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION, 2010). The statement went like this:

"The world is no longer in phase 6 of influenza pandemic alert. We are now moving into the post-pandemic period. The new H1N1 virus has largely run its course ... Pandemics, like the viruses that cause them, are unpredictable. So is the immediate post-pandemic period. There will be many questions, and we will have clear answers for only some. Continued vigilance is extremely important, and WHO has issued advice on recommended surveillance, vaccination, and clinical management during the post-pandemic period. Based on available evidence and experience from past pandemics, it is likely that the virus will continue to cause serious disease in younger age groups, at least in the immediate post-pandemic period ... As I said, pandemics are unpredictable and prone to deliver surprises. No two pandemics are ever alike. This pandemic has turned out to be much more fortunate than what we feared a little over a year ago. This time around, we have been aided by pure good luck. The virus did not mutate during the pandemic to a more lethal form. Widespread resistance to oseltamivir did not develop. The vaccine proved to be a good match with circulating viruses and showed an excellent safety profile. Thanks to extensive preparedness and support from the international community, even countries with very weak health systems were able to detect cases and report them promptly. Had things gone wrong in any of these areas, we would be in a very different situation today" (WORLD HEALTH ORGANISATION, 2010, n.p.). [25]

The statement from the Director General adopts the tone of measured congratulations to those who worked on the pandemic response combined with the provision of information to an interested public. Key in this text is the management of time; of pandemic past, what could have been, and the colonization of a future free from pandemic, for the time being. The reference to "post-pandemic" comes out of the more general language of pandemic emergency planning, which gives emphasis to phases of action tied to the emergence, peak and subsidence of a pandemic. The statement signifies an interest in the modulation of the global pandemic response according to a temporalized logic of the rise and retreat of an influenza outbreak. This logic is made plain in graphic depictions of WHO's phases of pandemic response used to guide action in 2009/10:

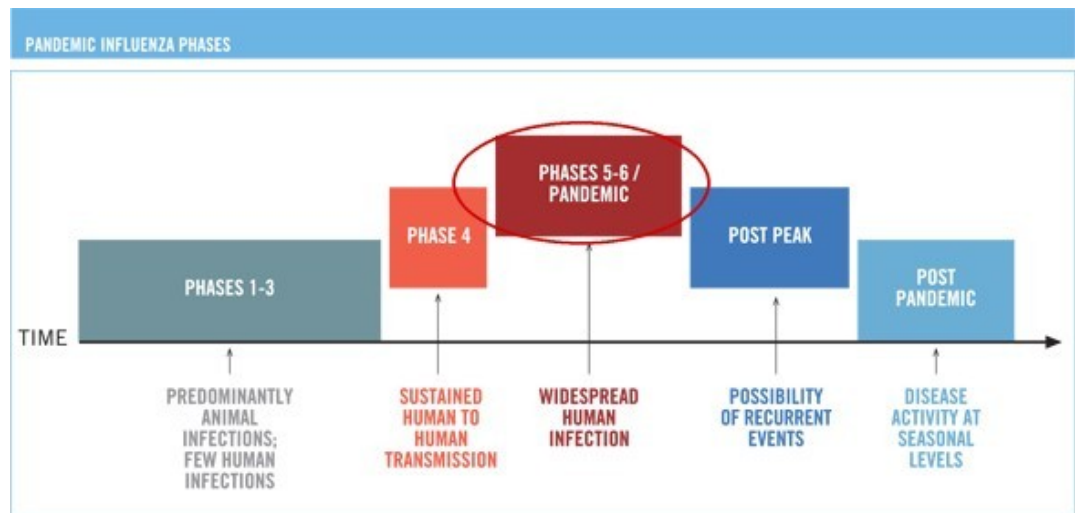


Illustration 1: Pandemic influenza phases [26]

The language of post-pandemic discourse and related images echo the temporal structure of the pandemic narrative. These WHO texts and graphics can be thought of as elements of a pandemic storyworld (HERMAN, 2009), which help to sustain, nuance and close it. [27]

WHO pandemic speak and in particular the WHO Director General's reference to "this time around" naturalizes the threat of pandemics through narrative, implying that this event will repeat and that publics, likewise, should stay prepared for any future outbreak. The Director General's statement looks back at what happened but also offers caution for the future. The today that the Director General speaks of is narrativized as meaningful because of what has gone before, or more particularly, because it is a today that has escaped the danger which previous events portended. A safer today is offered to publics as evident, yet provisional and the future is depicted as fragile and to be made safer as a matter of human intervention. Narrative then supplies an important way of addressing not only the pandemic, but also publics who are enjoined into the vigilance sponsored by a vision of an uncertain, potentially imperiled, future. [28]

## 5. Affect

Strikingly, too, the Director General's statement refers to the passing of fear and, in its place, an investment in continued vigilance. The phrase "what we feared a little over a year ago" suggests that emotion, even in rhetoric, has been replaced with reflective, reasoned appraisal of the "evidence," echoing canonical narrative of nature (emotion) ruled by knowledge (reason) and indicating that public communications on the 2009 pandemic event were styled with an eye on the encouragement of rational action. The publics addressed in this text are asked to take on, not just the idea of pandemic, but also a position with regard to the prospect of one occurring again in the future, a positioning which includes the management of emotions. They are asked to not be swayed by the "pandemic that never was" of 2009/10, presumably to forestall collective complacency. Pandemic knowing is, in part, concerned with an affective positioning of publics or as BRIGGS and NICTER have called it, a "Goldilocks" (2009, p.191) approach which balances the emotional motivation of behavior and reasoned action or, in other terms, panic titration. This attention to emotion and the emotional conditioning of public responses pervades risk communication research. For example, researchers in the United Kingdom installed sensors in washrooms to measure handwashing behavior (a behavior recommended by health authorities to moderate the risk of infection) and related this measure to the frequency of reporting in the news on the 2009/10 pandemic (FLEISCHMAN et al., 2011). They found that handwashing increased as the news reports did, and suggested that perceived threat motivated handwashing. [29]

This focus on the affective responses and positioning of publics is discernible, also, across the social response to a pandemic event. A previous section made note of a focus group discussion where participants referred to media stories on the 2009/10 pandemic as "exciting." As discussed, Sarah, from Glasgow, watched the emerging pandemic on the television news and grew anxious, in her account. In the following quotation from the public health professional interviews (DAVIS et al., 2013), the interviewee reflects on the styling of the public's response as a matter of encouraging vigilance without inspiring panic:

"R: Well, there was a lot of advice coming out for them [publics] and it was a fine balance getting the right message. Now, they [authorities] were basically saying, 'This is a serious disease. We are doing all these things. Most people are fine but you still have to be cautious,' kind of thing. So a kind of message of reassurance but tempered with a sort of precautionary approach, 'Watch and be careful. But it was all under control.' And I think they [the public] bought into that quite well, and were reassured for the most part. I didn't get any flavour of panic other than initially the odd person a bit flustered when they heard that they'd got the swine flu...

I: When you say panic?

R: I think when you're planning there was a lot of consideration of whether, what measures could be taken to make sure there wasn't panic. I think panic was thought to be one of the consequences of having a pandemic.

I: You actually talked about that when you were planning before swine flu?

R: Yeah like bulk buying and things like that and people not wanting to go into work because they were scared or not wanting their children to go to school that kind of thing.

I: So acting in ways that would distract the plans?

R: Or just disrupt society and create more problems, you know.

[later]

I: You said it was a fine line. [R: well] Do you want to talk a bit more about that?

R: I am just trying to say that, if you say everything is fine then people might become blasé and not think it's a big deal. So when the doctor says you're not meant to go to work with these symptoms, you've got swine flu, or you need to come to hospital because you're pregnant and it is going to be serious. They might not obey the instructions. But on the other hand you don't want people all being so nervous that, like I said, they start behaving oddly. So, it's just being able to get a message across ... don't panic. You've got things to be done. You're not to panic, but you are to follow these instructions and be a responsible citizen kind of thing" (Public health professional 07). [30]

This extract refers to the importance of communications on pandemics and how these might influence the responses of members of the general public. The interviewee adopts the speaking position of a public health authority executing a message of "watch and be careful," signaling a focus on the Goldilocks, just right, attenuation of emotion and expansion of reason. The affective modulation of post-pandemic WHO-speak is echoed in this articulation of public health's imaginary of the public's conduct. As with the WHO's encouragement to remain vigilant, local public health imagines its ideal publics as poised to act; not complacent and not panicked. [31]

This panic titration, that is, the styling of messages so that they install just enough anxiety to encourage alertness without pitching publics into ungovernable action, was the organizing principle of public statements made during 2009/10 by governments throughout the world. President Obama, for example, reinforced the "stay alert, not alarmed" message in a speech on the 1 September 2009, after it had become apparent that the pandemic was not a severe one:

"As I said when we saw the first cases of this virus back in the spring, I don't want anybody to be alarmed, but I do want everybody to be prepared. We know that we usually get a second, larger wave of these flu viruses in the fall, and so response plans have been put in place across all levels of government. Our plans and decisions are based on the best scientific information available, and as the situation changes, we will continue to update the public. We're also making steady progress on developing a safe and effective H1N1 flu vaccine, and we expect a flu shot program will begin soon. This program will be completely voluntary, but it will be strongly recommended. For all that we do in the federal government, however, every American has a role to play in responding to this virus. We need state and local governments on the front lines to make antiviral medications and vaccines available, and be ready to take whatever steps are necessary to support the health care

system. We need hospitals and health care providers to continue preparing for an increased patient load, and to take steps to protect health care workers. We need families and businesses to ensure that they have plans in place if a family member, a child, or a co-worker contracts the flu and needs to stay home. And most importantly we need everyone to get informed about individual risk factors, and we need everyone to take the common-sense steps that we know can make a difference. Stay home if you're sick. Wash your hands frequently. Cover your sneezes with your sleeve, not your hands. And take all the necessary precautions to stay healthy. I know it sounds simple, but it's important and it works" (THE WHITEHOUSE, 2009, n.p.). [32]

The message "be alert, not alarmed" here is coupled with a message of careful government and an appeal to public responsibility. In BRIGGS and NICTER's (2009) terms, pandemic biocommunicability, through Obama's speech and others like it, takes form in attention to the management of the virus via the emotions of the many. Obama's message of "stay alert, not alarmed," coming as it did during the pandemic in 2009/10, can be thought of as poising publics to take action when needed. [33]

Panic titration also exposes a duality that pervades pandemic narrative, since efforts to contain a pandemic always imply its "un-containment" (ALBERTINI, 2008). Pandemic narrative is built on and necessarily sustains this tension because without the idea that a pandemic might happen there is no story. Prevailing anxiety that a pandemic might evade efforts to control it gives pandemic narrative its affective currency. This is true for news stories which draw attention to what may happen and is a common device in fictional accounts of pandemics where the reader or viewer is reminded in some way or another, often at the end of the storyline, that, even when it seems the virus is at last contained, it may yet break through. The message to "be alert, not alarmed," in this view, has the quality of an unstable affective positioning of publics, since they, like a pandemic threat breaking through efforts to contain it, are always potentially unruly. [34]

In addition, the careful retelling of pandemic narrative—such as in the Obama speech—away from unruliness and toward docility, indicates that the pandemic narrative can be turned to the purposes of governance. Michel FOUCAULT made the point that end of plague festivals celebrate the abandonment of restriction and having survived the ordeal of the threat to life (1982). The dancing, music, inebriation and gaiety of the festival are diametrically opposed to the dutiful demeanor expected of citizens to ensure the eventual defeat of plague. Similarly, "stay alert, not alarmed" disciplines its alterity, unruliness, suggesting that efforts to manage pandemics problematize, not just viruses, but publics. This is another way in which pandemic narrative rehearses the canon of knowledge against nature: but in this mode of opposing emotion with reason publics come into view, not only as served by public health, but as part of the problem. This turning in the management of pandemics may partly explain the new-found utility of the zombie genre in public health communications, as discussed. The figure of the zombie supplies a metaphor for recalcitrant subjects who—reduced as they are to a pure form of mindless dangerousness—are the opposite of docile, governable subjects

able to manage their emotional response to pandemic threat in a reasoned manner. Figured in the context of the knowledge against nature narrative, zombies are unknowing and unnatural since they lack both the capacity of reason and emotion; existing simply to live in death. The zombie in this view, can be read as an expression of the danger which publics present to themselves, echoing the zombies are us theme which others have identified in Romero's zombie films (PAFFENROTH, 2011). [35]

## 6. Conclusion

Mediated pandemic narrative embraces publics and public health, supplying a context within which a global public health emergency can become coherently available to knowledge and amenable to governance. Experience, time and emotion are imbued with narrative mediations on pandemic, perhaps particularly for the case of 2009/10 when so few were directly and knowingly affected. [36]

The example of *Contagion* presages the disaster of 2009/10 that never was; it summarizes pandemic narrative for an imagined future while reminding viewers of, even resurrecting, the events of 2009/10. The way in which the film doubles narrative knowing through the Dr. Mears storyline establishes also how messages on pandemic threat convene publics as knowing of how to know of pandemics. Since Dr. Mears represents public health expertise through her status as a medical researcher, the storyline also stages the relation of publics with expert knowledge systems which pertain to pandemics, fictionalized in *Contagion* but key to public communications on the 2009 pandemic event. The film, among other examples from cinema and other kinds of media, also exploits and elaborates on the knowledge against nature narrative which can be traced into public communications with their focus on the Goldilocks, panic-titrating (just right) message of reasoned action in dialogue with the regulation of emotions in the face of pandemic threat. [37]

This question of pandemic knowing was foregrounded in our research with everyday publics of the pandemic. Sarah, introduced above, when consuming news texts on the pandemic, asked of herself, "Is it going to be real?" dramatizing a moment of interpellation as a subject of the 2009 pandemic event and suggesting the falling away of pandemic as fiction and the pressing question of pandemic as reality. Experience of the pandemic for Sarah, as for other participants, was melded with news texts on the topic and her recollection of the UK's "Catch it. Bin it. Kill it" campaign. As Sarah's account showed, too, communications and news media were not simply sources of awareness and information, but were also temporally and affectively implicated in pandemic experience. [38]

The turn to the zombie genre in public health communications strategy can be read as a knowing, tongue-in-cheek attempt to engage publics already consuming zombie plague film, books and online games. Playing with the notion of getting ready for a zombie invasion as a means to encourage publics to prepare for pandemic events can also be understood, however, as a more



troubling elision of publics with danger. Zombies are meant to be a projection of human fallibility, perilous rejection of cooperative action, mindless consumerism and other critiques of contemporary life (PAFFENROTH, 2011). Pandemic preparedness as zombie preparedness may have the unhelpful effect of re-describing publics as a danger to themselves. Health education which appropriates the zombie genre may also unwittingly focus individuals and publics on personal survival and away from critical engagement with the assumptions and rationalities which underpin preparedness. Zombie plague health education may be at risk of forgetting the critical politics of the zombie genre, a failure of memory which has the unfortunate effect of folding zombification back into public health communications. [39]

Pandemic experience is already fictionalized, in part, always more or less richly mediated and transmediated, but no less visceral and, for some, corporeal. Publics can be asked to "be alert, not alarmed," but it is also important to recognize that "Is it going to be real?" is an interpretive frame by which members of the general public, located as they are in pandemic storyworlds, come to exercise their hermeneutical agency on the matter of a pandemic. [40]

## Acknowledgments

In this article, I draw on research funded by an Australian Research Council Discovery Project grant on pandemic influenza (DP110101081). I would like to acknowledge the assistance of my colleagues from the pandemic influenza project, Niamh STEPHENSON, Paul FLOWERS, Emily WALLER, Casimir MACGREGOR and Davina LOHM. I am also very grateful for the time and efforts of those who participated in the interviews and focus groups for this research.

## References

- Albertini, Bill (2008). Contagion and the necessary accident. *Discourse*, 30(3), 443-467.
- Andrews, Molly; Squire, Corinne & Tamboukou, Maria (Eds.) (2008). *Doing narrative research*. London: Sage.
- Atlani-Duault, Laetitia; Mercier, Arnaud; Rousseau, Cecile; Guyot, Paul & Moatti, John-Paul (2015). Blood libel rebooted: Traditional scapegoats, online media, and the H1N1 epidemic. *Culture, Medicine, and Psychiatry*, 39(1), 43-61.
- Australian Government Department of Health and Ageing (2011). *Review of Australia's Health Sector response to pandemic (H1N1) 2009: Lessons identified*. Canberra: Commonwealth of Australia, [https://www.health.gov.au/internet/publications/publishing.nsf/Content/review-2011-/-/\\$File/lessons%20identified-oct11.pdf](https://www.health.gov.au/internet/publications/publishing.nsf/Content/review-2011-/-/$File/lessons%20identified-oct11.pdf) [Accessed: November 28, 2016].
- Barrelet, Clara; Bourrier, Mathilde; Burton-Jeangros, Claudine & Schindler, Melinee (2013). Unresolved issues in risk communication research: The case of the H1N1 pandemic (2009-2011). *Influenza and Other Respiratory Viruses*, 7(2), 114-119.
- Briggs, Charles. & Nichter, Mark (2009). Biocommunicability and the biopolitics of pandemic threats. *Medical Anthropology*, 28(3), 189-198.
- Brockmeier, Jens (2011). Language, experience, and the "traumatic gap": How to talk about 9/11. In Lars Hyden & Jens Brockmeier (Eds.), *Health, illness and culture: Broken narratives* (pp.16-35). New York: Routledge.
- Brooks, Max (2007). *World War Z: An oral history of the zombie war*. New York: Three Rivers Press.

- Castells, Mark (2000). *The rise of network society*. Oxford: Blackwell Publishing.
- Chew, Cynthia & Eysenbach, Gunther (2010). Pandemics in the age of Twitter: Content analysis of tweets during the 2009 H1N1 outbreak. *PLoS ONE*, 5(11), <http://journals.plos.org/plosone/article?id=10.1371/journal.pone.0014118> [Accessed: November 25, 2016].
- Cohen, Deborah & Carter, Philip (2010). WHO an the pandemic flu "conspiracies". *British Medical Journal*, 340, 1274-1279.
- Davis, Mark; Flowers, Paul & Stephenson, Niamh (2013). "We had to do what we thought was right at the time": Retrospective discourse on the 2009 H1N1 pandemic in the UK. *Sociology of Health & Illness*, 36(3), 369-382.
- Davis, Mark; Stephenson, Niamh & Flowers, Paul (2011). Compliant, complacent or panicked? Investigating the problematisation of the Australian general public in pandemic influenza control. *Social Science and Medicine*, 72(6), 912-918.
- Davis, Mark; Lohm, Davina; Flowers, Paul; Waller, Emily & Stephenson, Niamh (2014). "We became sceptics": Fear and media hype in general public narrative on the advent of pandemic influenza. *Sociological Inquiry*, 84(4), 499-518.
- Fleischman, Diana; Webster, Gregory; Judah, Gaby; De Barra, Micheal; Aunger, Robert & Curtis, Valerie (2011). Sensor recorded changes in rates of hand washing with soap in response to the media reports of the H1N1 pandemic in Britain. *British Medical Journal Open*, 1, <http://bmjopen.bmj.com/content/1/2/e000127.full> [Accessed: November 25, 2016].
- Flowers, Paul; Davis, Mark; Lohm, Davina; Waller, Emily & Stephenson, Niamh (2016). Understanding pandemic influenza behaviour: An exploratory biopsychosocial study. *Journal of Health Psychology*, 21(5), 759-769.
- Flynn, Paul (2010). *The handling of the H1N1 pandemic: More transparency needed. Report to the Council of Europe Social Health and Family Affairs Committee*. Brussels: Council of Europe, [http://assembly.coe.int/CommitteeDocs/2010/20100604\\_H1n1pandemic\\_E.pdf](http://assembly.coe.int/CommitteeDocs/2010/20100604_H1n1pandemic_E.pdf) [Accessed: November 25, 2016].
- Foucault, Michel (1982). *Discipline and punish: The birth of the prison*. Harmondsworth: Penguin.
- Gerlach, Neil & Hamilton, Sheryl (2014). Trafficking in the zombie: The CDC Zombie Apocalypse campaign, diseaseability and pandemic culture. *Refractory: A Journal of Entertainment Media*, June 24, <http://refractory.unimelb.edu.au/2014/06/26/cdc-zombie-apocalypse-gerlach-hamilton/> [Accessed: November 25, 2016].
- Godlee, Fiona (2010). Conflicts of interest and pandemic flu. *British Medical Journal*, 340, 1256-1257.
- Hashim, Ahmed; Jean-Gilles, Lucie; Hegermann-Lindencrone, Michala; Shaw, Ian; Brown, Caroline & Nguyen-Van-Tam, Jonathan (2012). Did pandemic preparedness aid the response to pandemic (H1N1) 2009? A qualitative analysis in seven countries within the WHO European Region. *Journal of Infection and Public Health*, 5(4), 286-296.
- Herman, David (2009). *Basic elements of narrative*. Oxford: Wiley-Blackwell.
- Hine, Deirdre (2010). *The 2009 influenza pandemic: An independent review of the UK response to the 2009 influenza pandemic. UK Government Report*. London: UK Cabinet Office, <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/independent-review-into-the-response-to-the-2009-swine-flu-pandemic>. [Accessed: November 25, 2016].
- Ho, Shirley; Peh, Xianghong & Soh, Veronica (2013). The cognitive mediation model: Factors influencing public knowledge of the H1N1 pandemic and intention to take precautionary behaviors. *Journal of Health Communication*, 18(7), 773-794.
- Holmes, David (2005). *Communication theory: Media, technology, society*. London: Sage.
- Honigsbaum, Mark (2013). Regulating the 1918-19 pandemic: Flu, stoicism and the Northcliffe Press. *Medical History*, 57(2), 165-185.
- Kruvand, Marjorie & Silver, Maggie (2013). Zombies gone viral: How a fictional zombie invasion helped CDC promote emergency preparedness. *Case Studies in Strategic Communication*, 2, 34-60.
- Lohm, Davina; Flowers, Paul; Stephenson, Niamh; Waller, Emily & Davis, Mark (2014). Biography, pandemic time and risk: Pregnant women reflecting on their experiences of the 2009 influenza pandemic. *Health*, 185, 493-508.
- Madianou, Micra (2009). Audience reception and news in everyday life. In Karin Wahl-Jorgensen & Thomas Hanitzsch (Eds.), *Handbook of journalism studies* (pp.325-357). New York: Routledge.

- Mairal, Gaspar (2011). The history and the narrative of risk in the media. *Health, Risk & Society*, 13(1), 65-79.
- Mayor, Eric; Eicher, Veronique; Bangerter, Adrian; Gilles, Ingrid; Clémence, Alain & Green, Eva (2013). Dynamic social representations of the 2009 H1N1 pandemic: Shifting patterns of sense-making and blame. *Public Understanding of Science*, 22(8), 1011-1024.
- McCluhan, Marshall (2001 [1964]). *Understanding media*. Abingdon: Routledge.
- Mesch, Gustavo; Schwirian, Kent & Kolobov, Tanya (2013). Attention to the media and worry over becoming infected: The case of the Swine Flu (H1N1) epidemic of 2009. *Sociology of Health & Illness*, 35(2), 325-331.
- Paffenroth, Kim (2011). Zombies as internal fear of threat. In Stephanie Boluk & Wylie Lenz (Eds.), *Generation Zombie: Essays on the living dead in modern culture* (pp.18-26). Jefferson, NC: McFarland.
- Ricoeur, Paul (1980). Narrative time. *Critical Inquiry*, 7(1), 169-190.
- Signorini, Alessio; Segre, Alberto & Polgreen, Philip (2011). The use of Twitter to track levels of disease activity and public concern in the U.S. during the influenza A H1N1 pandemic. *PLoS ONE*, 6(5), <http://journals.plos.org/plosone/article?id=10.1371/journal.pone.0019467> [Accessed: November 25, 2016].
- Smith, Katherine; Rimal, Rajiv; Sandberg, Helena; Storey, John; Lagasse, Lisa; Maulsby, Catherine; Rhoades, Elizabeth; Barnett, Daniel; Omer, Saad & Links, Jonathon (2013). Understanding the newsworthiness of an emerging pandemic: International newspaper coverage of the H1N1 outbreak. *Influenza and Other Respiratory Viruses*, 7(5), 847-853.
- Sontag, Susan (2003). *Regarding the pain of others*. London: Penguin.
- St. Louis, Connie & Zorlu, Gozde (2012). Can Twitter predict disease outbreaks? *British Medical Journal*, 344, 24-25.
- Stacey, Jackie (2010). *The cinematic life of the gene*. Durham: Duke University Press.
- Stephenson, Niamh; Davis, Mark; Flowers, Paul; MacGregor, Casimir & Waller, Emily (2014). Mobilising "vulnerability" in the public health response to pandemic influenza. *Social Science & Medicine*, 102, 10-17.
- The Whitehouse (2009). *President Obama on continuing H1N1 preparations*, <https://www.whitehouse.gov/video/President-Obama-on-Continuing-H1N1-Preparations> [Accessed: October 14, 2016].
- Thompson, John (1995). *The media and modernity: A social theory of media*. Stanford, CA: Stanford University Press.
- Wald, Priscilla (2008). *Contagious: Cultures, carriers, and the outbreak narrative*. Durham: Duke University Press.
- Waller, Emily; Davis, Mark & Stephenson, Niamh (2015). Australia's pandemic influenza "protect" phase: Emerging out of the fog of pandemic. *BMC Public Health*, 15(436), <http://bmcpublichealth.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/s12889-015-1756-8> [Accessed: November 25, 2016].
- World Health Organization (2009). *World now at the start of 2009 influenza pandemic*. Geneva: World Health Organization, [http://www.who.int/mediacentre/news/statements/2009/h1n1\\_pandemic\\_phase6\\_20090611/en/](http://www.who.int/mediacentre/news/statements/2009/h1n1_pandemic_phase6_20090611/en/) [Accessed: October 16, 2016].
- World Health Organization (2010). *H1N1 in post-pandemic period: Director General's opening statement a virtual press conference, 10 August 2010*. Geneva: World Health Organization, [http://www.who.int/mediacentre/news/statements/2010/h1n1\\_vpc\\_20100810/en/](http://www.who.int/mediacentre/news/statements/2010/h1n1_vpc_20100810/en/). [Accessed: November 25, 2016].
- World Health Organization (2011). *Implementation of the International Health Regulations (2005). Report of the Review Committee on the functioning of the International Health Regulations (2005) in relation to pandemic (H1N1) (2009). Report by the Director-General*. Geneva: World Health Organization, [http://apps.who.int/gb/ebwha/pdf\\_files/WHA64/A64\\_10-en.pdf](http://apps.who.int/gb/ebwha/pdf_files/WHA64/A64_10-en.pdf) [Accessed: November 25, 2016].
- Zealand, Christopher (2011). The national strategy for zombie containment: Myth meets activism in post-9/11 America. In Stephanie Boluk & Wylie Lenz (Eds.), *Generation Zombie: Essays on the living dead in modern culture* (pp.231-248). Jefferson, NC: McFarland.

## Author

Mark DAVIS is associate professor in the School of Social Sciences, Monash University, Australia. He is chief investigator on an Australian Research Council Discovery project addressing the general public, scientific and public policy aspects of pandemic influenza. He has published widely on influenza and other pandemics in journals, including *Sociology of Health and Illness*, *Social Science and Medicine*, *Sociological Inquiry* and *Body & Society*. His books include: "Sex, Technology and Public Health" (Palgrave, 2009); "HIV Treatment and Prevention Technologies in International Context" (edited with Corinne SQUIRE, Palgrave, 2010); "Disclosure in Health and Illness" (edited with Lenore MANDERSON, Routledge, 2014), and "What is Narrative Research?" (with Corinne SQUIRE, Molly ANDREWS, Barbara HARRISON, Lars-Christer HYDEN, and Margareta HYDEN, Bloomsbury, 2014).

### Contact:

Associate Professor Mark Davis

School of Social Sciences  
Monash University  
Room W408, Menzies Building  
20 Chancellors Walk  
Clayton Campus  
Victoria 3800, Australia

Tel.: (03) 990 59190

E-mail: [Mark.Davis@monash.edu](mailto:Mark.Davis@monash.edu)

URL: <http://profiles.arts.monash.edu.au/mark-davis/>

## Citation

Davis, Mark (2017). "Is it Going to be Real?" Narrative and Media on a Pandemic [40 paragraphs]. *Forum Qualitative Sozialforschung / Forum: Qualitative Social Research*, 18(1), Art. 18, <http://nbn-resolving.de/urn:nbn:de:0114-fqs1701187>.