**Students’ worksheet**

**Activity 1:**

Complete the table below using information from the video.

**Polio Vaccination Campaign in Khost, Afghanistan**

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| **Category** | **Information**  |
| **Campaign Start** When do volunteers begin the awareness campaign? |  |
| **Main Volunteer** Who is the primary volunteer in the video? |  |
| **Role of Local Leaders** How do tribal leaders contribute to the campaign? |  |
| **Vaccination Success** What evidence shows that the campaign is working? |  |
| **Challenges** What challenges does the campaign face? |  |
| **Goal of the Campaign** What is the ultimate goal of the vaccination effort? |  |
| **Reported Cases in 2023** How many polio cases were reported in 2023 in Afghanistan? |  |
| **Coordination and Cooperation** What factors contribute to the campaign's success in Khost? |  |

**Activity 2 - Knowledge Challenge: Questions**

 **What is polio, and how is it transmitted?**

 (Hint: Think about how polio spreads and why children are at higher risk.)

 **Why is Inayat Arman’s work important to the polio vaccination effort?**

 (Hint: Consider his role and why local volunteers are key to the campaign's success.)

 **What challenges does the polio vaccination campaign face in Khost, Afghanistan?**

 (Hint: What did Arman say about families unwilling to vaccinate their children?)

 **What strategies are being used to encourage families to vaccinate their children?**

 (Hint: What do the volunteers do before visiting the families, and what role do local leaders play?)

 **Why is it significant that no polio cases were reported in Khost in 2023?**

 (Hint: What does this say about the effectiveness of the campaign in Khost?)

 **How can local involvement improve the success of public health campaigns in rural areas?**

 (Hint: Think about the roles of both volunteers and tribal leaders in building community trust.)

**Vaccine-Preventable Diseases Overview**

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| **Medical Term** | **Vaccine(s)** | **Impact** |
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| **Anthrax** | Anthrax vaccine | Prevents anthrax infection; critical for at-risk populations (e.g., livestock handlers). |
| **COVID-19** | mRNA vaccines (Pfizer, Moderna), vector vaccines (Johnson & Johnson) | Reduces severe illness and mortality; critical in controlling the pandemic. |
| **Diphtheria** | Diphtheria toxoid | Prevents diphtheria, a serious respiratory disease; part of DTaP (Diphtheria, Tetanus, Pertussis) vaccine. |
| **Hepatitis A** | Hepatitis A vaccine | Provides immunity against hepatitis A, preventing liver disease. |
| **Hepatitis B** | Hepatitis B vaccine | Protects against hepatitis B virus, reducing liver disease and cancer risk. |
| **Hib (Haemophilus influenza type b)** | Hib vaccine | Prevents invasive Hib diseases, such as meningitis and pneumonia. |
| **HPV (Human papillomavirus)** | HPV vaccine (Gardasil, Cervarix) | Reduces the risk of cervical cancer and other HPV-related cancers. |
| **Influenza / the flu** | Influenza vaccine | Prevents seasonal flu; reduces hospitalizations and deaths. |
| **Japanese encephalitis** | Japanese encephalitis vaccine | Protects against Japanese encephalitis virus, preventing neurological complications. |
| **Lyme disease** | Lyme disease vaccine (not widely used) | Reduces the risk of Lyme disease; prevention methods include tick control. |
| **Malaria** | Malaria vaccines (RTS,S) | Reduces malaria infections, particularly in young children in endemic areas. |
| **Measles** | Measles, mumps, rubella (MMR) vaccine | Prevents measles, which can cause severe complications and death. |
| **Meningococcal** | Meningococcal vaccine | Prevents meningococcal disease, a serious bacterial infection. |
| **Mpox (previously known as monkeypox)** | Vaccines for smallpox can provide some cross-protection | Helps in controlling outbreaks and reduces severity of disease. |
| **Mumps** | MMR vaccine | Prevents mumps, which can lead to complications such as orchitis and meningitis. |
| **Pneumococcal** | Pneumococcal vaccine (PCV, PPSV) | Prevents pneumonia, meningitis, and sepsis caused by pneumococcal bacteria. |
| **Pertussis / whooping cough** | DTaP vaccine | Prevents whooping cough, which can be severe in infants. |
| **Polio** | Polio vaccine (IPV, OPV) | Eliminates polio cases; crucial for global eradication efforts. |
| **Rotavirus** | Rotavirus vaccine | Reduces severe diarrhea in infants and young children. |
| **Rubella / German measles** | MMR vaccine | Prevents rubella, reducing congenital rubella syndrome risks. |
| **Shingles** | Shingles vaccine (Zoster) | Reduces risk of shingles and post-herpetic neuralgia. |
| **Smallpox (eradicated)** | Smallpox vaccine | Led to the eradication of smallpox, a serious and deadly disease. |
| **Tetanus** | Tetanus toxoid | Prevents tetanus, a potentially fatal disease from bacterial toxins. |
| **Tuberculosis (TB)** | BCG vaccine | Provides some protection against severe forms of tuberculosis in children. |
| **Typhoid fever** | Typhoid vaccine | Reduces the incidence of typhoid fever, especially in endemic areas. |
| **Varicella / chickenpox** | Varicella vaccine | Prevents chickenpox, which can lead to serious complications. |
| **Yellow fever** | Yellow fever vaccine | Provides immunity against yellow fever, a potentially deadly viral disease. |

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**Source**

For further details, you can visit the CDC’s website or relevant medical literature on vaccine-preventable diseases.

Visit this Quizlet Link.

**Words to Practice -** From Cambridge Dictionary Online

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| Vaccine /ˈvæk.siːn/Preventable /prɪˈven.tə.bəl/Diseases /dɪˈziːzɪz/Anthrax /ˈæn.θræks/COVID-19 /ˌkəʊ.vɪd.naɪnˈtiːn/Diphtheria /dɪfˈθɪə.ri.ə/Hepatitis /ˌhep.əˈtaɪ.tɪs/Haemophilus /ˌhiː.məˈfɪl.əs/Influenza /ˌɪn.fluˈen.zə/Human Papillomavirus /ˈhjuː.mən ˌpæp.ɪˈloʊ.məˌvaɪ.rəs/Cervical /ˈsɜː.vɪ.kəl/Japanese Encephalitis /ˌdʒæp.ənˌiːz ɛn.kəˈfaɪ.lɪ.tɪs/Mosquito /məˈskiː.təʊ/Lyme Disease /ˈlaɪm dɪˌziːz/Malaria /məˈleə.ri.ə/Measles /ˈmiː.zəlz/Meningococcal /məˌnɪn.dʒəˈkɒkəl/Mpox (Monkeypox) /ˈmʌŋ.ki.pɒks/Pneumococcal /ˌnjuː.məˈkɒkəl/Pertussis /pəˈtʌs.ɪs/Whooping Cough /ˈhuː.pɪŋ ˌkɒf/Mumps /mʌmps/Polio /ˈpəʊ.li.əʊ/Rotavirus /ˈrəʊ.təˌvaɪ.rəs/Rubella /ruːˈbel.ə/German Measles /ˌdʒɜː.mən ˈmiː.zəlz/Shingles /ˈʃɪŋ.ɡəlz/Smallpox /ˈsmɔːl.pɒks/Tetanus /ˈtet.ən.əs/Tuberculosis /tʃuːˌbɜː.kjəˈləʊ.sɪs/Typhoid Fever /ˌtaɪ.fɔɪd ˈfiː.vər/Chickenpox /ˈtʃɪk.ɪn.pɒks/Yellow Fever /ˌjel.əʊ ˈfiː.vər/ |