**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** | | --- | --- | --- | | **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. | |

**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/ |