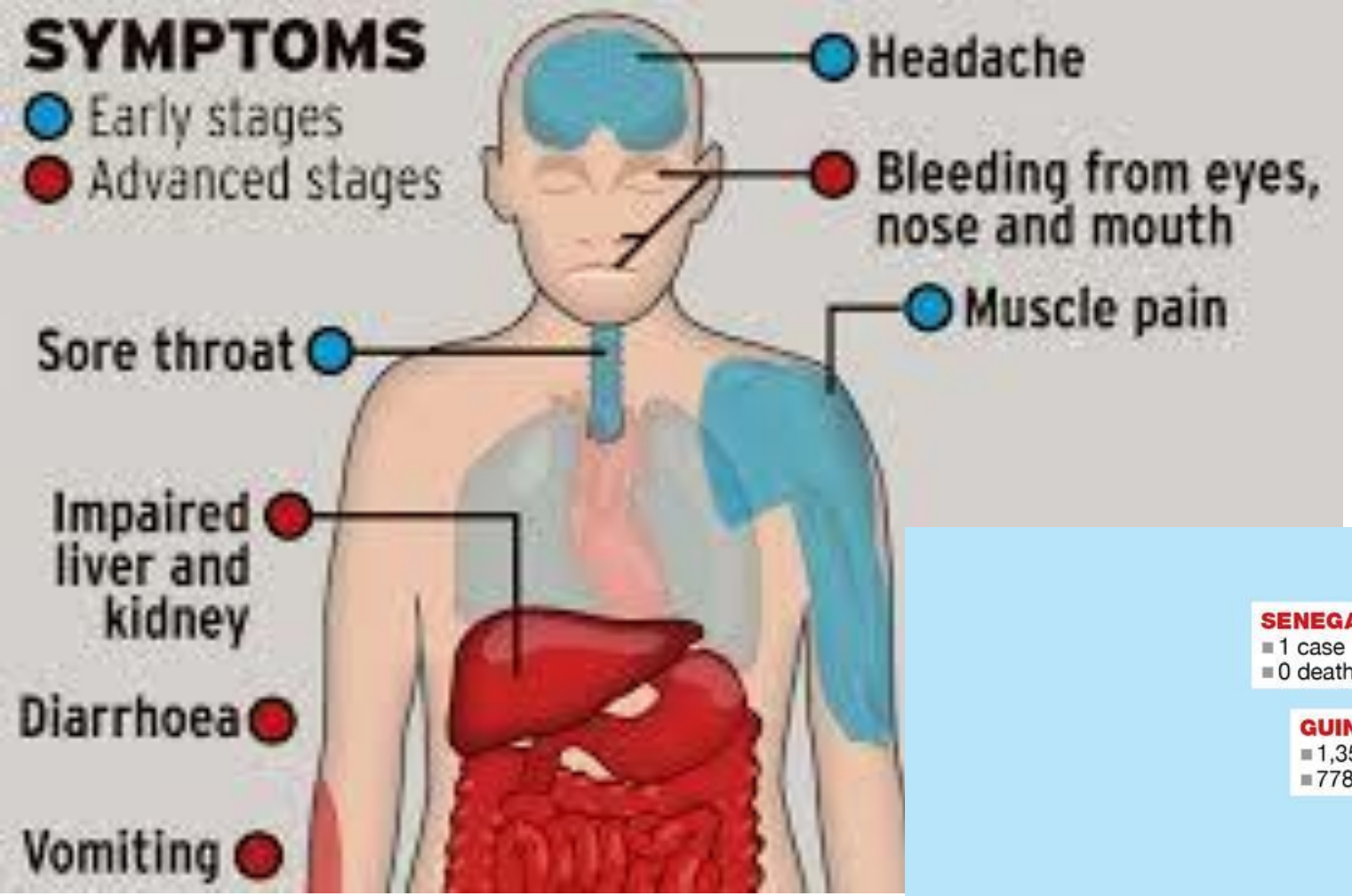
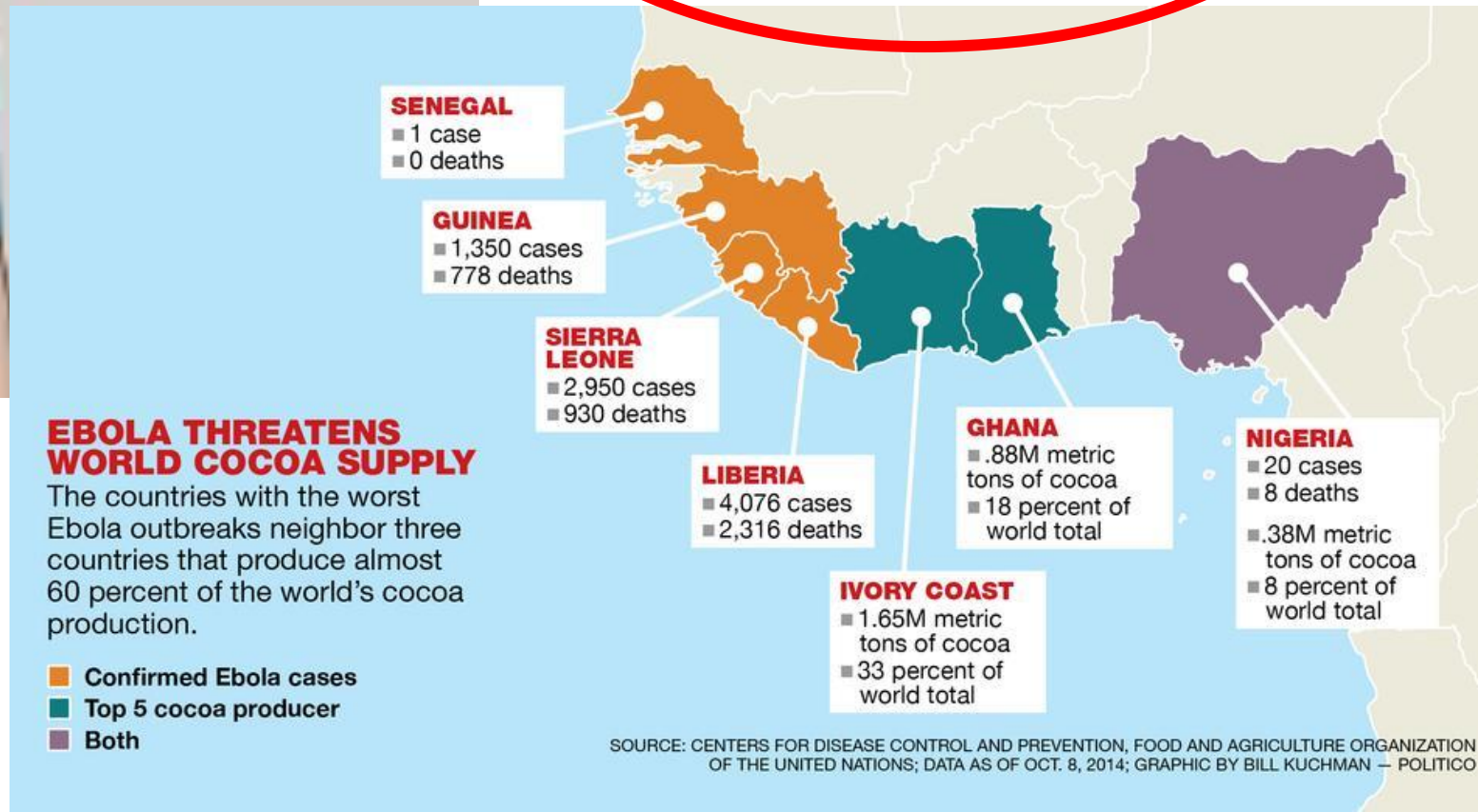


EBOLA

What is it about??



Be prepared to discuss

This still counts as smoking!

Leave your bad mood outside

New Unit:
Infection Prevention and Control

Unit 638: Introduction Lesson

No mobile phones out or on loud

Save food for after learning!

AIM: To introduce the new topic of infection control through relevant outbreaks of Ebola

OBJECTIVES

Identify what infection is with at least 1 example of infection

Describe at least one approach actionaid use to reduce the spread of Ebola and relate it to general infection

Identify at least one myth and at least 1 fact about the Ebola virus 2014

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Ebola

Ebola is still spreading

- **In pairs discuss** – be prepared to share with the class:
  - What can we do to try to control and reduce it – prevent it from spreading further?

What would you do

How

Evaluate – will it always work?

The military seen in this photo are enforcing a State of Emergency. The residents of Bomi are not permitted to leave the county in order to help prevent the disease form spreading to other areas.

ActionAid volunteer Hawa Jalloh conducts an Ebola awareness session in the village of Mbundorbo, and ActionAid Sierra Leone is running an urgent awareness raising project using leaflets, radio jingles and door to door visits to help people understand the disease.

HIGH FIVE

Test your Knowledge

- What is infection

  Infection is the invasion of a host organism's body tissues by disease causing agents, their multiplication, and the reaction of hosts tissues to these organisms and the toxins they produce.

  Infection is caused by micro-organisms (microbes)

  https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=s-HThHRV4uo

- What causes infection and causes it to spread

  Caused by: viruses, bacteria, fungi, parasites

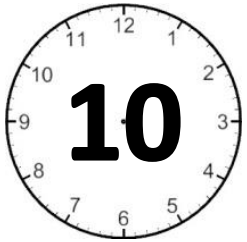
- How can you prevent it spreading

  Good hygiene – wash hands, cover mouth when cough and sneeze, disinfect wounds with iodine or alcohol

1

2

3



Types of Infection & how they enter the body

Pathogenic bacteria must gain access into the body.

The access routes for bacteria includes: Cuts

- Contaminated food or water
- Close contact with an infected person
- Contact with the faeces of an infected person
- Breathing in the exhaled droplets when an infected person coughs or sneezes
- Indirectly, by touching contaminated surfaces – such as taps, toilet handles, toys and nappies.

Viruses are spread from one person to another by:

- Coughs
- Sneezes
- Vomits
- Bites from infected animals or insects
- Exposure to infected bodily fluids through activities such as sexual intercourse or sharing hypodermic needles.
- Forgetting to wash your hands after handling pets and animals is another way for germs to be taken in by mouth.

actionaid

Ebola: The myth or fact quiz

Can you apply what you now know?

Fact or Myth?

MYTH

1. Once you've got Ebola you're definitely going to die.

Ebola is certainly very dangerous but it does not necessarily mean people die. People who are poor are more likely to suffer because they are not healthy enough to fight the disease and do not have access to hospitals and doctors like we do.

Fact or Myth?

MYTH

2. Ebola is much more contagious than diseases like measles.

One person with Ebola currently gives the disease to two other people. The disease could be passed to less people but often they don't know the ways to avoid getting the disease. Measles is very contagious and one person can infect 16 to 18 people.

Fact or Myth?

FACT

3. In areas affected by Ebola, washing your hands with soap and water regularly can help stop the spread.

Fact or Myth?

MYTH

4. Ebola is spread just by touching someone with the disease.

It’s not as simple as that. You can only catch the disease through contact with bodily fluids like blood, saliva or urine.

Fact or Myth?

FACT

5. People in West Africa are more vulnerable to Ebola than people in the UK.

The number of people with Ebola currently dying in West Africa is 7 in 10, but that's because of poverty, poor health services and few doctors.

Fact or Myth?

MYTH

6. Letters sent from West Africa to the UK could carry Ebola.

No they won’t. Ebola has been described as a "wimpy" virus. It doesn't live long enough outside the body to be a threat.

Fact or Myth?

FACT

7. Ebola has killed more than 4,000 people across West Africa, with thousands more affected.

Fact or Myth?

People living in poverty are more likely to be affected by the disease as they do not have access to treatment or information. Hospitals are not well equipped, and in Liberia and Sierra Leone there are thousands of patients per doctor.

Ebola prevention / Activity sheet / Action Cards

Discuss and share preventative measures within communities

Why?

Regularly clean and disinfect the home

Why?

Wash hands

Why?

Wear appropriate, protective clothing when looking after the sick

Why?

Limit contact with the sick and dead

Why?

Seek help immediately if showing the symptoms of Ebola

Why?

Think of your own prevention

Why?

Think of your own prevention

Why?

Think of your own prevention

Why?

What this unit will explore

- Why was that relevant?

- This unit will endeavour to cover
  - What infection is and how it is caused
  - How it spreads
  - How to fight infection – breaking the chain
  - Personal health and hygiene
  - Legislations
  - Hand washing

- Knowing current outbreaks such as Ebola will help us have a better understanding of how (Ebola) infections spread, how we can control them and how we can try to break the chain.

- It is important to always know your role in infection control to stop it spreading further!

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Plenary

- Write down how this lesson made you feel in three adjectives
- Write down one piece of information from the lesson that you would like recapped next lesson
- Write down one question or piece of information you would like to learn specifically about this term related to this topic
- Bonus: One piece of information you know that is relevant that we have not learned

At least 1

2 +

Bonus