CCRDA/CORE Group Polio Project

This flip book is prepared to support Immunization and Community based Surveillance Program in CCRDA/CORE Group operational areas

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coregroup POLIO Project

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About the flip book

This flip book is a combination of pictures and text messages. Each picture is described by respective text messages.

Who can use this flip book

This flip book will be used by HEWs, CVs, and HDAs as a teaching aid during house to house visit, group meetings and at different community gatherings; while they carry out their day to day activities on immunization and surveillance.

How to use this flip book

HEWs, CVs, and HDAs will act as facilitators to lead the discussion and learning process using guiding questions and answers. During the process pictures will be explained by the facilitators what it mean and what common understanding need to be developed by the group after session.

Initiating the participants and probing to get additional idea from the participants will be one of the key technique in order to draw good conclusion on a particular topic and catch the attention of the audience.

Using this flip book will be effective for one to one discussion or in a group of less than 20 people for a clear visibility of pictures and enhancing active participations.

How to handle the flip book

This flip book could be exposed to damage, proper handling and storage is strongly advised.

The virus enters th[redacted]

The virus enters through the mouth & multiplies in the throat & intestines

F[redacted]

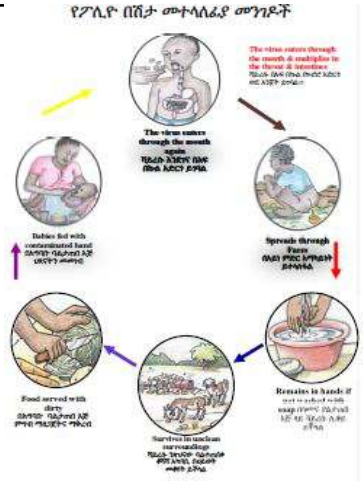
S[redacted]ugh

Food prepared and served with dirty hands

The Virus Survives in unclean surroundings

Remains in hands if not washed with soap

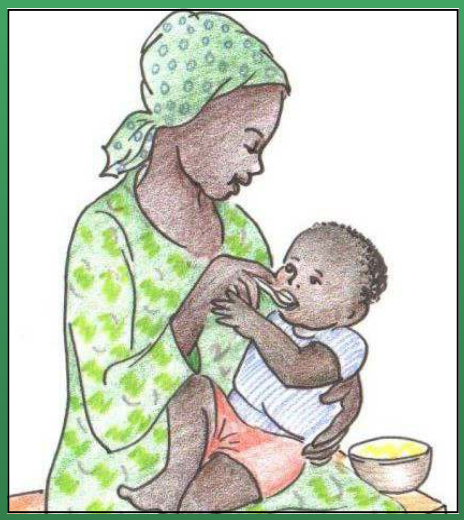
Points to be discussed የውይይት ነጥቦች



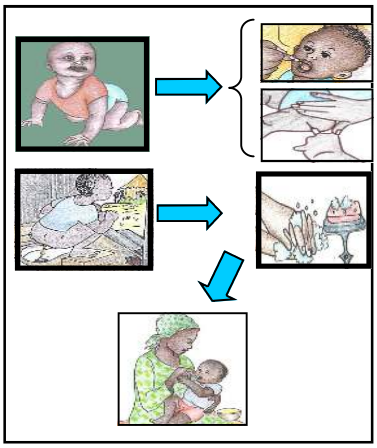
1. Ask the participants what they watching from the picture.
2. Ask the participants what they did understand from this picture
3. Help them to make sure that they are watching a root of transmission for polio
4. Ask them how many of them know about polio
5. Ask the participants on the importance polio vaccination and its schedule

In your summary make sure to transfer the following messages

- Polio virus usually enters the environment in the feces of someone who is infected. In areas with poor sanitation, the virus easily spreads through the fecal-oral route, via contaminated water or food.
- In addition, direct contact with a person infected with the virus can cause polio.
- When a child is infected with wild poliovirus, the virus enters the body through the mouth and multiplies in the intestine.
- It is then shed into the environment through the feces where it can spread rapidly through a community, especially in situations of poor hygiene and sanitation.
- Polio can be spread when food or drink is contaminated by feces.
- A child carrying polio virus can transmit the disease to healthy children nearby when he/she sneezes, coughs or spits out sputum. And the spits and sputum can inter into the healthy child's mouth and nose and multiplies.



Points to be discussed



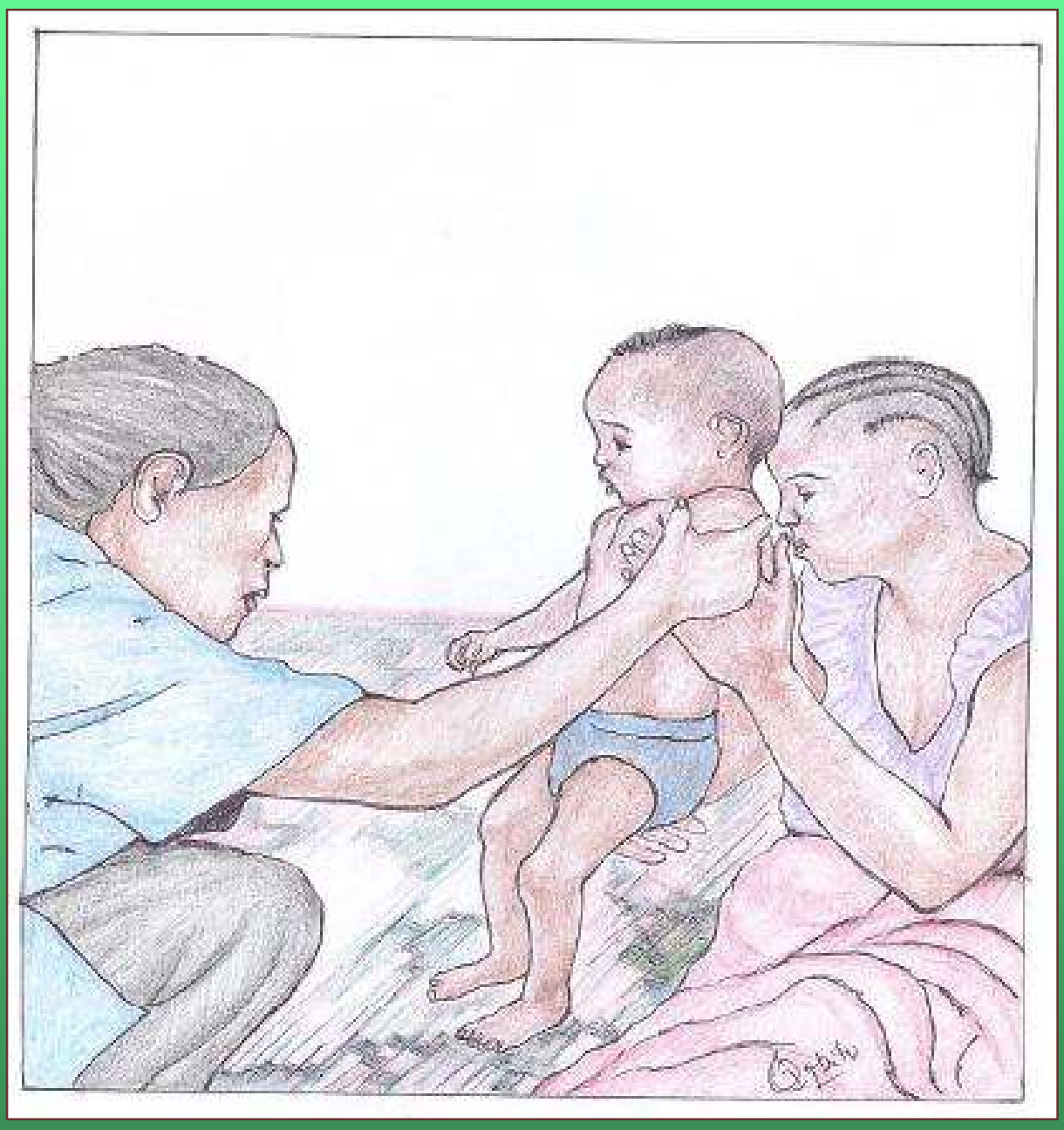
1. Ask them what did you understand from this pictures.
2. See whether they are able to understand the sequence of pictures and the link between this pictures
3. Help them to draw the proper path way of preventing polio
4. Ask them how each activity is important to prevent polio virus
5. Ask them how they can prevent polio form their child

Make summary point stressing on the following points

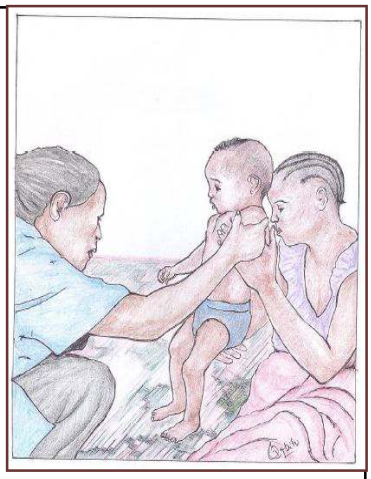
- Polio vaccination is given orally and through injection at time of birth, 6th weeks, 10th weeks and 14th weeks in drops orally and in the form of injection at the age of 14th weeks.
- Polio vaccination can prevent a disease called **polio** or **poliomyelitis**

Ways of prevention

- Polio can be prevented through immunization, proper use of latrine and hand washing.
- There is no cure for polio. The treatment only can improve mobility, it cannot reverse permanent polio paralysis
- If a sufficient number of children are fully immunized against polio, the virus is unable to find susceptible children to infect
- Young children who are not yet toilet-trained are a ready source of transmission, regardless of their environment
- Paralysis caused by the Polio Virus cannot be cured. There is a set of therapeutic and rehabilitative care support provided to such patients to make their lives easier.
- Therefore, we should immunize our children for polio as early as possible and keep our sanitation through proper use of latrine and hand washing so that we can prevent and eradicate polio.



Discussion points



1. Ask them what they can see from this picture
2. Ask them what they understand from this picture
3. Help them to understand that they are watching a picture of a child with AFP
4. Ask them how many of them know the sign and symptoms of polio
5. Ask their belief on the importance of reporting AFP

Make your summary including the following message

- Polio, or poliomyelitis, is a highly contagious viral infection that can lead to paralysis, breathing problems, or even death.
- The sign and symptoms of polio will differ depending on the types of polio.
- Generally, if you see the following symptoms consult health professionals near by you.
    - A loss of muscle reflexes
    - Fever
    - Pains and cramping in the muscle tissues of arms or legs (or both)
    - Back pain
    - Sudden numbing of the arm or leg (or both), or muscle constriction of paralysis
    - The fever caused by the polio virus falls down after a few days

Unreported case of AFP will lead to further complication and even death due to failure of respiratory muscles.


myelitis vaccine
1 dose (=0.5 ml)
Do not freeze

Points to be discussed

1. Ask the participants what they are watching from this picture?
2. Ask the participants what they did understand from this picture
3. Help them to make sure that they are watching needle and Injectable Polio Vaccine (IPV) on one photo and Oral Polio Vaccine (OPV) on an other photo.
4. Ask them how many of them know Oral Polio Vaccine and IPV.
5. Tell them both of them can be used to prevent polio and explain to them IPV is replacing OPV through time.

In your summary make sure to transfer the following messages

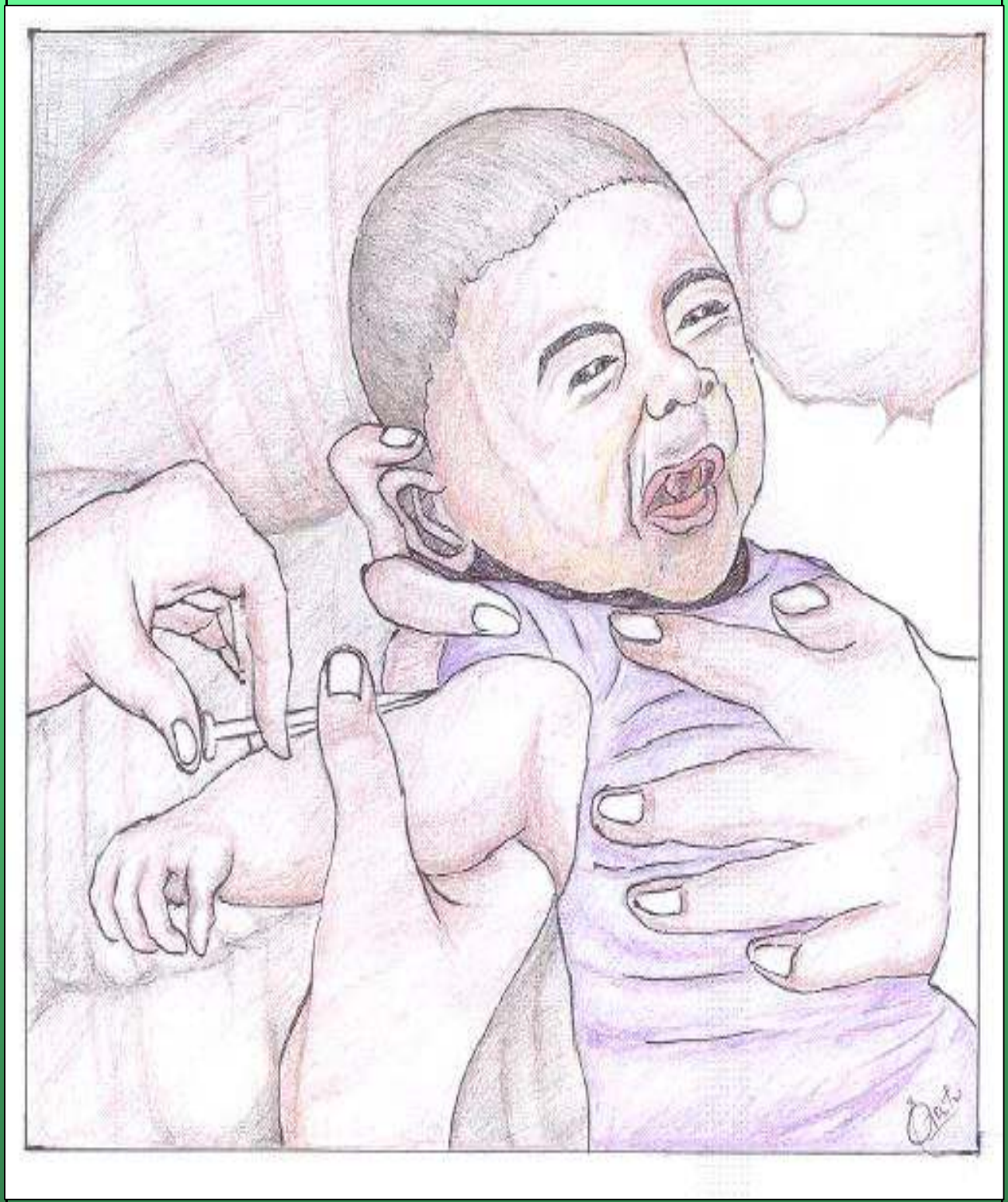
Oral Polio Vaccine (OPV)

- OPV is given in two drops orally starting from birth and with repeated doses during routine immunization (static, outreach and mobile and supplemental immunizations programs through house to house.
- OPV is easy to administer, less costly, safe, effective and induce long lasting immunity.

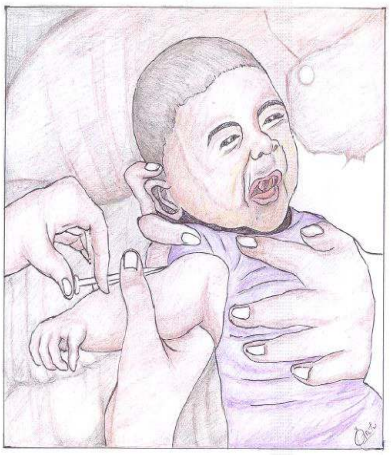
Inactivated Polio Vaccine (IPV)

- IPV is given in the form of injection through intramuscular or subcutaneously
- IPV needs to be administered by a trained health worker
- IPV triggers an excellent protective immune response in most people

***** Repeated doses of polio vaccine has no any harm to the child***



Points to be discussed



1. Ask the participants what they are watching from the picture.
2. Ask the participants what they did understand from this picture
3. Help them to make sure that they are watching a child receiving BCG
4. Ask them how many of them know about BCG.
5. Ask the participants on the importance and schedule of BCG vaccination

In your summary make sure to transfer the following messages

- BCG is given right hand arm intra dermal at time of birth.
- Incase if the baby missed BCG vaccination due to different reason it can be given not latter than the age of one year.
- A baby vaccinated for BCG will have boosted immunity and will not be susceptible for TB infection in the rest of their life time.
- BCG vaccination prevents from an infection called Tuberculosis (TB) which most of the time affects lung and sometimes the rest of the body.
- It can affect people at all age and children who didn't receive BCG.
- It is a very serious infection and potentially lead to death unless treated early. It is advisable that all children must take BCG vaccination.
- BCG vaccination has few side effects such as **soreness**, **swelling**, or **redness** at the injection site.

Points to be discussed

1. Ask the participants what they are watching from the picture.
2. Ask the participants what they did understand from this picture
3. Help them to make sure that they are watching a child receiving Measles vaccination
4. Ask them how many of them know about Measles.
5. Ask the participants on the importance and schedule of Measles vaccination

Make summary on your discussion passing this information

- Measles is a serious respiratory disease (lungs and breathing tubes)
- It can easily spread from infected person to a healthy one through breathing, sneezing and coughing.

Sign and symptoms

- Fever
- It can cause rash of tiny, red spots in the body
- The rash starts at the head and spread to the neck, chest and the rest of the body. So that, the rash can cover the whole body within 3-4 days
- Some of the other symptoms that may occur are: Cough, runny nose, red eyes , diarrhea, ear infection, rash and red spot in the internal part of the mouth and throat
- The body rash will disappear after five days
- Measles is very serious disease especially in children under the age of five. It may lead to: Pneumonia (lung infection), diarrhea, lifelong brain damage, Ear and eye diseases and death
- Measles vaccine is given subcutaneously at the left upper arm at nine month after birth. Incase if the baby missed Measles vaccination due to different reason it can be given up to the age of one year.
- The disease can affect people at all age and children who didn't receive Measles vaccination. It is a very serious infection and potentially lead to death unless treated early. It is advised that all children must take Measles vaccination.
- Measles vaccination have mild and transient side effects like slight pain and tenderness at the site of injection followed by mild fever. Measles vaccine is very safe and effective.
- Measles vaccination can be given during campaign repeatedly

Points to be discussed

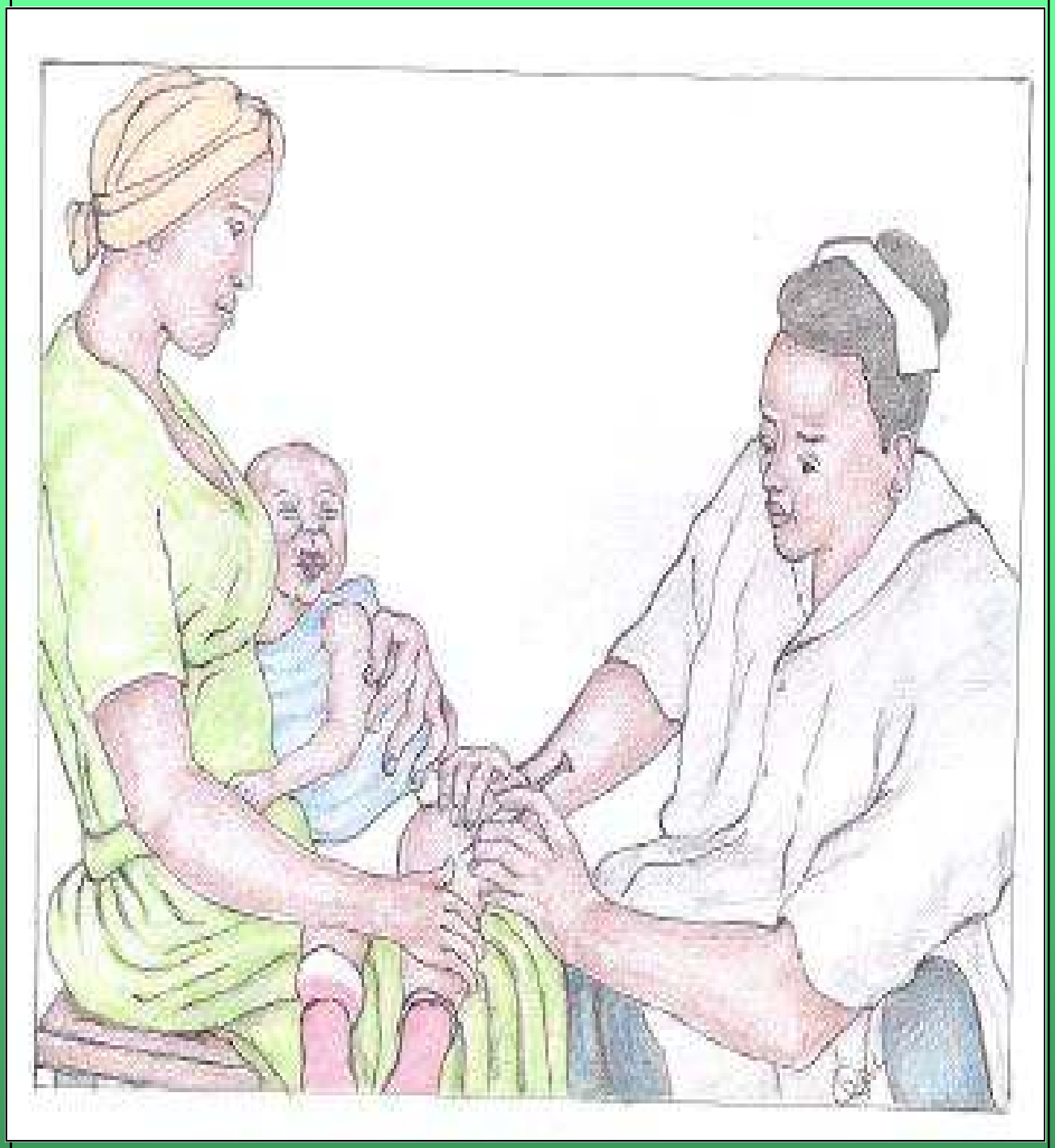
1. Ask the participants what they are watching from the picture.
2. Ask the participants what they did understand from this picture
3. Help them to make sure that they are watching a child who have diarrhea
4. Ask them how many of them know the main cause of diarrhea.
5. Ask the participants how they can prevent diarrhea

Make your summary including the following message

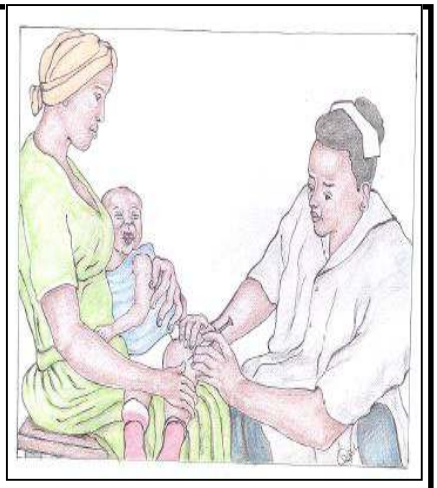
- Diarrhea is the body's way of ridding itself of germs, and most episodes last a few days to a week.
- Rota Viruses are the most common cause of a childhood diarrhea.
- The signs and symptoms of diarrhea are; loose or watery stool, Viral gastroenteritis infection vomiting, stomachache, headache and fever
- Diarrhea caused by Rota Virus can be prevented through immunization, proper use of latrine and hand washing.
- Rota virus vaccination is given orally at the age of 6 weeks and 14 weeks.
- The vaccine for Rota virus is safe and effective and available at every health facilities.
- Therefore, take your child to the nearest health facilities and vaccinate them for Rota Virus to prevent them from diarrhea.

How we can manage diarrhea once it happened to our child

1. Continue breast feeding and giving additional fluid and food
2. Immediately take the child to the nearest health facility
3. Give Oral Rehydration Solution and Zinc tablet



Discussion points

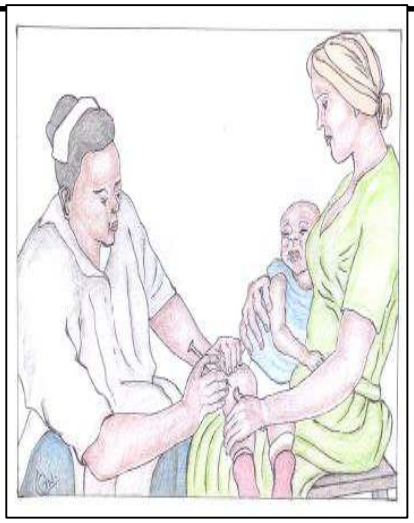


1. Ask the participants what they are watching from the picture.
2. Ask the participants what they did understand from this picture
3. Help them to make sure that they are watching a child receiving Pentavalent vaccination
4. Ask them how many of them know about Pentavalent vaccination.
5. Ask the participants on the importance and schedule of Pentavalent vaccination

Make your summary points including the following facts.

- Pentavalent vaccine is given intra muscular on the **left thigh** at the age of 6th week, 10th week and 14th week.
- Pentavalent vaccine is five individual **vaccines** conjugated in one intended to actively protect infant/children from 5 potentially deadly diseases.
- These diseases are: Diphtheria, Pertussis (Whooping Cough), Tetanus, Hepatitis B and Haemophilus Influenza type b Hib: the bacteria that causes meningitis, pneumonia and otitis)

Discussion points



1. Ask the participants what they are watching from the picture.
2. Ask the participants what they did understand from this picture
3. Help them to make sure that they are watching a child receiving **Pneumococcal conjugate vaccine** (**PCV**) vaccination
4. Ask them how many of them know about PCV vaccination.
5. Ask the participants on the importance and schedule of PCV vaccination

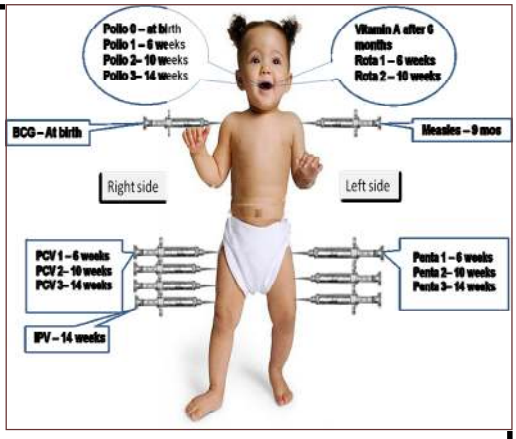
Make your summary points including the following facts.

- PCV vaccine is given intra muscular on the **right thigh** at the age of 6th week, 10th week and 14th week.
- PCV is a vaccine used to protect infants and young children, against disease called Pneumococcal disease which is caused by bacterial
- Pneumococcal disease can spread from person to person through close contact. It can cause ear infections, and it can also lead to more serious infections of the Lungs (pneumonia), blood infection (bacteremia), and covering of the brain and spinal cord (meningitis).

How many vaccines your child received?

Source: Ethiopian National Immunization Coverage Survey, 2012 (updated)

Points for Discussion



1. Ask the participants what they are watching from the picture.
2. Ask the participants what they did understand from this picture.
3. Help them to make sure that they are watching a picture of a number of vaccinations that a child should take staritng from birth until the age of nine month.
4. Ask them how many of them know the types of vaccination available in Ethiopia.
5. Ask the participants on the schedule of each vaccination.

Make your summary presentation including the following points:

Currently there are 10 vaccines available for the routine immunization program in Ethiopia.

Immunizing a baby have the following advantages:

- It can save the life of your baby
- It is very safe and effective
- Through vaccination you can save the life of others who can not take vaccination
- Through vaccination you can save the life of future generation (to build healthy generation)
- The importance of immunization in terms of economical advantages:
- Student who have not been vaccinated will be absent from school.
- Some vaccine-preventable diseases can result in life long disabilities and can take a financial levy because of lost time at work, medical bills or long-term disability care. Where as vaccinating your child on time will earn better in the rest of the child life. Therefore every family shall take care and immunize his/her child based on the immunization schedule.

Immunization schedule

Please show them the following vaccination schedule and make them understand well the times of vaccination.

ህብረተሰቡ እነዚህን የመደበኛ የሕጻናት ክትባት የጊዜ ሰሌዳ በደንብ እንዲረዱ አድርጓቸው

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ቲቲ2	ቲቲ 1 ከተሰጠ ከ4 ሳምንት በኋላ	3 ዓመት
ቲቲ3	ቲቲ 2 ከተሰጠ ከ6 ሳምንት በኋላ	5 ዓመት
ቲቲ4	ቲቲ 3 ከተሰጠ ከ 1 ዓመት በኋላ	10 ዓመት
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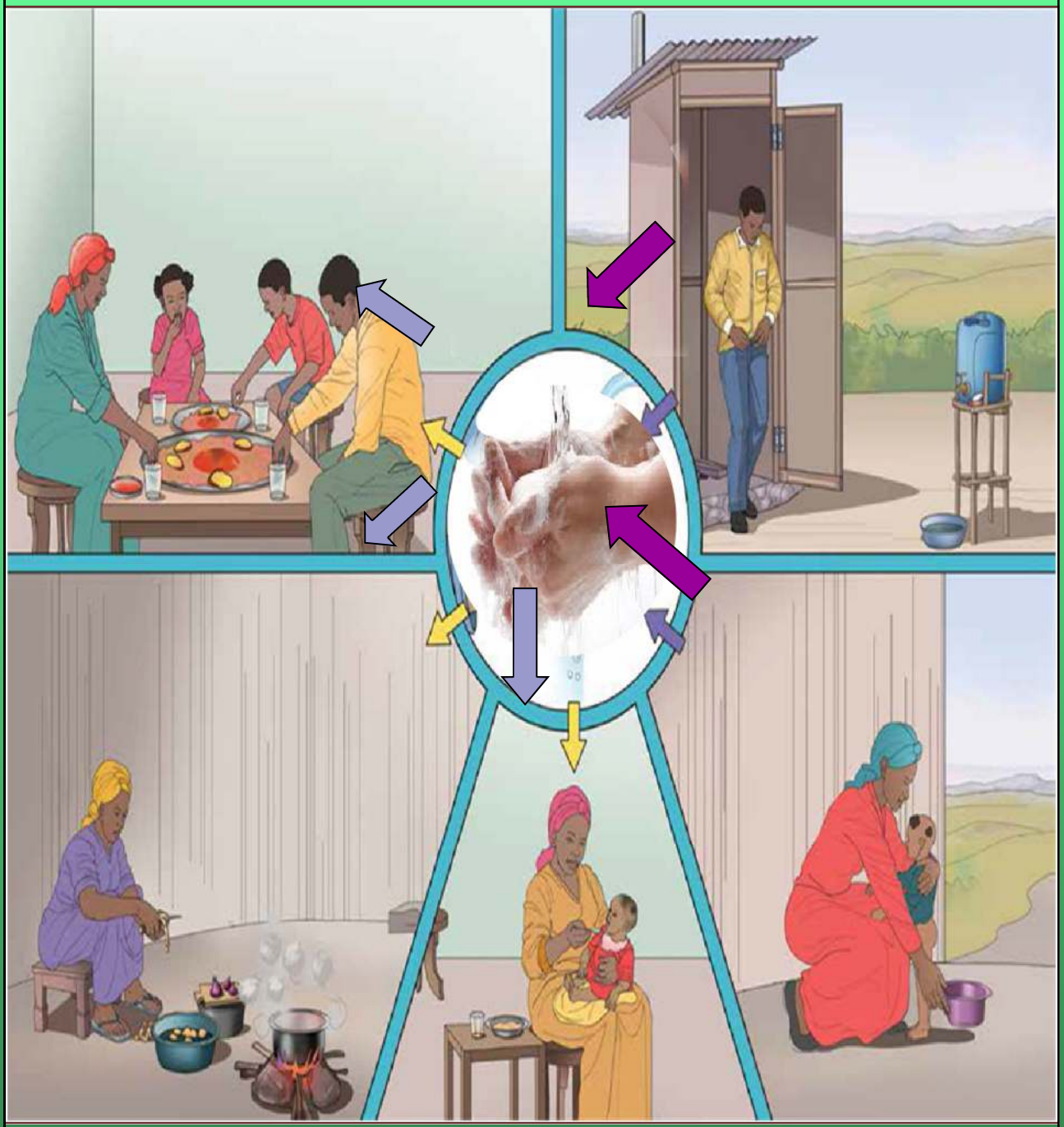
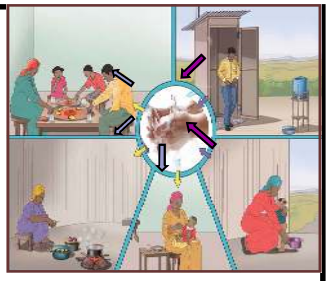


Points to be discussed



1. Ask the participants what they are watching
2. Ask the participants what they did understand from this picture
3. Help them to understand the picture explain hand washing at five critical times
4. Ask them when do they wash their hands and how they wash their hand.
5. Ask them the degree of how hand washing is important in diseases prevention

Make summary including the following points

Many contagious diseases can be spread from one person to another by contaminated hands, foods and water, particularly gastrointestinal infections.

Intestinal infection can cause serious complications, especially for young children, the elderly, or those with a weakened immune system

- Proper hand washing can help to prevent the spread of organisms that cause these diseases.
- ***You should wash your hands thoroughly:***
    - Before eating
    - Between handling raw and cooked or ready-to-eat food
    - After going to the toilet or changing nappies
    - After handling rubbish or working in the garden
    - After handling animals
    - After attending to sick children or other family members**.**

To wash hands properly:

- Wet your hands with water
- Apply soap and wash very well for 30 seconds (or longer if the dirt is ingrained
- Rub hands together rapidly across all surfaces of your hands and wrists to help remove dirt and germs.
- Don't forget the backs of your hands, your wrists, between your fingers and under your fingernails.
- If possible, remove rings and watches before you wash your hands, or ensure you move the rings to wash under them, as microorganisms can exist under them.
- Rinse well under running water and make sure all traces of soap are removed, as residues may cause irritation.
- Dry your hands with air

****By doing so you can prevent most preventable disease attributable to death and morbidity.***

***** Drying your hands properly is as important as washing them.***