Protect our Community
This flip book is specially developed for Community Health Volunteers.
4 questions CHV's MUST ask while using this flip book.

1. What do you see happening in this picture?

2. Why is this happening?

3. What will you do to prevent this from happening?
How does polio germs/viruses spread?

Virus enters body through mouth

Virus multiplies in the human digestive system

Virus passes out of the body of infected person and into environment via fecal waste

POOR HYGIENE

No handwashing after defecation
Direct contact*
Sharing food/water*

*between infected and healthy person.
Polio Disease.

Poliomyelitis (polio) is a serious disease that cripples and sometimes kills.

The polio virus enters the body through the mouth, in water or food that has been contaminated with faecal material from an infected person.

The virus multiplies in the intestines, and can be passed on by an infected person to others.

The signs and symptoms include fever, stiffness in neck, fatigue, pain in limbs, headache, vomiting and paralysis of limb or limbs.

Any person who has not been vaccinated against polio can get the disease, but children under 5 years of age are at highest risk since their body defense is not fully developed.
Spread of Polio can be stopped.

**Vaccination & good hygiene practices protect your child against Polio**

**Vaccination**

- Administering a polio vaccine to a child.
- A woman holding a baby.
- Hand washing before and after activities.

**Hand washing**

- Wash hands with soap before cooking & feeding the child.
- Wash hands with soap after defecation.

- Illustration of hand washing with soap and water.
- Image of a mother and child cooking together.
- Image of a person washing hands in a latrine.
Spread of Polio can be stopped

Polio has no cure but can be prevented by immunization.

Observing good personal and environmental hygiene, can help reduce the risk of contracting and spread of the polio disease.
Vaccines to immunize against Polio are available

Oral Polio Vaccine (OPV)

Inactivated Polio Vaccine (IPV)
How to end polio

Children are protected against polio by getting polio vaccine

- Polio vaccine is available in all health facilities.

All children should be vaccinated whenever there is a polio campaign regardless of the number of times they have been previously vaccinated.

Report any child who suddenly is unable to stand, sit, walk or hold something with his/her hands to the nearest health facility or health provider.

- This could be polio
When a child is born they are at risk of many diseases.
Ensure your child is vaccinated to protect them against diseases.
## Routine Immunization

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Antigen</th>
<th>Disease Prevented</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Birth</td>
<td>BCG, OPV, HEP B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Tuberculosis, Polio, Hepatitis B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>6 Weeks</td>
<td>DPT HIB, HEP B, OPV, PNEUMOCOCCAL ROTA VIRUS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Diptheria, Pertussis, Tetanus Haemophilae, Influenza Type B, Hepatitis B, Polio, Pneumonia, Rotavirus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>10 Weeks</td>
<td>DPT HIB, HEP B, OPV, PNEUMOCOCCAL ROTA VIRUS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Diptheria, Pertussis, Tetanus Haemophilae, Influenza Type B, Hepatitis B, Polio, Pneumonia, Rotavirus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>14 Weeks</td>
<td>DPT HIB, HEP B, OPV, PNEUMOCOCCAL ROTA VIRUS, IPV</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Diptheria, Pertussis, Tetanus Haemophilae, Influenza Type B, Hepatitis B, Polio, Pneumonia, Rotavirus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>6 Months</td>
<td>VIT A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Vitamin A Deficiency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>9 Months</td>
<td>MEASLES, YELLOW FEVER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Measles, Yellow fever</td>
</tr>
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BCG injection will leave a scar, but if a scar does not develop, visit the vaccinator again.
2 drops of Oral Polio Vaccine is given to the newborn within 2 weeks of birth

First dose of polio vaccination
BCG Vaccine is given immediately after birth

BCG vaccine is given to protect from TB
Pentavalent vaccine is given at 1 ½, 2 ½ & 3 ½ months of age.

Pentavalent protects against five severe childhood diseases.

- Diphtheria
- Pertussis
- Tetanus
- Haemophilus Influenza-Type B (HIB)
- Hepatitis-B

3 Visits
2 drops of Oral Polio Vaccine is given at 1 ½, 2 ½ & 3 ½ months.

Polio vaccination protects against Polio.
Pneumococcal Vaccine (PCV) is given at 1½, 2½ & 3½ months of age.

PCV prevents pneumonia
Rotavirus vaccine is given at 1½ & 2 ½ months of age

Rotavirus vaccine protects against diarrhoea
Measles vaccine is given at 9 & 18 months

Measles vaccination protects against measles
Vitamin A is given at 6 months, at 9 months & every 6 months until 5 years

Vitamin A boosts immunity and protects against blindness
Remember to start complementary feeding along with breastfeeding at six months.

All food should be fresh, well cooked and mashed - given 2-3 times a day. Give one/two teaspoons initially so that child gets used to a different taste.
Supplementary Immunization Activity (SIAs)
Supplementary Immunization Activity (SIAs).

Immunization given in addition to the routine to increase immunity of community.

Importance of SIAs
- Key strategy of global polio eradication.
- Mass vaccination campaigns that aim at administering additional doses of vaccines to each children.
- Vaccination is administered regardless of previous vaccination history.
- This increases the chance for children to be protected against polio disease.

How SIAs are conducted
- Vaccination teams move from house to house giving vaccine to all children including sick children and newborns.
- Children also vaccinated wherever they are found including streets, playgrounds, schools, bus stops, markets, water points.
- Fingers of vaccinated children are marked as well as their houses.
- SIAs do not replace vaccines given in health facilities.
Polio Immunization Summary.

Avail your child for vaccination at any opportunity.

Get your child vaccinated against Polio at the health facility and during polio campaigns.
Disease Surveillance

Looking out for and reporting diseases to authorities immediately.
Polio; what to look for.

Any child with sudden weakness of legs and/or arms.

Report immediately to the nearest health worker.
Measles; what to look for.
Any child with body hotness and rashes.

Report immediately to the nearest health worker.
Neonatal tetanus; what to look for.
Any newborn who stops suckling 2 days after birth and develops body stiffness.

Take the newborn immediately to the nearest health worker.