Foundation for Adolescent Development, Inc. (FAD)

Helping Young People Become Youth Advocates for Immunization

Timothy Smith, Ed.M., and Scott Wittet, Communications Director
Bill and Melinda Gates Children's Vaccine Program at PATH

Immunization has changed the world radically. Childhood vaccines currently save about three million lives per year! Better immunization programs could save about four million more. Diseases that commonly killed children only decades ago are now virtually unknown in many countries, yet most parents and young people aren't fully aware of the benefits they receive from vaccination, or of the good they can do by learning more about vaccines and informing others.

Teachers and youth-group leaders can make a special contribution: they can help students, Scouts, or youth-club members become enthusiastic Youth Advocates for Immunization!

Bill and Melinda Gates Children's Vaccine Program
Occasional Paper #3
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There are many reasons to involve young people in immunization advocacy.

Contents

Why Young People?

There are many reasons to involve young people in immunization advocacy:

- Young people can be a tremendous resource for disseminating helpful information about immunization to parents and other adults. For example, in ethnically diverse communities and in immigrant families, children sometimes translate important information for their elders.
- Teenagers may need vaccinations themselves. If they travel abroad, they may need to be immunized against diseases not found at home.
- Young people often have younger brothers and sisters at home who need to be vaccinated. If their parents don't understand the benefits of immunization, or are concerned about rumors or misinformation, youth advocates can help.
- They can channel energy into community health fairs and other educational events.
- In some countries, youth volunteers can assist local health authorities with immunization outreach.
- Finally, most kids will become parents someday and will have to ensure that their own children are fully immunized.

Young people can be a tremendous resource for disseminating helpful information to parents and other adults.

This paper offers many practical ideas for involving young people in immunization advocacy, divided into age-appropriate sections.

Please take a few moments to see if some of the activities described in the following pages might work with your youth group. Feel free to adapt them to fit the local situation or your personal style. **Good luck!**

Getting Started

Teachers and youth group leaders must do a little homework of their own before getting started. Following are a few suggestions.

Learn the Facts

We have included basic facts about disease transmission and immunization in this paper, but you can learn more at the library or on the internet. Look at the Resources section for a list of some of our favorite reference books, websites, and teaching tools.

EXPERIENCES FROM A HEALTH FAIR IN SEATTLE

From May 14-19, 2000, approximately 500 second to twelfth grade students visited an interactive, immunization-related exhibit sponsored by the Bill and Melinda Gates Children's Vaccine Program. Students toured the exhibit in groups of 7 to 10, with parents and teachers as chaperones.

The Health Fair provided an opportunity to talk with kids about immunization and to learn which "tools" worked best to spark their interest and answer their questions.

Our exhibit consisted of wall-mounted color posters and two tables containing:

- photo and textual displays,
- a video titled "The Case of the Missing Shots,"
- a disease and symptoms matching game,
- a "word search" puzzle (see Puzzlemaker in Resources),
- two demonstrations about how diseases spread, and
- a display to help children understand "how much is a million?"

A teacher was present at the exhibit at all times to answer questions, chat with the children about immunization, explain the activities, and observe how well the various components worked. Details are included in the blue boxes throughout this paper.

Gather (or Create) Visual Aids

Be systematic when creating pictures and other visual aids. It is a good idea to test all visual aids before using them (ask some children to comment on a picture before you finalize it). You can also consult with local health specialists or your school nurse to ensure that all teaching aids are appropriate for your area. The book "Helping Health Workers Learn" (see Resources) contains many practical suggestions for creating visual aids and for teaching about health.

Special caution: If you want to show pictures of "invisible" objects, such as viruses or bacteria, be very careful to explain that these things can only be seen through microscopes. Otherwise, the picture may be more confusing than helpful.

Make it Fascinating!

To make things more interesting, try to incorporate music and entertaining content along with the immunization facts. If possible, obtain videos or other multimedia presentations aimed at youth.

USING VIDEO

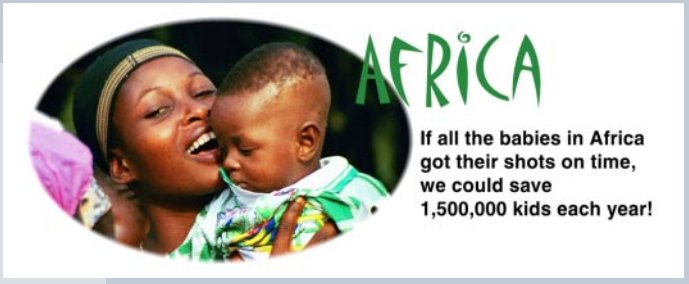
We were able to borrow a VCR and a great video called "The Case of the Missing Shots" (see "Roll Up Both Sleeves!" in Resources). It is the story of two "FBI" (Federal Bureau of Immunization) agents trying to discover why some 10- to 12-year olds are not getting their shots. The video uses silly jokes, music, action, and animation to teach about immunization and motivate kids to be vaccinated. It was extremely popular with students ages 7 to 14 at the Health Fair. The kids said they liked the plot (adults going undercover to try and fit in as middle-school students) and the animated monsters used to depict tetanus, measles, and hepatitis B.

MAKING POSTERS

For the Seattle Health Fair, we made posters at the copy center, but you could also make them by hand.

We wanted to give our interactive exhibit an international flavor, so we found immunization photos from Africa, Asia, and Latin America.

The posters were effective as a "hook" to encourage young people and adults to cross a large room and view our exhibit.



R. Franco

Don Douglas/PATH

Many of these ideas can be adjusted for older or younger children.

JHU/CCP Photoshare

Activities and Ideas for Children Ages 6 to 13

Younger children often are intrigued by germs and disease. We have found that they are open to learning about disease prevention as well.

In the next few pages, you will find activities and ideas designed for the age and educational levels of the younger children in your group. Many of the ideas can be adjusted for older children by substituting more sophisticated health concepts and vocabulary.

Invite Guests to Speak to the Children

- Local doctors, nurses, health educators, or other health officials may be willing to talk to the children about infectious diseases, about how many children died before vaccines were available, and about how immunization works.

- Guest speakers from community organizations such as the Red Cross or the Scouts can talk about their commitment to improving immunization in your area.

- If your group is not school-based, invite a health or science teacher to visit.

- There may be local mothers and fathers (or grandmothers and grandfathers) who remember watching children die from diseases that are now preventable. They can be excellent speakers since they have seen the problem with their own eyes.

Note: Be sure to discuss presentations with all speakers beforehand so that you know what they plan to say. If the guest is not accustomed to making presentations to young people, you can help him or her to address children appropriately.

Organize a Field Trip to Observe an Immunization Session

- If possible, arrange for a local teacher or community leader to have their child immunized during the session. Nothing shows commitment better than practicing what you preach!

- Combine a lecture or demonstration with the field trip.

Use Games and Contests to Teach About Immunization

- Cut posters or flyers about immunization into large puzzle pieces. Ask pairs of children to assemble them and discuss.

- Divide the children into groups, and ask each group to write and perform a five-minute play about immunization. Or ask them to design an immunization advertisement for radio or TV which they will "broadcast" to the rest of the group. Be sure to monitor their work, and correct any erroneous information before the presentation. A panel of judges can award a prize for the best play if you like.

- Have the children create posters, murals, flyers, stories, songs, or poems about the importance of immunization. This can also be organized as a contest.

- Design word puzzles (crossword, word search, anagrams) or other question and answer games to reinforce important immunization concepts and vocabulary. See the Puzzlemaker website in Resources for help with this.

- If you are artistic, create some pictures of immunization activities that the children can color and take home to their parents.

HOW DISEASES SPREAD

To demonstrate how diseases pass from one person to another, we put a plate covered with glitter on the table. Kids loved touching it, then shaking hands with their friends and "spreading disease!"

When we wanted to attract younger students to the exhibit, we would start blowing bubbles. We allowed the children to blow bubbles too. Then, showing a photo of a person sneezing, we explained how germs fly through the air just like the bubbles.

DISEASE MATCHING GAME

We knew that kids would be interested in photos of people with vaccine-preventable diseases like measles, whooping cough, and hepatitis B.

We used photos from the Immunization Action Coalition (see Resources), laminated them in plastic, and displayed them on a table. Each photo had a number on it, but no label.

We created a handout with short descriptions of the symptoms in the photos, plus the disease name. Students were invited to take a handout and match the description with one of the numbered photos. An answer sheet was available so that they could see how many were correct. All kids liked looking at the pictures, complained that they were "disgusting," then looked some more! They asked many questions. Several parents called their children over to see the photos and to remind them why they had received vaccinations.

Link with other youth groups or schools in the community to increase your impact.

Help Children Become Immunization Advocates in the Community

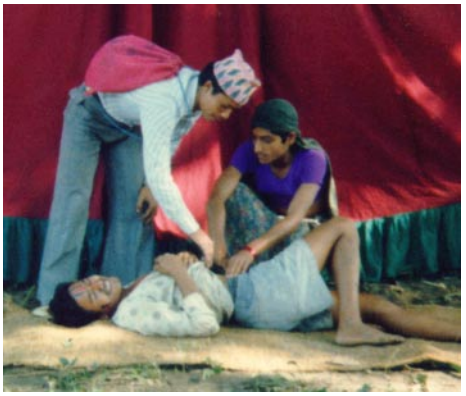
- Encourage children to discuss immunization in their homes and in their neighborhoods. Give them appropriate flyers and other informational materials to take home.

- Have children talk to their parents. Together, children and their parents can create personal immunization records including the dates the child received vaccinations and when follow-up vaccinations are needed. They can also do this for their younger brothers and sisters, or nephews and nieces.

- Help children plan things they can do to raise immunization awareness in the local community. In some places this might include: house-to-house visits to announce upcoming immunization sessions, performing plays about immunization at local festivals, poster competitions, and organizing special "health fairs" in the community to teach about immunization and other ways to prevent disease.

- Link with other youth groups or schools in the community to increase your impact.

S. Wittet



Kids performing a health advocacy play in Nepal.

Activities and Ideas for Young Adults Ages 14 to 18

Many of the activities in the previous section can easily be adapted for young adults by adding more sophisticated information. The activities below are especially suited to young adults, but some could be simplified for younger children as well.

Organize Field Trips to Hospitals, Universities, or Research Labs

- Visits to immunization research projects at pharmaceutical companies may be possible. Students may be interested in learning about careers in immunology or pediatric health care.

Learn About Local Immunization Programs

- Invite guest speakers from the public health department or from other organizations to talk about their programs.

- Investigate how much of the state or national budget is devoted to providing vaccinations, and how effective they are at preventing disease and reducing health care costs.

Teach About the Importance of Safe Injections

An estimated 12 billion injections are administered worldwide each year. The World Health Organization estimates that as many as 60% of these are given in an unsafe manner. That means the injection may transmit serious diseases like hepatitis B and HIV/AIDS (for more information see "Questions and Answers About Safe Injection"). Immunizations make up less than 10 % of all injections.

Why do people get unsafe injections? There are many reasons. Sometimes, people using illegal drugs share needles and syringes with each other. Sharing needles is extremely dangerous!

Students can design a mock "news report" on a real or imaginary epidemic.

But in some parts of the world, unsafe injections are given during routine medical care. In countries where there are not enough doctors, sometimes the only person available to give injections is not well trained and may not know how to give a safe injection. And sometimes, vaccinators do not have enough needles and syringes to give safe injections. This creates a difficulty for them: should they do their job and provide vaccines, even if the injection could cause other problems, or should they stop giving injections until they have the right supplies? Both outcomes are problematic.

- If you suspect that unsafe injections may be a problem in your community, the students may want to organize a "rapid research" project to learn who gives injections, how they are given, whether or not they are safe, and whether or not unnecessary injections are commonly given. What does local law say about injections? What do the local people think about injections in general? What could be done to solve or reduce these problems? And how could they convince their families and friends to avoid unsafe injections?

Create Participatory Learning Opportunities for Young Adults

- Divide the students into two- to three-person groups. Each group can research a vaccine preventable disease, especially the health impact of the disease now as compared to years past. They should also learn about the relevant vaccination schedule. Some youth might like to research the history of vaccines, or the achievements of famous vaccine pioneers. Each group then makes a presentation to the others. But be sure to have someone on hand to correct errors and answer any difficult questions.

- Students can design a mock "news report" on a real or imaginary epidemic, discussing why it happened, what needs to be done to control the outbreak, how much it costs to control an epidemic, how the epidemic could have been prevented, and how much money (and human suffering) might have been saved through prevention.

- A variation on the news report: some members of your group might like to create mock "advertisements" for vaccines or mock public service announcements focusing on vaccine-preventable diseases.

- Use controversial issues to spark debate:
  - Does the government have the right to require that all children be immunized to protect the public good?
  - If parents choose not to immunize, what impact does that have on other children in the community?
  - What rights does a child have if his or her parents choose not to immunize?

- Create role plays. The "Celebrate Immunization!" teaching package (see Resources) includes full instructions and materials for a role-play scenario featuring Drs. Jenner, Pasteur, Sabin, and Salk.

HOW MANY IS A MILLION?

It's difficult to imagine a million—so what does it mean to young people when we say "better vaccination programs could save four million lives each year?"

To help young people visualize the concept, we used normal table sugar. We set out two jars: a small jar containing one teaspoon of sugar and a large jar containing five pounds of sugar. Near the jars were four small cards:

Card 1: We say that vaccines could save four million children a year.
Card 2: But what does a million look like?
Card 3: (next to smaller jar) Look at how many grains there are in one teaspoon of sugar. If each grain of sugar is one baby...
Card 4: (next to larger jar) ... then 5 pounds of sugar is a million babies. By improving immunization programs, we could save the lives of four times this many kids!

Both younger and older students enjoyed this display. They debated how many grains were in the containers while running their hands through the sugar. High-school students also debated how much sugar was displayed. All clearly understood the message that immunization could save many, many lives.

UNDERSTANDING RISK: WHAT IS "ONE IN A MILLION?"

Here's a variation on How Many is a Million. This version can help young people (and adults) better understand what it means when we say there is a "one-in-a-million chance" of something happening—like a bad reaction to a vaccine or other medicine, or their chances of winning the lottery!

Set out a large jar containing five pounds of sugar. You don't need a small jar for this version.

Change the cards:
Card 1: What does it mean when we say that there is a "one-in-a-million chance" of something happening?
Card 2: (next to jar) This jar contains about one million grains of sugar.
Card 3: Imagine that you walked into your kitchen and accidentally dropped the jar on the floor. The glass breaks and sugar goes everywhere!
Card 4: Imagine that there was one BLACK grain of sugar in the jar. It's somewhere on the floor.
Card 5: Now imagine that you closed your eyes, walked around, then bent down to pick up one, single, tiny grain of sugar from the floor. If you happened to pick up that black grain, then a one-in-a-million event just occurred!

How much are you willing to bet that would happen?

A "million" thanks to Dr. Robert Aston for these two exercises.

JHU/CCP Photoshare

Mobilize Young Adults as Immunization Advocates

- Encourage young people to engage in letter-writing campaigns to political leaders urging them to provide sufficient funding for immunization at home and abroad.

- Encourage students to volunteer in local health centers, hospitals, or community organizations.

- Young people with internet access at home can use reliable websites to educate their parents and others about vaccines.

- Organize opportunities for older children to teach younger children about immunization.

- Young people can participate in "walkathons" or other fundraising events in the community. The funds might go toward subsidizing immunization for those who can't afford it, or financing local immunization education campaigns.

We hope these ideas are helpful. We would love to hear about your experiences and any other activities you or your young people invent. Perhaps we can share them in a future version of this paper. Our address is on the back cover.

THE GREAT IMMUNIZATION DEBATE

Students become energized when asked to research and debate the benefits and risks of vaccination.

Key learning objectives:

- Help students learn to distinguish between valid scientific information and sensational media reports or misinterpretations of data.
- Help them learn to critically evaluate information sources (especially sources on the internet).

Teaching tool:
Dr. Steve Basser has written a fascinating paper analyzing how one "anti-vaccination" activist in Australia selectively uses scientific data to support her case, while ignoring data from the same studies when it is inconsistent with her opinions. See "Anti-Immunisation Scare: The Inconvenient Facts" in Resources.

Questions and Answers About Immunization (for Children Ages 6 to 13)

What are germs?

- Germs are tiny living things that sometimes cause people to get sick.
- Germs are so small they are invisible, except through a powerful microscope.
- Germs have other names: sometimes they are called BACTERIA, VIRUSES, or MICROORGANISMS.
- Not all germs can make you sick—some are even good for you.

Where do germs live?

- Germs are everywhere—on your hands, on the table, on money—everywhere!
- Some germs float through the air. Some live in water. Some can live for a long time on a fork or spoon. Others die quickly unless they can get into a person's body.

How do germs spread?

- Germs spread when they are in the air you breathe and when they are living on things you put in your mouth—like your fingers or a fork. Sometimes, if you have a cut or scrape, germs can get into the cut.
- If your friend has a cold and sneezes or coughs on you, you might breathe in his germs and "catch" his cold! But an ordinary cold will only make you sick for a few days—it won't kill you.

What happens if germs get into my body?

- When a bad germ gets into your body, your body fights it.
- Strong, healthy bodies can fight most germs—and win.
- Sometimes germs are very strong and cause you to get sick.
- Some germs cause diseases that are very dangerous—you can die from them.

How can I prevent germs from making me sick?

- The best way to eliminate germs is to wash your hands! Always wash your hands after using the toilet and before eating—this prevents germs from spreading.
- It's important to remember to cover your mouth and nose when you cough or sneeze to prevent your germs from spreading to someone else.
- The best way to stop major diseases from making you sick is by taking a special kind of medicine called a VACCINE *before* you get sick.

What is a vaccine?

- A vaccine is medicine that makes your body stronger when it fights certain germs.
- When a doctor gives a vaccine to a baby, the doctor is VACCINATING the baby. Or, we say that the doctor is IMMUNIZING the baby.
- Vaccines are usually given to people when they are small babies—before they are likely to encounter germs that can make them sick.
- When your grandmother and grandfather were children, most vaccines had not yet been invented. In those days, many, many children died of diseases like measles, smallpox, and polio. People were very afraid of those diseases.
- Now, most babies are vaccinated, and they don't die from those diseases. Mothers and fathers are very happy to give their children these vaccines.
- One disease, smallpox, has been removed from the world because everyone got immunized. Once everyone was safely immunized, the smallpox germs disappeared.

Have I had all my vaccines?
Have my little brothers and sisters been vaccinated?

- Ask your mother or father to make sure you and your brothers and sisters have been vaccinated.

Questions and Answers About Immunization (for Young Adults Ages 14 to 18)

What is an infectious disease?

- MICROORGANISMS (or germs) such as bacteria and viruses are easily spread and can INFECT people, causing disease. Diseases caused in this way are called INFECTIOUS DISEASES.
- Some infectious diseases are spread through the air (usually from sneezing or coughing), some through water and food, and some through blood or other body fluids.

Are infectious diseases dangerous?

- Some infectious diseases are not dangerous, though they can be uncomfortable. A cold is a good example of a less dangerous, infectious disease.
- Other infectious diseases are very serious and can kill. Measles, polio, hepatitis B, and AIDS are infectious diseases that kill many people every year.

How can I prevent a disease from making me sick?

- Preventing a disease from making you sick was once an impossible task.
- Luckily, new medicines called VACCINES can prevent you from getting certain diseases.
- Some vaccines are given to babies, some to children, some to teenagers, and some to adults. When we get vaccines, we are being VACCINATED or IMMUNIZED.

How are vaccines given?

- Most vaccines are given by injection (a shot). Other vaccines can be swallowed instead of being injected.

Which diseases are preventable by vaccines?

- Most children around the world are vaccinated against six killer diseases: polio, measles, whooping cough, diphtheria, tetanus, and tuberculosis.
- Some children are also protected against other diseases such as hepatitis B, Hib (*Haemophilus influenzae* type b), yellow fever, and Japanese encephalitis.

Do vaccines really save lives?

- Yes! Vaccines save about three million children from dying each year!
- When a child has been given all the vaccines he or she needs, then we say he or she has been "FULLY IMMUNIZED." Ideally, all children should get all the vaccines they need.

Do all children get the vaccines they need?

- Not yet. Many children are not fully immunized. Every year, about four million children die because they did not get the vaccines they needed! If they were vaccinated, they wouldn't have died from these diseases.
- If all the babies in the world got their immunizations, we could save:
- 1.5 million kids a year in Africa;
- 1.6 million kids a year in Asia; and
- 1 million kids a year in Latin America!

Why aren't some children vaccinated?

- Sometimes parents do not understand the need for vaccination, so they don't bring their baby to be immunized.
- Sometimes parents want to immunize their babies, but they don't know where to go, or a doctor is too far away.
- Sometimes governments do not provide free vaccines and some parents cannot afford to pay for them.

Are there diseases that can't be prevented by vaccines?

- Yes. Scientists are trying to invent vaccines against more diseases, such as AIDS and malaria. Maybe, when you become a parent, your child will get a vaccination against these dangerous diseases.

How can I make sure more children get the vaccines they need?

- Ask your parents if you and your little brothers and sisters have been fully immunized.
- Teach your parents and other adults the importance of immunizing their children.
- Show parents where they can go to get more information, and encourage them to learn more about vaccinations (ask your teacher to help you find more information on vaccines).

Questions and Answers About Safe Injection (for Children Ages 6 to 13)

What is an injection?

- An injection is a way of giving a person medicine—using a needle and syringe. The needle is made of metal and is very sharp. It goes into your body. The syringe is made of plastic or glass. It holds the medicine.
- Injections are also called SHOTS. In some countries, they are called JABS.

Why are injections given?

- Most people get shots when they are babies to protect them from life-threatening diseases. These injections are called VACCINATIONS.
- Sometimes people get injections of medicine or drugs because they are sick.

Are injections always safe?

- Most of the time injections are safe, but if the doctor doesn't use a clean needle or syringe when giving an injection, the injection could spread germs.
- Injections that can spread germs are called UNSAFE INJECTIONS.

How do doctors make sure injections are safe?

- They do many things, but most importantly, they use a clean needle and syringe every time.

What should I do if I find a needle or syringe?

- If you ever find a needle or syringe, do not touch it! Keep other people away from it so no one will accidentally step on it! Tell an adult and ask him or her to dispose of it properly.

Questions and Answers About Safe Injection (for Young Adults Ages 14 to 18)

What is an injection?

- An injection is a process of delivering vaccines, drugs, or vitamins to a person using a needle and syringe. Injections are also called SHOTS or JABS.
- Injection devices have two parts: the needle and the syringe. The needle is made of metal and is very sharp. It goes into your body. The syringe is made of plastic or glass. It holds the medicine.

Why are injections given?

- Most people get shots when they are babies to protect them from life-threatening diseases. These injections are called VACCINATIONS.
- Some people also get injections to cure health problems.

Are injections always necessary?

- No. Sometimes injections of vitamins and drugs are not necessary and can expose people to unnecessary risk. Most immunization injections, however, are absolutely necessary and carry very little risk.

What is an unsafe injection?

- An injection might be unsafe because the substance being injected is harmful in some way, the injection method is incorrect, or the needle or syringe are not sterile.
- If you are injected with a needle or syringe that has been used before and has not been sterilized afterwards, you could get a disease from the person who was injected before you. It is like you injected a little bit of blood from someone else's body into yours!
- Some needles and syringes are disposable and can be used only once. Other needles and syringes can be used again and again, but they must be sterilized between EVERY use.

What should I do if I find a needle or syringe?

- If you ever find a needle or syringe, do not touch it! Keep other people away from it! If someone accidentally steps on it or gets stuck by the needle, they could be in danger of contracting a disease. Notify an adult, and make sure it is disposed of properly.

Websites

All About Vaccines
www.fda.gov/oc/opacom/kids/html/vaccines.htm
The information on this U.S. Food and Drug Administration site has been written with youngsters in mind.

Bill and Melinda Gates Children's Vaccine Program at PATH
www.ChildrensVaccine.org
The Resources section of the site offers many free materials including brochures for parents and medical training manuals.
For information for parents, go directly to
www.childrensvaccine.org/html/parents_teens.htm
For information on Safe Injections, look at
www.childrensvaccine.org/html/safe_injection.htm

Immunization Action Coalition
www.immunize.org
Offers information and materials on a wide variety of diseases and vaccines. There are many non-English materials.
To find the photos we used for the Matching Game, search for "disease slide set." There is also a direct link on the home page.

Immunization Resources from The Media/Materials Clearinghouse (M/MC) at Johns Hopkins University
www.jhuccp.org/mmc/immune/
Information on immunization materials, posters, videos, and literature is available on four databases maintained by M/MC. Many immunization education materials from sources outside the United States are available.

Discover School Puzzlemaker
puzzlemaker.school.discovery.com/
Make interactive puzzles directly from the web (including Word Search puzzles).

Understanding the Chain of Infection – A Lesson Plan
encarta.msn.com/schoolhouse/

From the Microsoft Encarta online encyclopedia.

The lesson plans are a little tricky to find, but try this:

- Go to ***encarta.msn.com/schoolhouse/***
- Click the "Search" tab at the left of the page (don't use the Search field near the top of the page).
- In Keyword, search for "infection" or "chain of infection."

The Vaccine Page
www.vaccines.org

Provides links to many quality sites and the latest vaccine news.

- Look for links to educational sites in the "For Parents" section.

Reading Materials in the Library or by Post

Anti-Immunisation Scare: The Inconvenient Facts

Dr. Steve Basser

This is a useful tool for helping older students understand how scientific data can lead to contradictory conclusions when presented selectively and with bias. Single copies are available free from:

Bill and Melinda Gates Children's Vaccine Program
PATH
4 Nickerson Street
Seattle, Washington, 98109 U.S.A.
Or download it from ***www.ChildrensVaccine.org*** (search for "Basser").

Celebrate Immunization!

Parker A. Small, Jr., M.D. et al.

This is a multimedia, participatory learning resource for teachers.

The Center for Cooperative Learning
5700 SW 34th Street, Suite 323
Gainesville, Florida 32608 U.S.A.
Tel: (352) 392-3858
Fax: (352) 392-8822
Web: ***shands.org/CCL/***

Helping Health Workers Learn

David Werner and Bill Bower

This is a classic text on inexpensive ways to create teaching aids and work with people from diverse educational or cultural backgrounds.

The Hesperian Foundation
1919 Addison Street, Suite 304
Berkeley, California 94704 U.S.A.
Tel: (510) 845-1447
Fax: (510) 845-9141
Email: *hesperian@hesperian.org*
Web: ***www.hesperian.org/hespubs.htm***

Plain Talk About Childhood Immunizations

Public Health - Seattle & King County, Washington, U.S.A.
This is a comprehensive, 32-page booklet using a question and answer format to address parents' concerns about childhood immunizations. It includes information about vaccine-preventable diseases, and charts comparing disease risk versus vaccine risk and benefits.
Single copies are available free from:

Public Health - Seattle & King County
Immunization Program Materials
999 3rd Avenue, Suite 900
Seattle, WA 98104-4039 U.S.A.
Web: ***www.metrokc.gov/health/immunization/childimmunity.htm***
Or download it from ***www.ChildrensVaccine.org*** (search for "plain talk").

Roll Up Both Sleeves!

Lynda Boyer-Chuanroong, RN, MPH
This is a video/curriculum package with a U.S. focus, but is adaptable for other countries. It is the source of the video that was so popular with our kids: "The Case of the Missing Shots." Retail price: US$15.

American School Health Association
P.O. Box 708
Kent, Ohio 44240 U.S.A.
Tel: (330) 678-1601
Fax: (330) 678-4526
Email: *asha@ashaweb.org*
Web: ***www.ashaweb.org/***

Vaccinating Your Child: Questions and Answers for the Concerned Parent

Sharon Humiston, M.D., and Cynthia Good
Peachtree Publishers, 2000
This is a book offering a balanced discussion on vaccine efficacy and safety—written in plain English for parents. Retail price: US$14.95.

What Every Parent Should Know About Vaccines

Paul A. Offit, M.D., and Louis M. Bell, M.D.
Macmillan, 1998
This book answers questions most commonly asked by parents about vaccines. Retail price: US$12.95.

If you know of other resources that should be listed in future versions of this paper, please write us at:

Bill and Melinda Gates
Children's Vaccine Program
PATH
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Seattle, Washington 98109
USA

Fax: (206) 285-6619
Email: *info@ChildrensVaccine.org*

THANK YOU!

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