



Question:

How should we dress to help protect our personal safety?

1





Answer:

Dress according to the local culture, be clean, and presentable.



1





Question:

What is one of the best ways to assure your personal safety?

2





Answer:

Pay attention to what is happening around you throughout the day, and avoid danger.



2





Question:

What should we do if we suspect that a situation is unsafe?

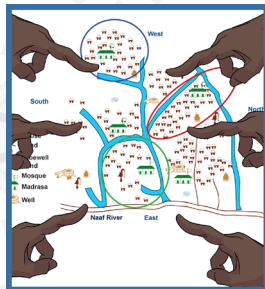
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Answer:

Move away to a safe location, and then call your supervisor immediately.



3





Question:

What is a microplan?

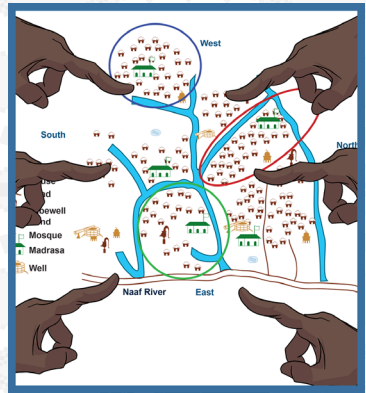
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Answer:

A microplan provides detailed information about the area for vaccination, and the target children.



4





Question:

What does a microplan tell us?

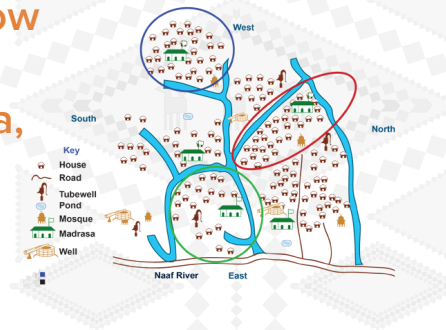
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Answer:

A microplan tells us how many children we will be visiting in each area, and which areas have the most vulnerable children.



5





Question:

What does a microplan show?

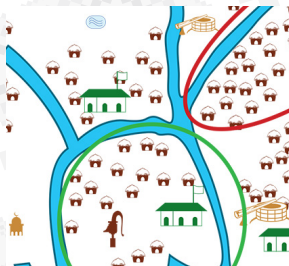
6





Answer:

A microplan shows us where houses, schools, and markets are located, to make sure we visit all locations where there are children.



6





Question:

Why is communication important?

7





Answer:

Good communication helps caregivers understand the importance of repeated vaccination, and why children should be vaccinated each time it is offered.

7





Question:

How should we dress, and greet people who we meet during the day?

8





Answer:

We should dress in a way that is culturally correct, and greet all people with respect.



8





Question:

When communicating with people, what sort of body language should we use?

9





Answer:

We should be friendly and use respectful, open body language.



9





Question:

When communicating with people how should we speak and listen?

10





Answer:

We should speak clearly so that our message is understood. We should listen carefully so that people feel respected.

10





Question:

What is polio?

11





Answer:

Poliomyelitis (polio) is a highly infectious disease that attacks the nervous system, and can cause lifelong paralysis and even death.





Question:

Who is most at risk of getting polio?

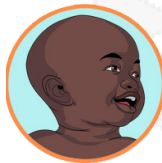
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Answer:

Anyone who has not been fully immunized. Children under 5 years of age are most vulnerable.



12





Question:

How is polio spread?

13

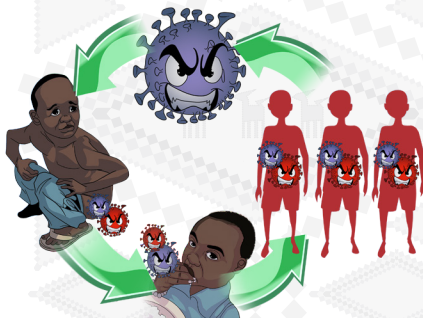




Answer:

The polio virus enters the body through the mouth when one eats food or drinks water that is contaminated with fecal matter from a person who carries the polio virus.

13





Question:

Is there a cure for polio?

14





Answer:

No, there is no cure for polio.
Once you have the disease,
you have it for life.



14





Question:

Can polio be prevented?

15





Answer:

Yes. The only way to prevent polio is by immunizing a child with a vaccine.



15





Question:

What are the two polio vaccinations?



16





Answer:

The two vaccinations that are used are:
Oral Polio Vaccine
drops (OPV) and
Inactivated Polio
Vaccine (IPV) given
through an injection.



16





Question:

What is OPV?

17





Answer:

OPV is a safe and effective polio vaccine that protects people against the polio virus that can cause poliomyelitis.

17





Question:

How do I know that the vaccine
inside the vial is good?

18



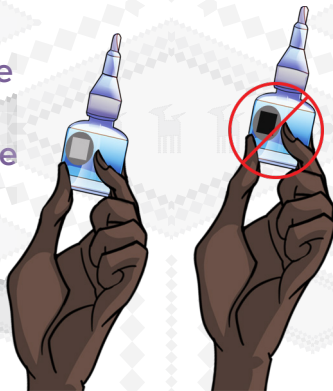


Answer:

Rule 1: If the inner square is lighter than the outer circle, the vaccine is good to be used.

Rule 2: If the inner square is the same colour as, or darker than the outer circle, the vaccine may not be effective and must not be used.

18





Question:

How do we hold the vial when
administering Vaccine Drops?

19





Answer:

The vial should be held at a 45 degree angle to ensure that 2 drops are administered to the child correctly.



19





Question:

How do we squeeze the vial
when administering vaccine
Drops?

20





Answer:

The dropper should be squeezed with a little pressure. Stop the pressure after 2 drops.



20





Question:

Should we touch the dropper to
the lips of a child?

21



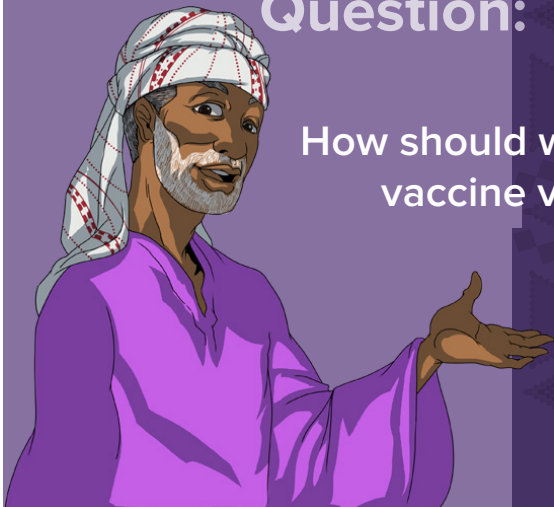


Answer:

No. Give the drops into the open mouth of the child but do not touch the lips or tongue. If this happens the dropper should be properly discarded immediately.

21





Question:

How should we dispose of used vaccine vials and droppers?

22

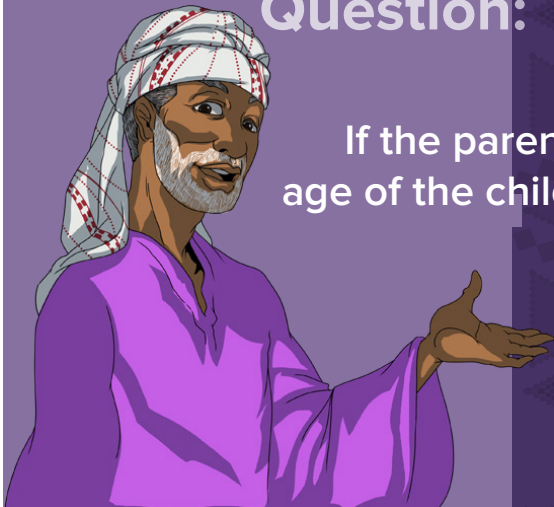




Answer:

Keep empty vials separate in a plastic bag or disposable box. Send them back to the health facility through your supervisor for proper safe disposal. Never throw an empty vial into the environment.





Question:

If the parent is not sure of the age of the child, do we vaccinate them?

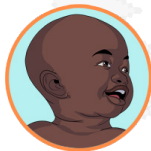
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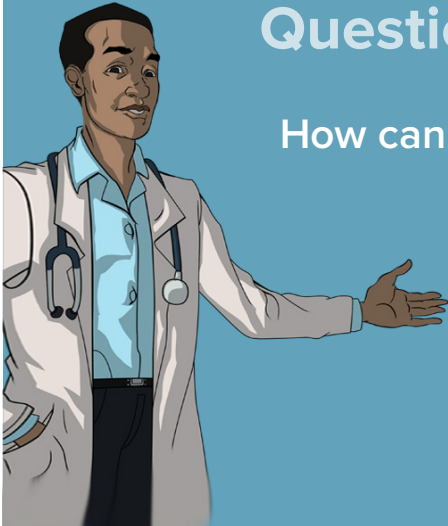




Answer:

If the child looks to be under five, vaccinate the child.





Question:

How can we calculate if a child is under 5 years of age?

24





Answer:

Have the child hold their left ear with their right hand bending over the centre of their head. If the child is not able to touch their ear, then they are probably under five years of age.

24

Administer the drops to the child.





Question:

How do we ensure good
interaction with caregivers?

25





Answer:

Greet and introduce yourself. Be friendly, speak clearly, explain why you are visiting, be patient, ask questions, and listen.



25





Question:

How do we remember the steps
of a dialogue with caregivers?

26





Answer:

Greet, Ask, Tell, Help in the decision-making process, Explain, Return



26





Question:

When we talk with caregivers, do we ask about children who may be newborn, sick, or sleeping?

27





Answer:

Yes, always ask about children who are newly-born, under 5 years, sick or sleeping. Ask caregivers for permission to vaccinate



27





Question:

Why is a child's finger marked when they receive the vaccine?

28





Answer:

The little finger of the left hand is marked indicating that a child has been vaccinated.





Question:

If we do not mark the child's
finger, what do we mark instead?

29





Answer:

Sometimes we mark a different finger or a toe. We ask our supervisor to be sure.





Question:

Why do we use a tally sheet?

30





Answer:

A mark is made on a tally sheet to keep count of all children vaccinated, missed and the reasons why.





Question:

Why do we mark the door or wall?

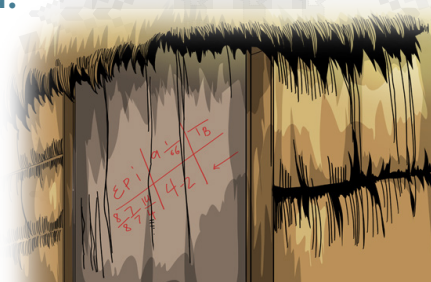
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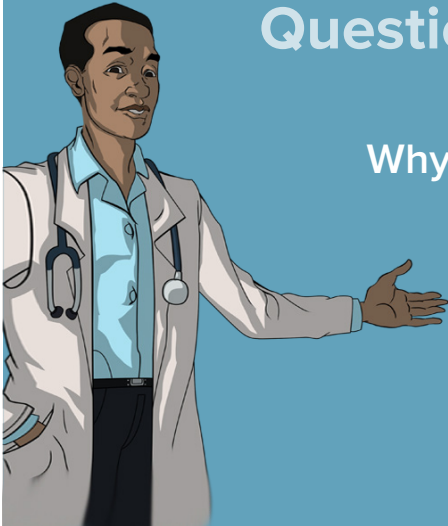
Answer:

Marking a house helps to keep track of the houses visited.



31





Question:

Why are children sometimes missed?

32

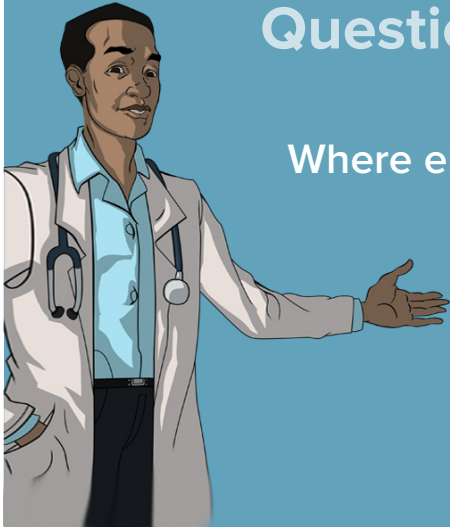




Answer:

Children may not be at home when we come to the household because they are at school or out playing.





Question:

Where else may the children be?

33





Answer:

Children may be visiting relatives
or travelling.



33





Question:

What are some ways to locate missed children?

34





Answer:

Ask the parents or caregivers where the children are, or ask other adults.





Question:



What are some other ways to locate missed children?





Answer:

Visit schools and talk to the teachers, visit play areas and sports fields. Ask children where the other children are.





Question:



What is a refusal?

36





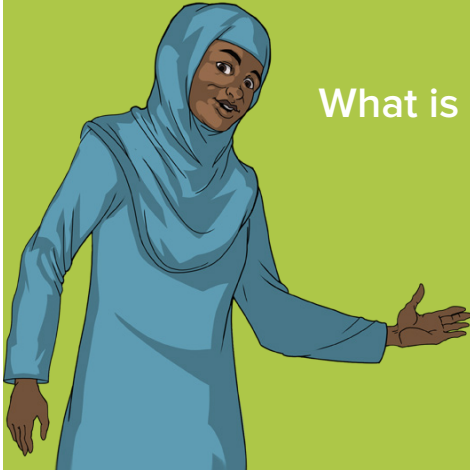
Answer:

A refusal is when the caregiver refuses to have their child vaccinated. Listen to their concerns, and try to convince them.





Question:



What is the meaning of “transit populations”?

37

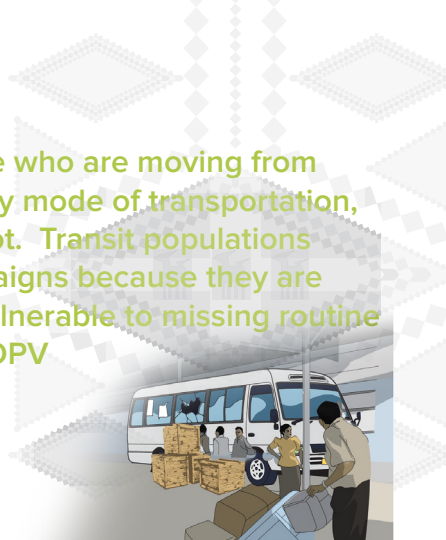




Answer:

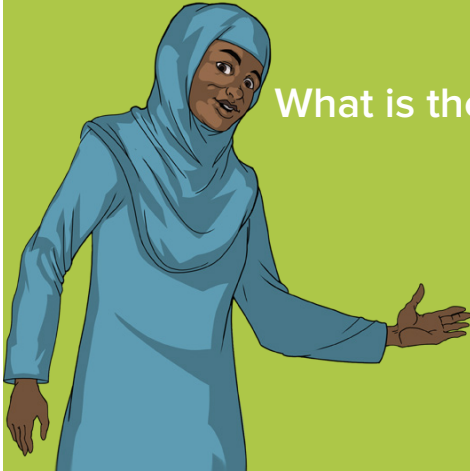
Transit populations are people who are moving from one place to another using any mode of transportation, including those moving on foot. Transit populations may miss immunization campaigns because they are often on the move, and are vulnerable to missing routine immunization and campaign OPV vaccination. This makes them potential carriers who can spread the polio virus.

37





Question:



What is the meaning of “nomadic populations”?

38





Answer:

Nomadic populations are people who are moving from one place to another using any mode of transportation, including those moving on foot. Nomadic populations may miss immunization campaigns because they are often on the move, and are vulnerable to missing routine immunization and campaign OPV vaccination. This makes them potential carriers who can spread the polio virus.

38





Question:



What are some locations where vaccination teams can reach transit populations?

39





Answer:

At bus stops or on the bus, parks, railway stations, border crossings, toll plazas or checkpoints, hospitals and airports.



39





Question:



How do vaccination teams reach migratory populations?

40





Answer:

At border crossings, nomadic settlements, water points, animal vaccination points, toll plazas or checkpoints.



40





Question:

What is routine immunization?



41





Answer:

Routine immunization (RI) is a schedule of immunizations for infants and young children that protect them against common diseases.



41





Question:



How can we use good hygiene to prevent disease?

42





Answer:

One of the most important ways is to wash your hands with soap and water, especially after using the toilet or wiping a baby's bottom.

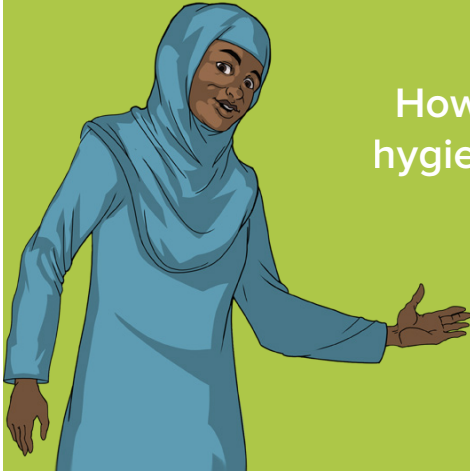


42





Question:



How else can we use good hygiene to prevent disease?

43





Answer:

Wash your hands with soap and water before breastfeeding, preparing food, and eating.



43





Question:



Why is it important to encourage hand washing with soap?

44





Answer:

Washing your hands with soap helps prevent many illnesses such as diarrhea.



44

