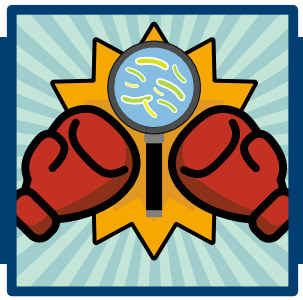
Student Directions

UNIT: EBOLA

LESSON 1: ACTIVATING ANTIBODY WARRIORS TO FIGHT THE EBOLA VIRUS!

ACTIVITY 1A: IT'S CONTAGIOUS! THE SPREAD OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE



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The Ebola virus is a highly contagious infectious disease that is easily transmitted to others. One of the main forms of transmission is bodily fluids. In this activity you will have a cup of 'water' that represents your bodily fluids. One of your classmate's is 'patient zero.' Patient zero's cup contains the EBOV, but you do not know who this classmate is. During the transmission phase of our activity, you will "swap" bodily fluids with three other classmates, while recording their names to be used in the contact tracing portion of the activity. You may or not become infected with the EBOV during transmission. At end of the activity, as a class you will work backwards to uncover "patient zero".

Materials:

- Cup of bodily fluids
- Lab Sheet
- Writing Utensil

Pre-Lab

How many classmates do you think will become infected by the end of this lab?

Directions

1. Pick up a sample cup with liquid inside that represents your bodily fluids.
2. Choose a partner.
3. When the teacher tells you, pour your bodily fluids into your partner's cup. They will then pour all the contents of their cup back into your cup. After two pours, half will be returned to the empty cup. Your fluids have been mixed. Record your partners name in the Pour #1 slot in the table below.
4. Repeat Step #2 with TWO more classmates. Be sure to record your classmate's name.

Pour #	Classmates Name
1	
2	
3	

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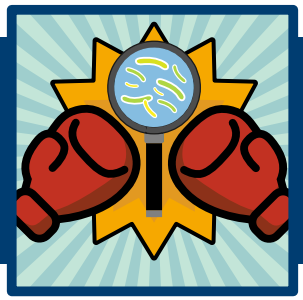

Time to Get Tested!

Now that you have swapped bodily fluids with others, your teacher will take on the role of infectious disease researcher and test your sample. This will be done using an indicator. If you are infected, the liquid will have a color change which differs from the norm.

If you tested positive (+) for the EBOV report to the Quarantine side of the classroom. If clear, you tested negative (-) for the EBOV. Indicate you results below:

My test results: _____

Class Data

Class size: _____

# of Infected Classmates	# of Non-Infected Classmates

Contact Tracing

As a professional contact tracer, we will work backwards to identify our "patient zero".

› To do this, let's look at our infected individuals and see if they swapped with anyone on the "non-infected" side. If so, they were not our original source of disease.

Who was our "patient zero"? _____