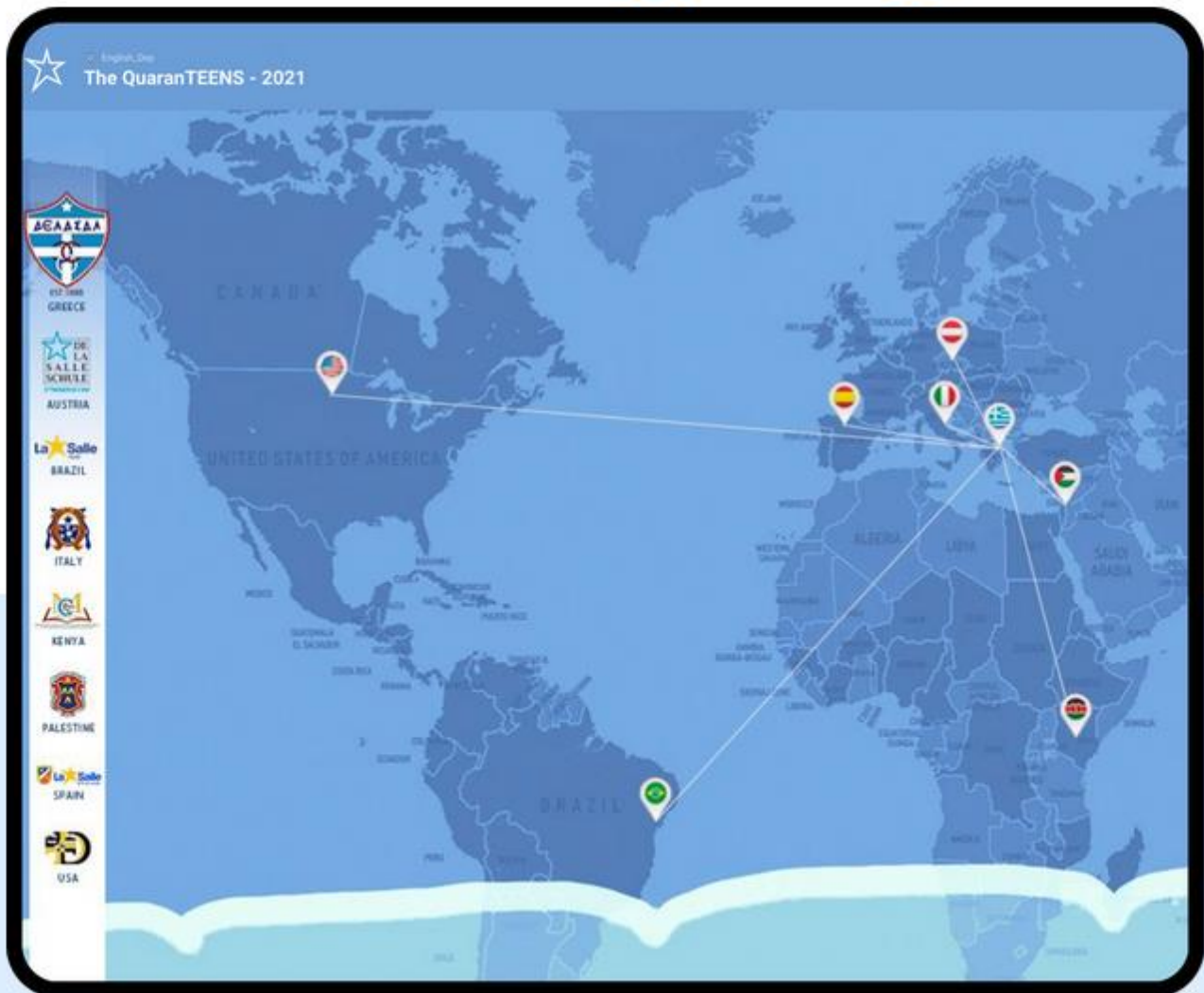


The QuarantEENS Highlights



8 countries
8 schools
97 students
12 weeks
1 common goal

Joining perspectives
while staying connected

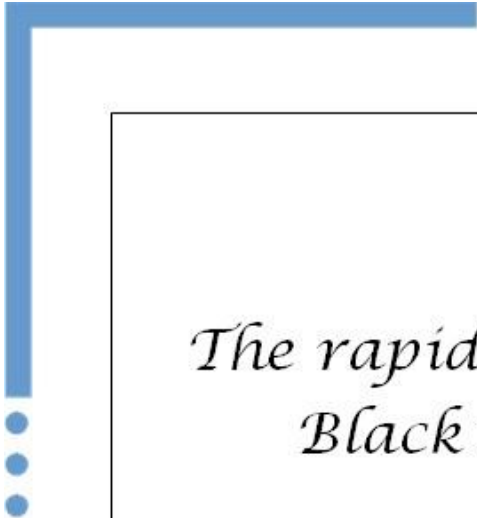
Welcome to the second issue of “The Quaranteens”

After focusing on the present during the first stage of the project, it was time for our students to delve into the past. Given that history repeats itself, the project members were required to do research on previous epidemic outbreaks that humanity has faced before.

Thanks to a wide array of relevant material collected and shared by “The Quaranteens”, valuable insight has been offered into past challenges that resemble the current ones. More importantly, the process of identifying striking similarities between the measures taken many years ago with those now applied provided students with solid hope that there will be light at the end of this tunnel.

Project coordinating school
De La Salle College (Greece)

Partner schools
Colegio Nuestra Señora de Lourdes (Spain), San Giuseppe - De Merode (Italy), Colegio La Salle Abel (Brazil), De La Salle AHS (Austria), College des Frères (Palestine), De La Salle High School (USA), Mwangaza College (Kenya)



*The rapid spread of
Black Death*

Week 5



Julia Krygowski ενα μήνα

Who took the blame for the Black Death? (Flagellants)

In the Black Death some people blamed themselves and decided to try and achieve forgiveness from God in a brutal way. These people were called Flagellants they would whip themselves in public to atone for their sins and ask for forgiveness. They would go town to town whipping themselves and in the Black Death this gained a lot of traction because people wanted the plague to end desperately. Flagellants were considered extreme Catholics but later on the church would condemn Flagellants as a heretical action and practice.



THE FLAGELLANTS

Βιβή Σιούρα ενα μήνα

The Black Death: Is it the covid-19 of the 14th century?!

After doing some research concerning the relation between the "Black Death" and "Covid-19", it's fair to say that these diseases are too different. The only commonality is the way they are transmitted from person to person, via close contact and the fact that both of them were transmitted by animals. Luckily, Black Death is much less common nowadays, but because of the strong contrast between them, the appropriate treatment for the virus has not been found yet. Plague has been around much longer, and researchers have a solid understanding of it, something that they don't have for the coronavirus. However, life has taught me that believe it or not, it takes a long time to correct a mistake. If we consider that the virus was a mistake, it would be helpful to see how each of us could fix it.

Covid-19	Black Plague
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Animal transmission • Imported: origin-China • Incubation: usually five days • Symptoms: fever, cough, loss of smell • Viral infection • Qualified doctors and nurses • Better public health 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Animal transmission • Imported: origin-Netherlands • Incubation: usually four days • Symptoms: buboes, muscle cramps • Bacterial infection • Plague doctors • Extremely unsanitary cities

Lara Gr ενα μήνα

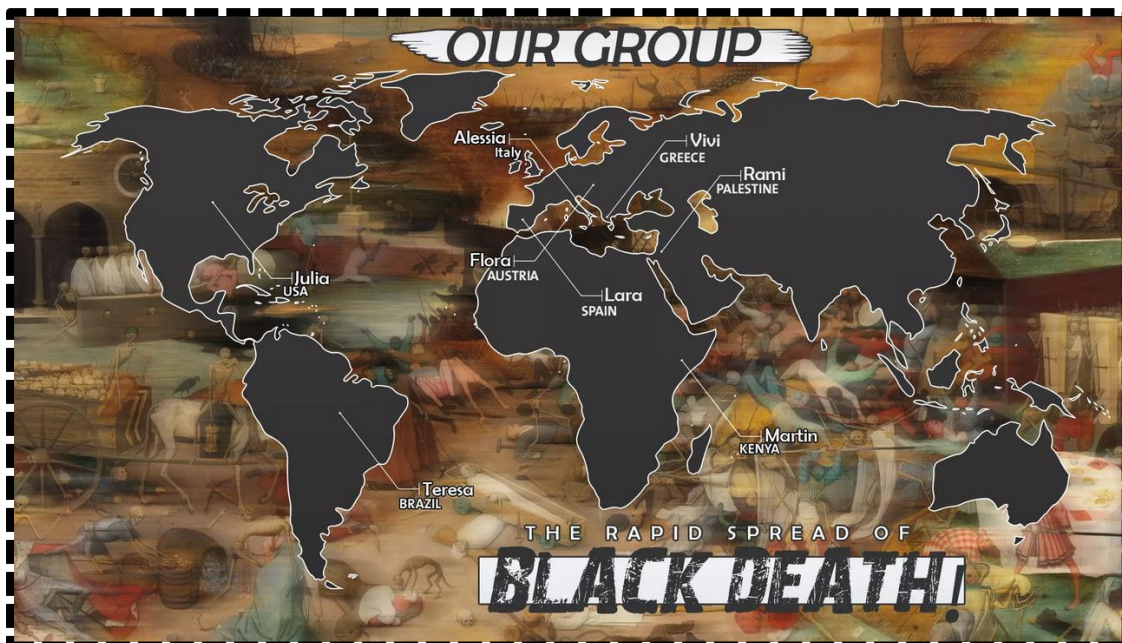
ATTENTION

Important advice - Homemade medicine!



Βιβή Σιούρα ενα μήνα

How do you interpret this image? It would be nice to come up with your own title-caption!



The Black Death's lasting impact in Europe

When it comes to long term consequences for the Black Death, there are three major topics:

. The way we treat some social minorities like the LGBTQ+ community and the Jewish community, nowadays, seeing as a good deal of prejudice as we know it was either born or intensified at that time period because of the time's mentality, that put the blame for the plague on these people - who they considered to be sinners - for invoking God's wrath.

. When it comes to the consequences regarding Europe's social structure, they involve the agricultural workers' revolution, which was a huge step towards the end of the feudal system. Basically, as the Black Death killed a lot of the workforce, the survivors ended up with a heavier workload, which they were not too happy about. This, added to the constant abuse and control which these people were subjected to, led to rebellions in the countryside.

Besides these revolutions, the Black Plague also caused a huge rural exodus, as people from countryside villages completely abandoned them when the plague hit. This in turn had a huge impact on the urban side, as those people ended up going to the city, which made it so that although the city was the most heavily impacted by the plague at first, the population ended up going back to what it once was even quicker than in the fields. In this way, the cities recovered from the Black Death quicker than the rural side of Europe and the long term consequences of the plague include a considerable advancement in the urbanization of Europe.

. However, it is important to also mention that because of the way that the Black Plague was not actually dealt with, it would come back sporadically over the years in several deadly epidemics, like the [Great Plague of London](#) (1665-66), in which 70,000 residents died. As a matter of fact, the bacteria that caused the Black Death was itself a descendent of another bacteria that caused the first well-documented crisis, which was the Plague of Justinian, that began in 542 A.D. "Named after the Byzantine emperor Justinian I, the pandemic killed up to 10,000 people a day in Constantinople (modern-day Istanbul, Turkey), according to ancient historians. Modern estimates indicate half of Europe's population—almost 100 million deaths—was wiped out before the plague subsided in the 700s." And it has been found that the *Yersenia Pestis*, the bacteria that caused the Black Death, is a distinct descendant of the bacteria that caused the Justinian Plague, just as it has been discovered that modern plague strains descend from a strain that arose during the Black Death pandemic. And though this plague seems to be thought by most to be a scourge of the past, its bacteria still appears from time to time and has even been researched as a biological weapon by some countries, though nowadays it is much less deadly, as it can be properly treated with modern medicine, such as antibiotics.

Bibliography:

<https://api.nationalgeographic.com/distribution/public/amp/science/article/the-plague>



April 4, 1349, Sunday, 18:30

Dear diary,

I know that it has been a while since I wrote in you last... But I don't know, I am really confused and concerned about what is going on here! I am talking about the "Black Death", one of the greatest epidemic diseases. Rats, fleas, dead bodies in the streets... pure disaster! It's crazy that this disease started in a remote village, but it quickly spread to other villages, up to where I live. I cannot understand the reason why the majority of people here prefer to look at traditional doctors, who aren't doctors (in fact)! It all started with one man who had bubonic plague and no one was aware that it was the plague... He died and his body transported to a place, of which I don't remember the name, to be buried, and that's how the disease spread to everyone. My mom is in a bad situation, her whole body is full of wounds and she is screaming in pain every single night... I am crying right now, I can't see her suffering anymore. I just want my "old" mum back.

Yours,
Vivi

👍 15 🗨️ 0

💬 5

THE BLACK DEATH'S CURIOSITIES (2/2): Plague cross-infected victims and areas marked through red paint?

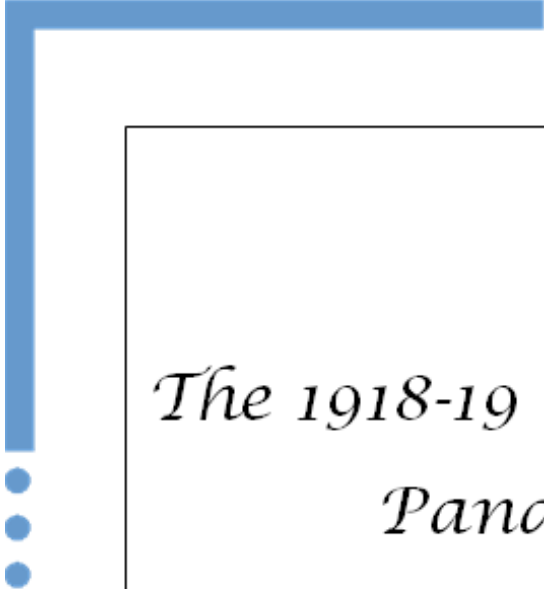
At times of the plague, it was very important to mark the infected areas or cities since there has not been any internet to spread awareness where the people should not go to. The most effective way to mark an infected area was to place a big cross in the front of it or on roadsides. In the infected areas themselves people were asked to mark their doors if they had been victims of the black death with a big red or black cross that was painted on and later affixed to the doors.

The burial at the beginning of the black death followed the same procedure. Simple wooden coffins were made to bury the victims. To show that the bodies inside were victims of the plague, large red crosses were painted on the top of the coffin. Later on, mass burial pits were made since to many people had died and producing wooden coffins for all of them was not possible.

Bibliography:

[What is A Plague Cross? \(inyourpocket.com\)](http://inyourpocket.com)





*The 1918-19 Spanish Flu
Pandemic*

Week 6



Fighting the Spanish Flu

The Influenza pandemic of 1918-1919 during WW1

The pandemic killed more people than the WW1, between 20 and 40 million people. With one-quarter of the US and one-fifth of the world infected with the influenza.

Public health ordinances

The people had to deal with the public health ordinances to restrain the spread of the disease. The public health departments distributed gauze masks to be worn in public. Stores are closed, funerals were limited to 15 minutes. Some towns required a signed certificate to enter and railroads would not accept passengers without them. Those who ignored the flu ordinances had to pay fines enforced by police.

Aspirin and the flu

With no cure for the flu, many doctors prescribed medication that they felt would alleviate symptoms including Aspirin, which had been trademarked by Bayer in 1899.

sources: <https://virus.stanford.edu/uda/>

<https://www.smh.com.au/national/a-century-after-the-spanish-flu-preparing-for-the-next-pandemic-20190130-p50uhm.html>



THE ECONOMIC IMPACT OF THE SPANISH FLU

In this article we are going to talk about the economic impact of the Spanish Flu in some countries.

Australia: The flu reached the country in 1919. At the peak of the pandemic, the influenza incapacitated 2% of the labor force. However, the government's social distancing measures and the flu did not influence the labour market much, so it recovered quickly.

USA, Arkansas: According to the Arkansas Gazette, in October 1918 the grocery sales decreased by 30% and there was a further 40-70% fall in sales at departments stores and merchants. At the same time, there was a dramatic increase in the sales of medical drugs and mattresses. Correia, Luck and Verner (in 2020) found that the Spanish flu reduced US manufacturing output by 18% (the results have been challenged).

General information: Retail shopkeepers had a very good year, particularly those selling high-quality goods. On the other hand, the entertainment industry was affected according to reports that between 5,000 and 6,000 cinema employees were "thrown out of work" in metropolitan Sydney due to the compulsory closure of cinemas. Moreover, the incapacitation of employees left some firms with labour shortages.

At this point, we have to admit that if the governments had reacted in a different way, that is with other social distancing measures, the economic situation would have been easier for the people whose job required coming in contact with the citizens.

Sources: <https://www.rba.gov.au/publications/bulletin/2020/jun/economic-effects-of-the-spanish-flu.html>

SHOP TRADE HIT

Effects of the 'Flu
No Crowds of Bargain-Seekers
BIG MAIL ORDER BUSINESS.

The influenza epidemic has hit trade badly in Sydney. To what extent this is the case it is difficult to say; but the estimates of some representative retail traders are published below.
Women who generally throng the shops at this season of the year are staying at home; but, on the other hand, a much bigger business is being done in delivery orders.

THE MAIN FINANCIAL PROBLEMS DURING THE SPANISH FLU

103 years ago and in the middle of the World War, a pandemic emerged that nobody expected. The 1918 flu spread throughout Europe, which was not paid much attention as there were war conflicts. Unfortunately, this pandemic left high mortality, because it affected people of all ages.

This widespread pandemic in the middle of the war was catastrophic for the finances of all countries

FINANCIAL PROBLEMS

In the 1918 flu, factors such as fear of contagion provoked a slow recovery. These were the most prominent financial problems during the crisis:

- Significant reduction in economic activity

Factories were closed, all public events were suspended and the entire population was isolated

- Massive rise in unemployment

The stoppage of production in the factories caused massive layoffs and unemployment figures increased dramatically.

There was also a time when the situation became unsustainable as commodity prices rose a lot.

- Money stopped moving

The brutal decline in economic activity caused consumption to drop considerably, since when production stopped, no new products were launched and people preferred to spend what they had to survive and spend their money on basic products so as not to die.

James Gachichio 2vo uŕyva

Stories On How People Survived The Spanish flu pandemic

Here's a testimony about a woman who survived the pandemic

"My mother, Martha Risner Clark, was born on June 8, 1914 in Magoffin County, Kentucky. Her parents were Julia Prater Poe and Adam Risner, a miner and farmer. The family lived on farms and in coal camps, but Adam always looked for a place to rent where the family could have gardens and fields. These, he thought, gave his family a more healthy life – away from the crowded, dirty coal camp streets.

In the fall of 1918 the family was living in a coal camp at the Deloram Mines (Thacker, West Virginia). Martha was 4 years old and her brother, Jake, was 2 years old. Martha recalls that one day she was playing outside in a mud puddle and got very wet. "Mom took me in and took a switch to me. Then she put me into bed. The next day I was very ill." Her mother told her later that a fog had come over the mountain and covered the camp and immediately, the next day, many others had become ill. Initially, some of the grownups thought the illness was coming from the use of lamps or coal oil. But others thought it was coming from Europe because there had been rumors that the bodies of many World War I soldiers were being burned, not put in graves. Every family was hit and everyone was afraid. Martha remembers that she ached all over and the pain was like a dagger; "it went all over me." She bled from the nose and mouth and the cough was constant. Soon, everything in the camp closed down. Coffins were brought in by the trainloads, and when they ran out, boxes were used. Jake did not get sick. However, both Adam and Julia became very weak, yet no one came to visit because of the horror of the disease and the fear of death.

Despite his condition, Adam eventually left the house to go check on his parents John White Risner and Amanda Hackworth Risner, and his two brothers still living at home, Adis, 14 years, and McKinley, 17 years. When he arrived, Adam found his father dead and his mother sick in bed. She asked Adam "to pull the cover off his face (John) so that I can see it one more time." Adam complied and then his mother died. McKinley also died, but Adis was spared.

Martha survived the flu and so did her parents."



dareenakadi 2vo uŕyva

A 102-year-old lady who survived 2 types of cancer, the Spanish flu, and covid-19.

- Schappals (the name of the woman) was born in 1918 in the state of Massachusetts, she caught the Spanish flu when she was 10-month-old baby, the Spanish flu killed more than 675,000 in the U.S, but Schappals survived.
- When she was in her 60s, she was diagnosed with breast cancer, and in her 70s, she was diagnosed with colon cancer, but she had radiation therapy, and that went successfully and she survived.
- In May 2020, she contracted Covid-19, and fully recovered.
- "It wasn't bad" said Schappals about her experience with the virus, and her 68-year-old daughter wasn't even surprised about her mother's recovery, because she survived a lot in her life.

juliafroes1 2vo uŕyva

One Brazilian eye-witness to the event shares his memories, leaving us with a clearer idea of the epidemic's psychological impact:

" [It] was a terrifying thing! Never in all my life had I seen anything even close to that hellish Sassanid. There was not a single street in the city where an entire family had not passed away in at least one house. In many homes, everyone in the family had taken to bed, and it was up to whoever went down that street to feed them and give them medicine. It was usually the gravediggers, garbage men, and policemen who helped, handing out medicine and feeding people, sometimes an entire family who had fallen ill. People draped black pieces of fabric in the windows and doors of their houses, so they would know sick people were there and would come to help. The worst of it all was that people were dying left and right, and the government said in public and in the papers that the flu was benign. One day the papers reported more than 500 deaths, and even so the flu was benign, benign, benign. [...] There were so many dead that they couldn't keep up with burying the bodies. On my street, you could see an ocean of corpses from the window. People would prop the feet of the dead up on the window ledges so that public assistance agencies would come take them away. But the service was slow, and there came a time when the air grew filthy; the bodies began to swell and rot. Many began throwing corpses out on the streets. When the public agencies came to pick up the corpses, the rotted ones would be traded for fresher ones; it was a mephistophelian scene" (Nelson Antonio Freire, Sep. 11, 1990).


Enrique Romeral Morales 2vo uŕyva

video

Hi everyone, this is a video talking about the Spanish flu in my country, Spain.

i hope you like it :)





Eerie photos of people

battling the Flu

Week 7



Stavros Katsakostoudis 20 μάρτιο

Exercising soldiers gargle with salt water to protect themselves from the flu.



Marina Alfradique De Melo Arruda 21 μάρτιο

Comparisons And Similarities Between The Prophylactic Measures- The Masks.

The Flu's Bonnie and Clyde.

A nasty flu outbreak hit London in the 1930's winters. This stylish couple walks down the streets of London wearing a pair of matching antiseptic masks in the thick of the flu season. They're making the masks work. Notice that these masks only fully cover the nose, compared to those that we use, that need to cover both nose and mouth.



Stavros Katsakostoudis 20 μάρτιο

Anti-Mask League of San Francisco

The Anti-Mask League of San Francisco was an organization formed to protest an ordinance which required people to wear masks during the 1918 pandemic influenza.

The ordinance it protested lasted less than a month before being repealed. Due to the short period of the league's existence, its exact membership is difficult to determine; however, an estimated 4,000–5,000 citizens showed up to a meeting to protest the second ordinance in January 1919.

Opposition to similar ordinances during the COVID-19 pandemic in the United States led to renewed interest in, and comparisons with, the Anti-Mask League.

The Place Board of Health enacted various measures to try to curb the disease, such as banning gatherings, closing schools and theaters, and warning citizens to avoid crowds.

Professions that served customers (including barbers, hotel and rooming house employees, bank tellers, druggists, store clerks) were required to wear masks. On October 25, the city passed an ordinance requiring everyone in San Francisco to wear a mask while in public or when in a group of two or more people, except at mealtime.

Initial compliance with the mask ordinance was high with an estimated 80% of people wearing masks in public.

The Red Cross sold masks at the ferry terminal for incoming passengers. Anyone who failed to wear a mask or wore it improperly was charged with disturbing the peace, warned, and for subsequent violations fined or jailed.

The city health officer and the mayor both paid fines for not wearing masks at a boxing match.

The mask ordinance was annulled effective November 21, 1918; however, when cases of the flu began to increase again, a new ordinance mandating masks took effect January 17, 1919.

Members of the league included physicians, citizens, civil libertarians and at least one member of the Board of Supervisors.

Some members of the league wanted to collect signatures on a petition to end the mask requirement, while others wanted to initiate recall procedures for the city health officer.

Some objections to the ordinance were based on questions of scientific data while others considered the requirement to infringe on civil liberties.

In addition to complaints from the Anti-Mask League, some health officers from other cities also contended that masks were not necessary.

On January 27, the league presented a petition, signed by Mrs. E. C. Harrington as president, to the local Board of Supervisors, requesting repeal of the mask ordinance. Newspapers across the world took note of the protesting organization. San Francisco lifted the mask requirement effective February 1, 1919, on the recommendation of the Board of Health.

Historical analyzes and comparisons

A study then in 1919 concluded that mandatory mask mandates did not make any difference on epidemic, while observing that a likely reason for their ineffectiveness was that masks were worn outdoors and not inside in gatherings when conditions for transmission would be greatest. It also noted that most masks were improperly constructed of inadequate materials.

During the COVID-19 pandemic in the United States, opposition to the wearing of face masks and anti-lockdown protests led to comparisons with the Anti-Mask League while at the same time such organizations are observed all over the world.

ANTI-MASK MEETING
TONIGHT (Saturday) JAN. 25
DREAMLAND RINK
To Protest Against the Unhealthy Mask Ordinance
Extracts will be read from State Board of Health Bulletin showing compulsory mask wearing to be a failure.
Eugene E. Schmitz and other interesting speakers.
Admission Free.

PRISCA ANGELETTI BORRI 20 μάρες

"DON'T MESS UP"

The 1918 flu epidemic didn't just affect those who suffered with it. The Red Cross volunteers were burdened with pressure. The poster behind these masked volunteers reads, "If I Fail, He Dies." A bit morbid but also inconveniently true.

At the same time, our doctors and nurses have been battling this war called "COVID-19" that is affecting not only the people that got sick, but also the ones treating it. The poster behind the volunteers of the 1918 flu epidemic is a message not only for the women standing in front of it, but also for the brave doctors of our days fighting this pandemic in every way possible. Although it is a situation full of discouragement and pain, we must go through it as these amazing people did and are still doing nowadays, as they think to themselves to "NOT MESS UP".



Stavros Kotsakostoudis 20 μάρες

An open-air barber shop during 1918 flu.



Keokolo Sena 20 μάρες

A Juxtaposition of Pandemic Sporting Events a Century Apart

In May 2020, a photograph of a college football game during the 1918 Spanish Flu emerged on Twitter. This image of nearly everyone in sight properly wearing masks recently came to light as the sports world prepared for its restart after the initial global lockdown. Users of Twitter attempted to look into the past for insight into what the future of sporting events could be. Sadly almost a year later, with the pandemic still having its grip on the world, fans at a Texas Rangers baseball game can be seen spectating in very close proximity without masks. Although there was a similar anti-mask sentiment during the Spanish Flu, copious amounts of scientific evidence that prove the effectiveness of masks are now accessible to the public unlike in 1918. After 100 years of societal progress, it upsets me to see the blatant disrespect towards the scientists and health workers fighting tirelessly to end this pandemic that has taken 3 million lives.

<https://www.ajc.com/sports/college/captivating-photo-georgia-tech-from-1918-and-the-story-behind/XOukYT9082wGyHdyP27XVL/>

<https://www.cnn.com/2021/04/05/us/texas-rangers-home-opener-stadium-full-capacity-spt-trnd/index.html>

Stavros Kotsakostoudis 20 μάρες

Some at 1918 flu hooked themselves up to breathing contraptions, believing the air itself was toxic. (colored photo).



Stavros Kotsakostoudis 20 μάρες

1918 flu patient (colored photo).



Marina Alfradique De Melo Arruda 21 μάρες

Phil Dunphy from the 1920's Spraying the Flu Away

Yes, this looks like Phil Dunphy from Modern Family in some bizarre plotline about scaring off one of Haley's boyfriends. In reality, it's a man from 1920 preparing an anti-flu spray device that would later be used to aerate buses. In fact, just like now, they had some kind of method to contain the proliferation of the virus that, during the 1918 Flu Pandemic, was to aerate buses, to avoid agglomerations, or even to gargle a lot.

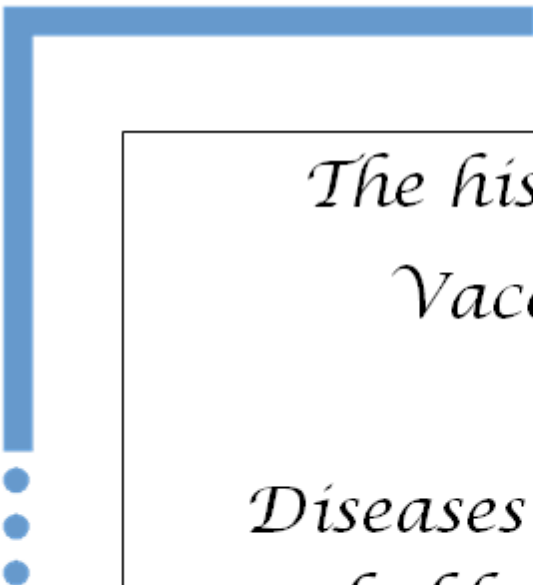


Keokolo Sena 21 μάρες

Georgia Tech Football Game

1918





*The history of
Vaccines*

*Diseases we have
probably forgotten*

Week 8



Luiz Felipe Neves Batista 14 μάρες

Americapox: The Missing Plague - CGP Grey

Hello, teens and teachers!

Today I wanted to show you guys a video made by a channel I really like: CGP Grey. His videos may seem a bit random because he talks about many things, but they're always very well-researched and illustrated with cool animations, while also being fun and engaging. Please, don't let the title confuse you, the "Americapox" is not a real disease! And that's what the video is about: the main question, as shown in the video's description, is "Why didn't the Europeans get sick when they made contact with the American Indians?"

If that sparked your interest and/or curiosity, feel free to watch the video below.

There's also a part 2, linked in the video's description in YouTube.



Americapox: The Missing Plague



Americapox: The Missing Plague
Discuss this video: <http://reddit.com/r/cgpgrey> Website: <http://www.cgpgrey.co...>
YouTube

Miko SERENO 18 μάρες

Article #2

More information about the 1889 Russian flu pandemic.



Did a coronavirus cause the pandemic that killed Queen Victoria's heir? he epidemic spread with startling speed. It appeared first in London and within wee... the guardian

Alfonso Gonzalez Prieto 18 μάρες

Forgotten diseases

HAGAS



This disease associated extreme poverty. The po... passes to the person thro... faces of the insect depos... the skin.



Chagas is a neglected disease caused by a parasite. It affects between 6 and 7 million people a year.



It causes chronic heart pr... it is possible to treat with medication.

infographic of the forgotten diseases
PDF document
padilat drive

Luiz Felipe Neves Batista 12 μάρες

The Vaccine Revolt

Hi everyone!

Today I'm here to tell you guys about a historical event that brazillians study in history class. It also has a connection to the current pandemic.

As states the following article, the Vaccine Revolt happened in 1904 mainly as a reaction to the compulsory vaccination laws that were put in place to combat the smallpox epidemic. The demonstrations that ensued caused property damage and also killed people.

The article talks about the event and how Oswaldo Cruz made a big difference in the situation. As I've said, it links the uprising to the COVID-19 pandemic by giving us some lessons we should learn from the revolt.



Lessons from the Vaccine Revolt of 1904 - The Bulwark
Vaccines against COVID-19 may soon be available but controversies over wearing masks and ... the bulwark

Miko SERENO 18 μάρες

Short Historical Analysis

" Background: Numerous studies have investigated the 1918 pandemic ("Spanish flu") during the past years, with the implicit hypothesis that it could be a model of a possible future pandemic. By contrast very little is known on the pandemic that occurred 30 years before, in 1889-1890 (the "Russian flu"). "



Historical Analysis of the 1889-1890 Pandemic in Europe
Background: Numerous studies have investigated the 1918 pandemic ("Spanish... international journal of infectious diseases

Measles

General information: Measles is a virus which is highly contagious, and it affects mostly children and adults over the age of 30. It is spread by coughing and sneezing and the virus remains active in the air or on infected surfaces for up to 2 hours. The symptoms that appear after 10-12 days are a runny nose, a cough, red and watery eyes, and small white spots inside the cheeks. After several days, a rash erupts. The rash lasts for 5 to 6 days, and then fades. Measles can cause serious complications, including blindness, encephalitis (an infection that causes brain swelling), severe diarrhea, ear infection, and pneumonia. Measles can be prevented by vaccination.

History: According to the best evidence we have, measles makes its appearance somewhere between the 11th and 12th Centuries and in 1529, a measles outbreak in Cuba killed two-thirds of those indigenous people who had previously survived smallpox. Two years later, measles was responsible for the deaths of half the population of Honduras, and it has ravaged Mexico, Central America, and the Inca civilization. Soon enough, it was found worldwide. In 1846 there was a measles outbreak in the Faroe Islands and because it had not been seen on the islands for 60 years, almost no residents had any acquired immunity. Three-quarters of the residents got sick, and approximately 2% died from it before the epidemic burned itself out. Peter Ludvig Panum observed the outbreak and determined that measles was spread through direct contact of contagious people with people who had never had measles. In 1912, measles became a nationally notifiable disease in the United States, requiring U.S. healthcare providers and laboratories to report all diagnosed cases. In the first decade of reporting, an average of 6,000 measles-related deaths were reported each year.

The creation of the vaccine: In 1954, John F. Enders and Dr. Thomas C. Peebles collected blood samples from several ill students during a measles outbreak in Boston, Massachusetts. They wanted to isolate the measles virus in the student's blood and create a measles vaccine. They succeeded in isolating measles in 13-year-old David Edmonston's blood. In 1963, they licensed it in the United States. In 1978, CDC set a goal to eliminate measles from the United States by 1982. Although this goal was not met, widespread use of measles vaccine drastically reduced the disease rates. By 1981, the number of reported measles cases was 80% less compared with the previous year. However, when a 1989 measles outbreak among vaccinated school-aged children occurred, experts recommended a second dose of the vaccine for all children. Following widespread execution of this recommendation, reported measles cases declined even more.

The disease today: The overwhelming majority (more than 95%) of measles deaths occur in developing countries. More than 140 000 people died from measles in 2018 – mostly children under the age of 5 years, despite the availability of a safe and effective vaccine. However, during 2000– 2018, measles vaccination prevented an estimated 23.2 million deaths. Global measles deaths have decreased by 73% from an estimated 536,000 in 2000 to 142,000 in 2018.

Here is a very informative video on the vaccine and how it works!



MEASLES EXPLAINED



Measles Explained – Vaccinate or Not?
by Kurzgesagt – In a Nutshell
YouTube

A disease you may have forgotten

Hello everyone! This is a powerpoint about the disease leprosy.

Leprosy: a forgotten disease

Leprosy_ a forgotten disease-2
PDF document
padlet drive

PowerPoint

Hello,
this presentation is about the history of vaccines and its progression throughout time.

The History of Vaccines

Week 8

Miko Sereno, Austria

History of Vaccines
Powerpoint presentation
padlet drive

Forgotten Disease: Smallpox

Hello everyone! I hope you are doing fine. I made this Presentation for a quick view on the smallpox disease and its vaccine. I hope you like it, and I'm looking forward to your feedback!

Smallpox

Forgotten disease thanks to its vaccine

Smallpox (2)
Powerpoint presentation
padlet drive

-----▶ to be continued...