

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Heroes Days 27 and 28

# Dr. Jerry Brown: Daily Launch Day 27

## Do Now: What Would You Like to Change?



Heroes like Malala and Erica Fernandez will have a lasting impact on the world because they committed themselves to solving problems that they had experienced for themselves. They saw injustices firsthand and fought hard for change in their schools and their communities.

What will YOUR impact be? You don't have to change the world (and receive a Nobel Peace Prize) to make a difference. You can make a difference by volunteering, or starting a program, or advocating for change. You can change something in yourself, your family, your block, or your school. If you were to ask these heroes if you can change something, they would certainly tell you "Yes, you can!"

What one small thing would you want to change?

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What big thing would you change?

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What would you want your impact in this school to be?

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What can you do TODAY that would start to make a difference?

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Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Heroes Days 27 and 28

# Dr. Jerry Brown: Daily Launch Day 28

## Do Now: Final Reflection

Think back to all the heroes that we learned about in this unit:

1. Characters in *The Black Panther*  
(T'Challa, Shuri, Okoye, W'Kabi, Nakia)
2. The Tuskegee Airmen
3. Navajo code talkers
4. Cesar Chavez
5. Military nurses ("Hello David")
6. New York firefighters and first responders
7. Erica Fernandez
8. Malala Yousafzai
9. Dr. Jerry Brown



Who is a hero you'd like to eat lunch with?

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What is one heroic thing this hero (or these heroes) did?

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What are two questions you'd ask your hero?

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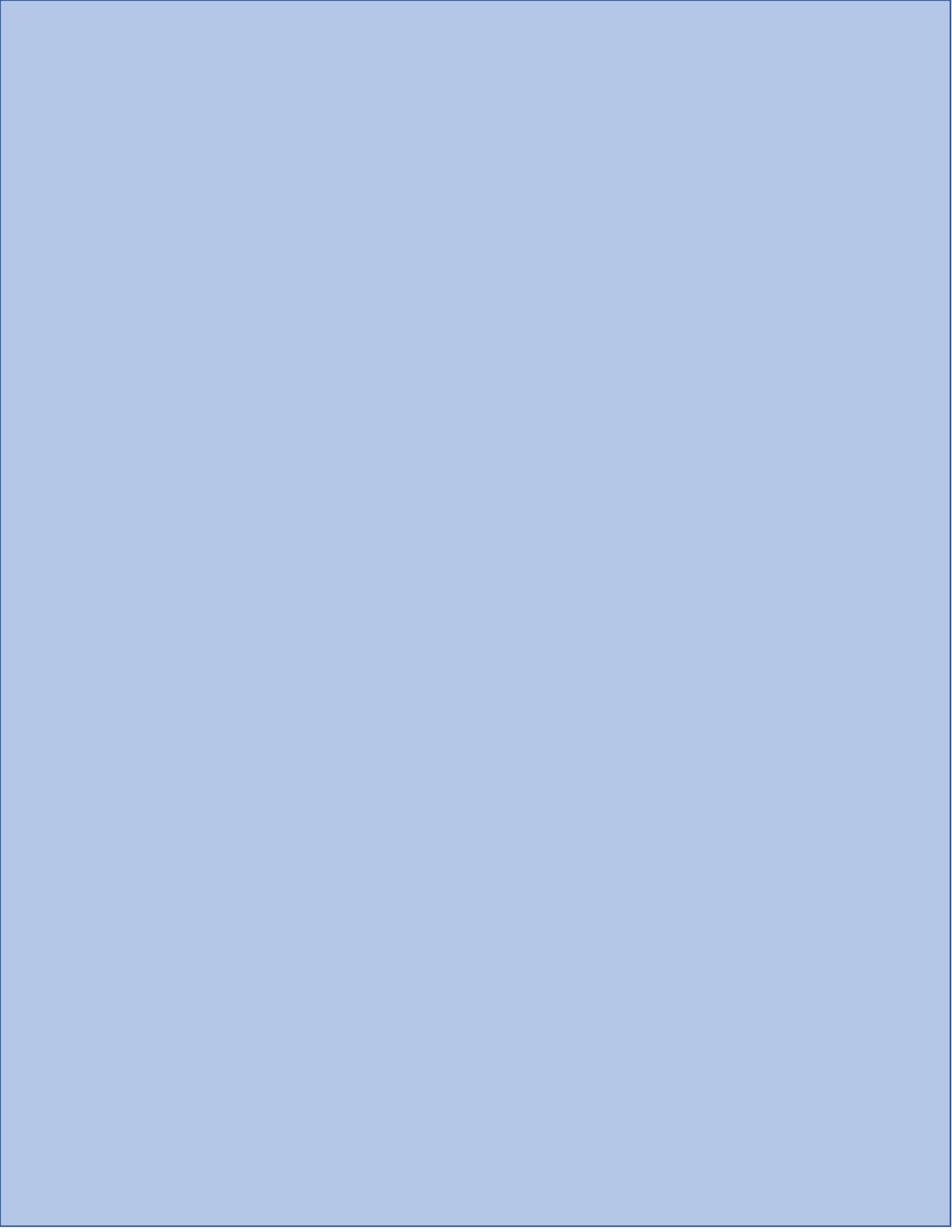


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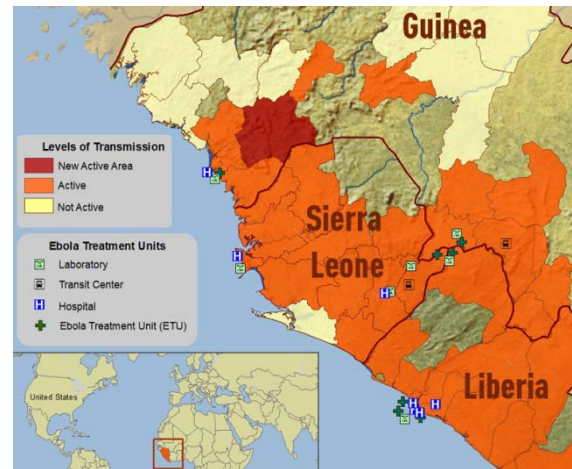
## Leading the Way to Save Lives: Dr. Jerry Brown (written by ALFA staff)

March 2014: Dr. Jerry Brown had been medical director of the ELWA hospital in Liberia for just three months when he heard the bad news. The deadly Ebola virus was reported in the neighboring countries of Guinea and Sierra Leone. Now, cases of the illness had occurred near Liberia's northern border.

Dr. Brown knew that sick people would soon show up at the ELWA hospital near the capital city of Monrovia. His tiny hospital was not ready for such a serious disease. How could he and his staff prepare?

The Ebola virus first affected humans in 1976. It can cause flu-like symptoms, high fever, headache, bleeding, and vomiting. In 2014, there was no known treatment. People caught it through contact with body fluids, such as blood and vomit. Most people infected with the disease died.

Earlier outbreaks of Ebola had occurred in East Africa, in villages that were far apart. This limited the spread of the disease. In the West African countries of Liberia, Guinea, and Sierra Leone, people lived closer together. It would be much harder to stop the epidemic.



*West African region hit by Ebola in 2014 (Wikipedia)*

Dr. Brown had faced challenges before. He grew up in a poor slum of Monrovia, and worked very hard to succeed in college and become a doctor. He had finished special training as a surgeon. But Ebola would be the biggest challenge yet.

## Overcoming Obstacles

The hospital needed to isolate Ebola patients from others, but there was no place for that. Dr. Brown and his team decided to use the tiny chapel building. Some staff disagreed. Should they fill a place used to worship God with sick people? But another doctor reminded them, "Even Jesus healed the sick in the temple."

Next, the staff needed special training to care for patients while wearing protective gear to help keep them from getting sick or spreading the virus to other patients. They had to cover every inch of their bodies. Some health workers were reluctant to do this, so Dr. Brown led by example. His name was first on the training list. Other doctors and nurses soon followed his lead.

Soon the six beds in the chapel were not enough. The hospital had just built a new kitchen and laundry. Now that building would hold more beds for Ebola patients.

## **New Ways to Care**

Dr. Brown also considered the way Ebola patients had been treated in the past to see if there was a better way. The usual advice was for nurses and doctors to stay three feet away from patients. Infected people did not receive baths. If they were too sick to feed themselves, they did not eat. Many died of dehydration because they lost fluids through vomiting and bleeding.

This didn't make sense to Dr. Brown. The protective suits were waterproof, so why did doctors and nurses have to stay so far away from patients? When a missionary nurse became ill, Dr. Brown decided to try a different approach. It worked, so hospital staff began to use it with all the patients.

Now nurses rehydrated patients with intravenous fluids, bathed them so they would be comfortable, and fed them if they could eat. Patients received counseling and spiritual care. Staff treated them kindly and cared for them, instead of abandoning them. Recovery rates started to improve.

## **The Road to Recovery**

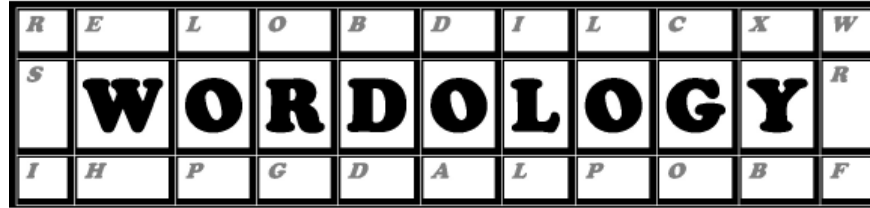
Soon, almost half of Ebola patients at the ELWA hospital were recovering—compared to just ten percent in earlier Ebola outbreaks. But patients who got well faced a new problem. Other people avoided them, afraid they might still carry the virus. Dr. Brown held “recovery ceremonies” and gave each survivor a certificate of good health. Then he shook each one's hand on live TV. People saw the doctor touching those who had recovered from Ebola, so they began to accept them too.

Slowly, the number of cases went down. In March 2016, the World Health Organization announced that the West Africa Ebola crisis was over. More than 6000 people had died.

Dr. Brown points out that he is not the only hero of the Ebola crisis. Many brave health care workers and ambulance drivers battled the disease. Some lost their lives. Some who survived faced serious health problems. But Dr. Brown says, “My primary goal in becoming a medical doctor was to help save lives... I had the desire to save lives at all costs.”







### Wordology Activity #1: Word Search

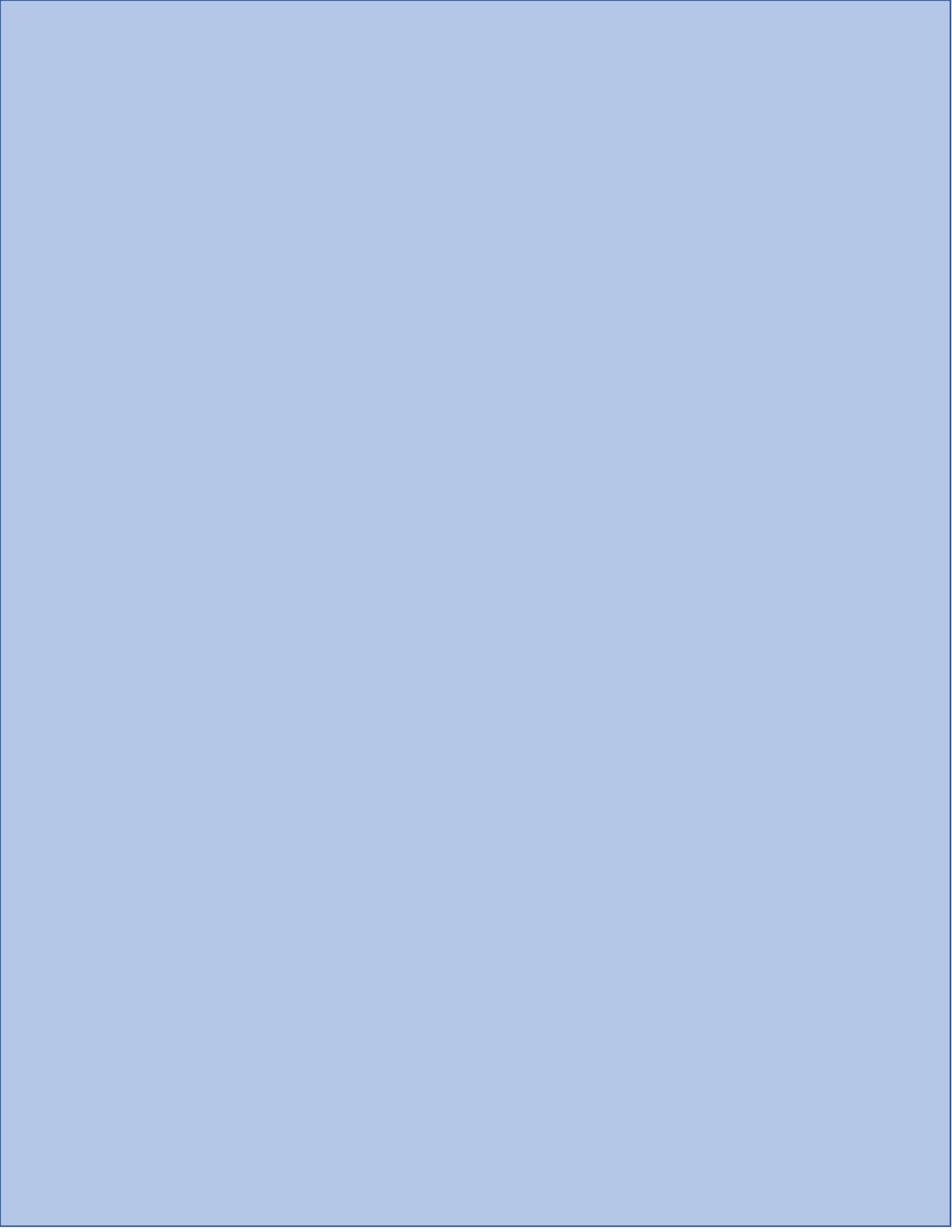
In the puzzle below, find the words from “Leading the Way to Save Lives” listed in the box at the bottom. Words may go up, down, across, or diagonally.

C Y X N S R Q D X N Z L K D Y  
 O B T J O X M E O E P V D E L  
 L V C Y E N A H P V Y I E S S  
 I I H X T H Q Y K I N Q T D P  
 B B A R R E R D Q T A N C I K  
 W N P M G P F R R C C J E U N  
 O D E M V I W A A E G M F L A  
 L I L N L D V T S T D F N F B  
 H P Z N K E S I I O X Z I W A  
 Z X M G N M O O T R C Y U H N  
 I O F O W I Q N E P E A E F D  
 I G U P W C W K A E R B T U O  
 L S B U J D Z F B M T Z R I N  
 Q P N J H Y E X J Q F J G R E  
 Q B S W Z E T A L O S I E B H

#### Word Bank

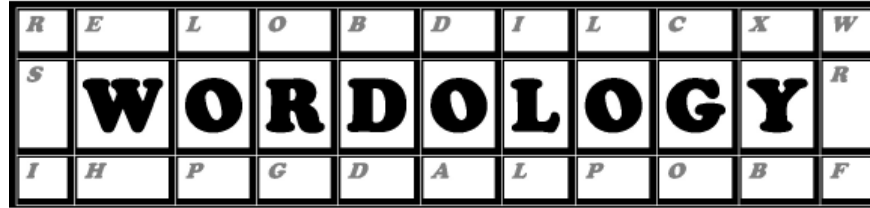
fluids	outbreak	epidemic	isolate	chapel
protective	infected	dehydration	intravenous	abandon











### Wordology Activity #2: Vocabulary Scramble

**Instructions:** Unscramble the letters to find words that fit in the boxes. All the words come from the Word Bank at the bottom of the page.

1. Denise thinks she is \_\_\_\_\_ with the flu so she doesn't want to get too close to people.

denifcet

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2. We had to \_\_\_\_\_ our dog from other pets because of his fleas.

silotae

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3. Our principal is very upset about the \_\_\_\_\_ of online bullying.

tebokura

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4. True friends don't \_\_\_\_\_ you when you need them.

nobadan

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5. Another word meaning "liquids" is \_\_\_\_\_.

silduf

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6. Almost fifty people gathered in the tiny \_\_\_\_\_ to pray.

plehac

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7. Athletes wear \_\_\_\_\_ gear to stay safe when they play.

tevipceter

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8. If you're sick, be sure to drink enough liquids to avoid \_\_\_\_\_.

handitedryo

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#### Word Bank

fluids

outbreak

epidemic

isolate

chapel

protective

infected

dehydration

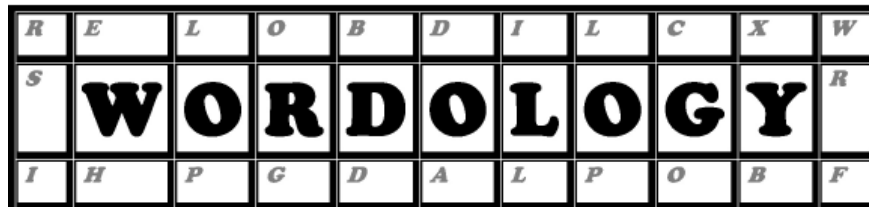
intravenous

abandon










### Wordology Activity #3: Instructions for a Medical Team

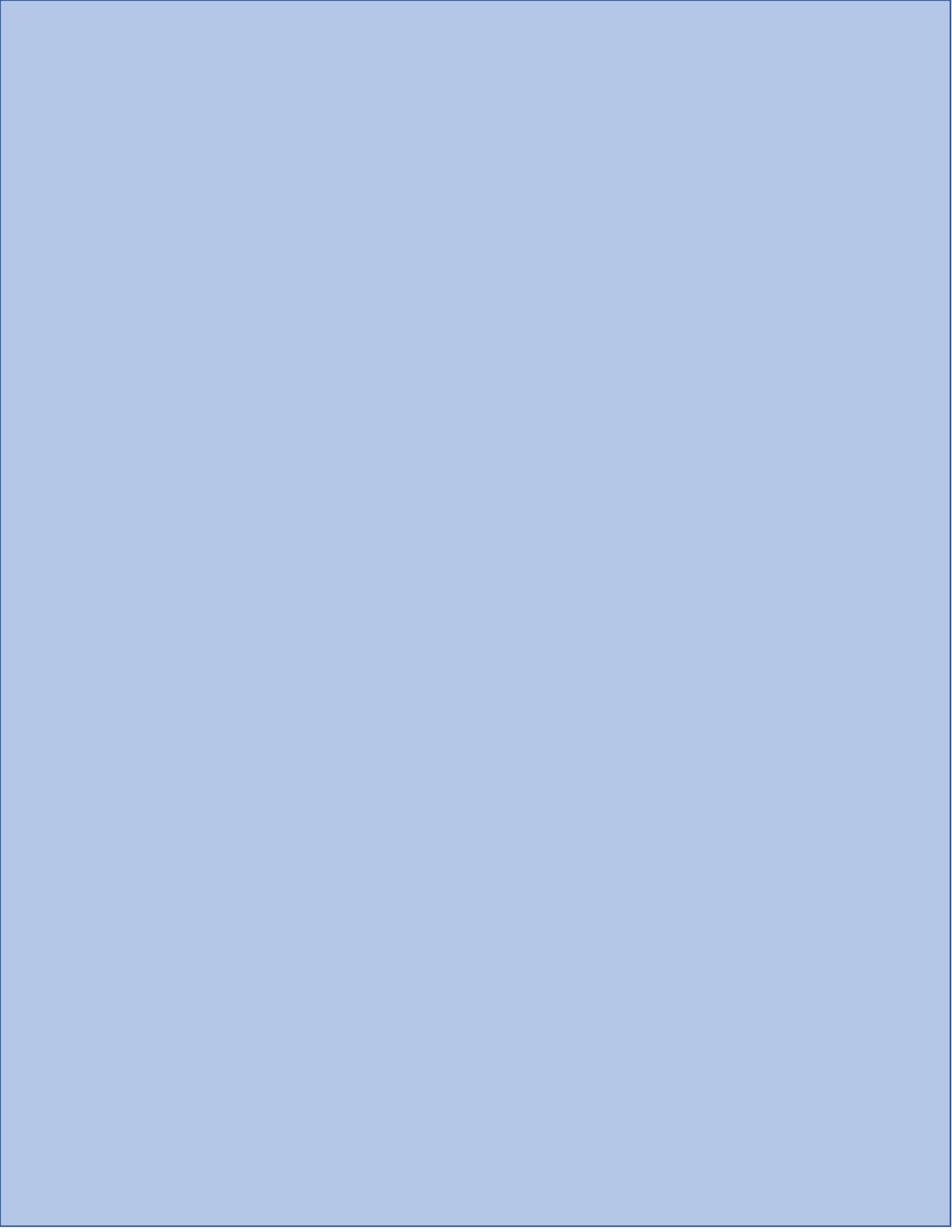
Imagine you are the medical director of a hospital or clinic that is facing an epidemic. You want to keep your doctors and nurses safe while giving patients the best possible care. What instructions would you give the medical staff? Write a memo in the space below. Be sure to use at least five vocabulary words!

<b>MEMO: TO ALL MEDICAL STAFF</b> Please observe these precautions as we deal with this emergency situation:	

#### Word Bank

fluids          outbreak          epidemic          isolate          chapel  
 protective      infected          dehydration      intravenous      abandon









Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Heroes Days 27 and 28

R	E	L	O	B	D	I	L	C	X	W
S	<b>W</b>	<b>O</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>O</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>O</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>Y</b>	R
I	H	P	G	D	A	L	P	O	B	F

### Composing Meaningful Sentences

If you complete your chosen Wordology activity, take the remaining time at this station to write Meaningful Sentences using the vocabulary words listed below. (Remember, a Meaningful Sentence is a sentence that shows that you know what the word means!) Read and discuss your sentences with your teammates.

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#### Word Bank

fluids

outbreak

epidemic

isolate

chapel

protective

infected

dehydration

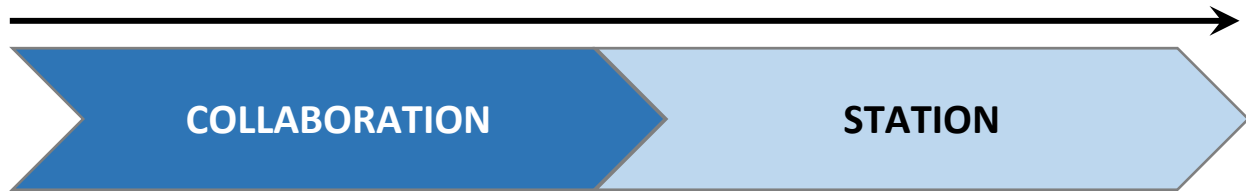
intravenous

abandon









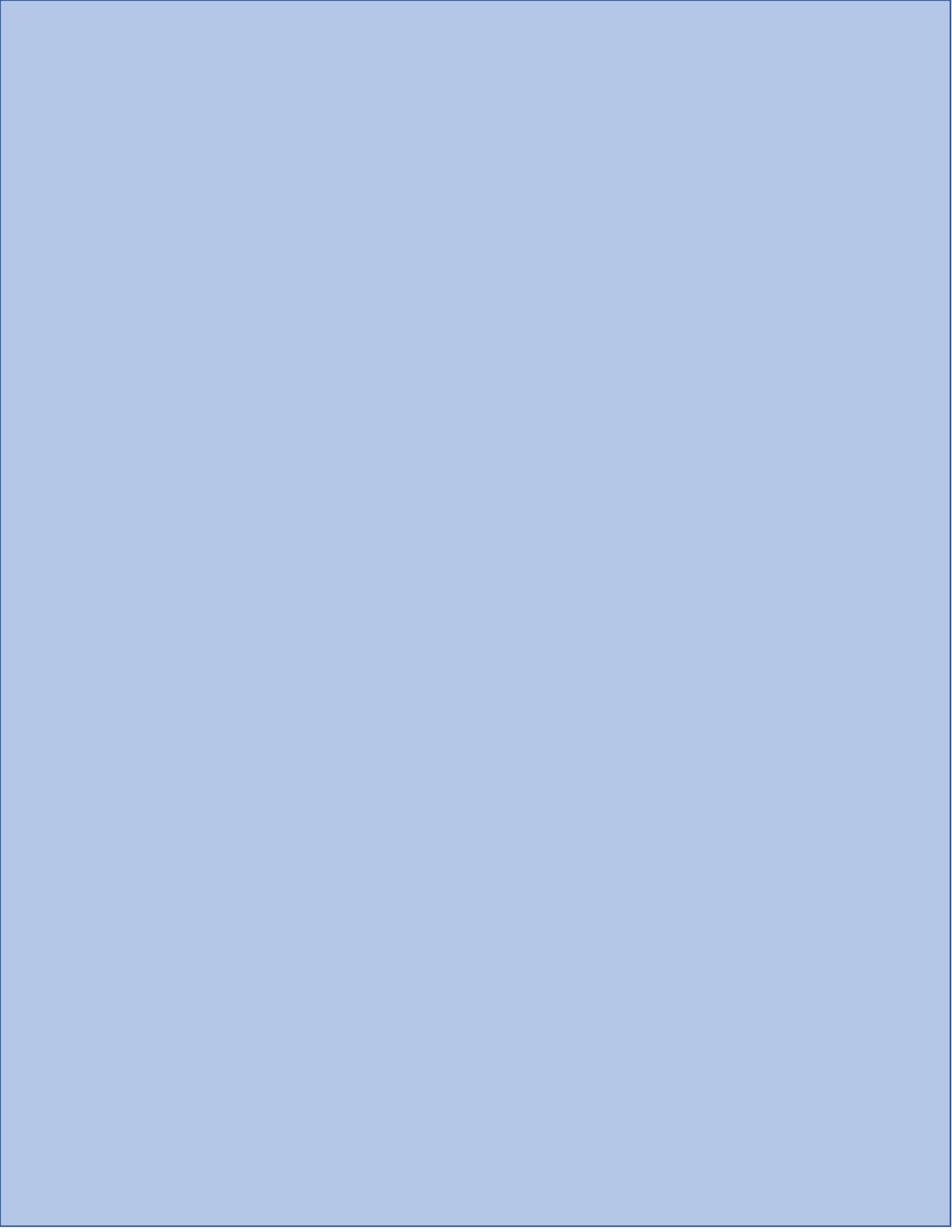
### Collaboration Station: Independent Project Practice Session

**Instructions:** Divide your team into two partner groups of two or three students each. Set up your posters or projects. In your partner group, choose one partner to present first. Follow the schedule given below. (**Note:** Since both partner groups will be practicing at the same time, please lower your voice while presenting!)

1. First person delivers presentation (3-5 minutes)
2. Partner gives feedback on first person's presentation (1-2 minutes)
3. Second person delivers presentation (3-5 minutes)
4. Partner provides feedback on second person's presentation (1-2 minutes)
5. First student practices one part of their presentation that they got feedback on (1 minute)
6. Second student practices one part of their presentation that they got feedback on (1 minute)

**Keep practicing and/or fine-tuning your projects in preparation for your presentation in the next instructional cycle.**











# Media Madness

## Media Madness

**Instructions:** Your top priority today is making sure that your Independent Project is ready to present. When you practiced your project presentation, did you discover anything else you need to do to get ready? If you did, take care of that now.

**If your project is ready to go and you have time,** use the link below to meet Dr. Jerry Brown of Liberia.

**Background:** In 2014, Dr. Brown was in charge of a hospital in the city of Monrovia, Liberia. A terrible disease called Ebola reached the city. Most people who became ill with Ebola died. Dr. Brown led his team of doctors and nurses to find ways to care for Ebola patients that helped more patients get well. This video shows the short speech that Dr. Brown gave in 2014 when he presented first group of patients who had recovered from Ebola at his hospital.

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NxIQ5RZ1h\\_k](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NxIQ5RZ1h_k)

**After watching,** answer the following questions.

1. How do you think the people watching this speech in 2014 on TV in Liberia felt?

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2. How do you think the patients felt who had recovered from this terrible disease?

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3. Do you think Dr. Brown is a hero? Why or why not?

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