

Erin's Law Lesson Plans for THES and GES - Spring 2019

GRADE **K** **1** **2** 3 4 5

WEEK 1 2 3 4 5

TOPIC: Safety and Bodily Fluids

Lesson Outline	Script	Curriculum Used/Materials Needed	Standards Addressed (copy and paste)
<p>Objective:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The student will be able to identify ways in which germs/infections are spread and why it is important to stay away from unsafe objects The student will be able to identify ways to prevent the spreading of germs 	<p><i>After watching the video, lead a discussion on what was covered. Expand on the content in the video by asking,</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <i>What are some things that we might find that could spread germs? What should we do if we find them? (Prompt for responses to include needles/sharp objects)</i> <i>Why do we cover up our cuts with a bandage?</i> <i>What should we do if we cut ourselves and</i> 	<p>You Tube Video, Germs https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=V6erp0MT_HM</p> <p>Potential Extension Activities: Kids' Health in the Classroom https://classroom.kidshealth.org/prekto2/personal/hygiene/germs.pdf</p> <p>-from the above link, use the handwashing sheet to color, and/or the quiz about germs</p>	<p>HE.1.K.6 Identify ways to prevent communicable and non-communicable disease and understand the difference (including HIV/AIDS, and Hepatitis B and C).</p> <p>HE.1.1.6 Explain that it is important to stay away from potentially unsafe body fluids and objects.</p> <p>HE.1.2.6 Explain why it is important to stay</p>

	<p><i>bleed on to something else?</i></p> <p>4. <i>What fluids/liquids would be unsafe to touch? Why? What should we do if we accidentally touch one?</i></p>		<p>away from potentially unsafe body fluids and objects.</p>
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Erin's Law Lesson Plans for THES and GES - Spring 2019

GRADE K 1 2 **3** **4** **5** WEEK 1 2 3 4 5

TOPIC: **HIV/Bodily Fluids (3,4,5) & STI's (Grades 4 & 5 Only)**

Lesson Outline	Script	Curriculum Used/Materials Needed	Standards Addressed (copy and paste)
<p>LEARNING OBJECTIVES: By the end of this lesson, students will be able to:</p> <p>1. Define HIV as a virus that is transmitted through bodily fluids that weakens your immune system. 2. Identify at least two ways in which HIV can be transmitted.</p> <p>3. Identify at least two ways in which HIV is not transmitted.</p> <p>4. Identify at least one way to prevent HIV transmission.</p>	<p>PROCEDURE:</p> <p>STEP 1: Begin the activity by introducing the difference between communicable and non-communicable disease. Explain that communicable diseases are diseases that one person can give to another; or get from someone else. Ask students to raise their hands and give examples of communicable diseases (some responses may include: the common cold, stomach virus, the flu)</p> <p>Say "Communicable diseases are caused by tiny organisms or germs that are contagious. Not all</p>	<p>Rights, Respect, and Responsibility</p> <p>MATERIALS NEEDED: • Newsprint/Board • Markers/chalk • Handout: "Facts about HIV" – one per student • "Teacher's Resource: HIV Infection and AIDS" – one copy for the teacher • Answer Key: "Facts about HIV" – one copy for the teacher</p> <p>Worksheet Questions:</p> <p>(TRUE OR FALSE) Directions: Write TRUE next to those statements that are true, and FALSE next to those statements that are false. 1. You cannot get</p>	<p>HE.1.3.7 Explain why it is important to stay away from potentially unsafe body fluids and objects.</p> <p>HE.1.3.8 Identify practices that prevent the spread of communicable</p>

<p>Grade 4 & 5 Only Additional Objectives:</p> <p>1. Student will be able to define what an STD/STI is and how it is spread</p> <p>2. Student will recognize that abstinence is the most effective method of protection from STD's/STI's</p>	<p>infections, however, are contagious. Then say, "Non-communicable diseases are those that cannot be spread from one person to another."</p> <p>Ask for examples of non-communicable diseases, or infections (Some responses may include: appendicitis, an infected finger, asthma, cancer.)</p> <p>STEP 2: Tell students you are going to name some different medical problems people may have and they should tell you whether they are communicable or not.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can you get a sore throat from someone? (YES) • Can you get allergies from someone? (NO) • Can you get a broken arm from someone? (NO) • Can you get lice from someone? (YES) • Can you get cavities from someone? (NO) <p>Ask students if they have any questions about whether a certain illness is communicable (contagious). Respond to students' questions by giving the correct answer and then explaining why (if it is non-communicable, either it is caused by a germ that is not contagious or it is not caused by a germ at all.)</p> <p>If you are unsure, tell the student you are unsure and that you will find out and let them know.</p> <p>STEP 3: Tell students that today you want to talk about a particular communicable infection called HIV. Ask students what have they heard of HIV. As you write "human immunodeficiency" on the board, say, "'HIV' stands for 'Human Immunodeficiency Virus.' That's a big name, so let's break it down a bit. 'Human' means it is a</p>	<p>HIV by being in the same room with a person who is living with HIV. (True: HIV is not transmissible through the air) 2. So far, there is no vaccine to prevent HIV. (True: Researchers are working on a vaccine and there will likely be one in the future. There is an injection a person can take every day that can make it harder to contract HIV but it is not a vaccine) 3. HIV cannot be transmitted by sneezing. (True: HIV is not transmissible through the air through sneezing or coughing) 4. HIV is a communicable (contagious) disease. (True: But it is not an easy infection to transmit) 5. You cannot get HIV from sharing a drink. (True: HIV is not found in saliva) 6. HIV affects the body's immune system. (True: HIV attacks the immune system and makes it weaker, making it harder to fight infections) 7. AIDS and HIV are two different things. (True: AIDS describes when a person with HIV gets sick because their immune system can no longer fight off infections. It can take years, some times as much as 10 years for a person with HIV to develop AIDS). 8. If you come into contact with the blood of someone who is NOT living with HIV you cannot get HIV. (True: HIV can only be transmitted from a person who already is infected. If two people are not infected, then neither one can transmit it to the other.) 9. Someone who uses the same needle as someone who is living with HIV to use drugs, can contract HIV. (True: Sharing needles for drug use with someone living with HIV is one of the easiest ways to get HIV. Stopping injection drug use can lower the chances of getting HIV a lot as can using new, sterile needles instead of sharing needles. The only certain way to prevent HIV and other STDs is abstinence from sexual activity and drug use.) 10. If someone with HIV is bleeding, they can transmit HIV to someone else. (True: HIV infection is transmissible from infected blood. The other person would need to have a cut</p>	<p>diseases (including HIV/AIDS, and Hepatitis B and C).</p> <p>HE.1.4.7 Recognize that abstinence is the most effective method of protection from STD/HIV and pregnancy.</p> <p>HE.1.4.8 Recognize that HIV and STDs can be spread through sexual contact with someone who has HIV/STD.</p> <p>HE.1.5.7 Discuss how abstinence is the most effective method of protection from STD/HIV and pregnancy.</p> <p>HE.1.5.8 Discuss that HIV and STDs can be spread through sexual contact with someone who has HIV/STD.</p>
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	<p>people disease. You can't get it from a pet or give it to a pet. 'Immunodeficiency' is really two words put together. 'Immuno' refers to the immune system, or the system that enables us to fight diseases. A 'deficiency' refers to when something is lacking – so basically, HIV is a virus – a microscopic organism – that attacks our immune system and makes it weak so it's harder for the body to fight off other infections. HIV is the virus that causes AIDS.”</p> <p>STEP 4: Tell students that the way we usually keep people from getting a virus is by giving them a vaccine, which is an injection or a shot that they get that protects them from getting a particular infection for many years.</p> <p>Say “Just like a lot of people get a flu vaccine, a lot of children get a vaccine for the chicken pox and for the measles.”</p> <p>Explain that there is not a vaccine for HIV. Tell students that there are some effective treatments, called antiretroviral therapy, that can reduce the likelihood of transmitting HIV to others, slow the way HIV grows in a person's body and prolong the life of someone living with HIV. There are also treatments for the illnesses that HIV can cause. But once someone is living with HIV, there currently is no way to rid the body completely of HIV, although with treatment, people living with HIV can have a normal life expectancy. Since there is no vaccine to prevent HIV and there is no way to rid the body of HIV once someone has it, it is very important to know how HIV is transmitted—so we can know how to avoid getting it or manage the virus if we were born with it.”</p>	<p>on their own skin, however, in order for the virus to get into their body.)</p> <p>Facts about HIV Answer Key FACTS ABOUT HIV (TRUE OR FALSE)</p> <p>Directions: Write TRUE next to those statements that are true, and FALSE next to those statements that are false.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. You cannot get HIV by being in the same room with a person who is living with HIV. 2. So far, there is no vaccine to prevent HIV. 3. HIV cannot be transmitted by sneezing. 4. HIV is a communicable (contagious) disease. 5. You cannot get HIV from sharing a drink. 6. HIV affects the body's immune system. 7. AIDS and HIV are two different things. 8. If you come into contact with the blood of someone who is NOT living with HIV you cannot get HIV. 9. Someone who uses the same needle as someone who is living with HIV to use drugs, can contract HIV. 10. If someone with HIV is bleeding, they can transmit HIV to someone else. <p>Additional Resource for Grades 4 & 5 only: Hand-Out “Facts About STDs/STI's” (adapted from FLASH curriculum)</p>	
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STEP 5: Say: "Luckily, HIV is hard to get. It is not an easy infection to transmit like a cold or the flu. HIV is in some bodily fluids, like blood, and not in others, like sweat, tears, saliva or urine. HIV can only be transmitted through one of the infected body fluids. HIV can be passed through blood, or other body fluids. In addition, it can be passed through breast milk if someone is breastfeeding an infant."

Say, "It is very important to remember that HIV can only be passed from a person who is living with HIV. If two people are not infected then neither one can give it to the other." Learning about HIV

Have students work in pairs to complete the worksheet. Allow 8 minutes for students to do this. Once all have been completed, review the questions with the class. All answers are TRUE. For each question, provide the answer as well as an explanation for why it is true (See teacher's guide with explanations.)

STEP 7: Tell students, "Now that you know that HIV is not easy to transmit, can anyone give an example of some things you can do with a friend or a family member who is infected with HIV that are perfectly safe, meaning they can't transmit HIV?"

Provide the first few examples so students understand what you are asking. Say, "For example, you can hug someone with HIV, you can give someone a kiss on the cheek, you can share food with them. Who wants to give us another example?" (Possible responses can

include a wide range of behaviors including sitting on a toilet someone with HIV has sat on, swimming in a pool together, sitting next to an HIV-positive person, going to school with someone who has HIV, etc.)

STEP 8: Conclude the lesson by saying, “HIV is a serious infection and it is communicable but it is also very difficult to catch. As long as we know how HIV is and is not transmitted, we can protect ourselves and be good friends and family members to people we know with HIV or AIDS. All people are at some risk of HIV and the only way to know for sure if someone has HIV is to get tested.”

Additional Teaching for Grades 4 and 5:

Distribute Hand-Out “Facts About STDs/STI’s” (adapted from FLASH curriculum) and review/discuss

RECOMMENDED ASSESSMENT OF LEARNING OBJECTIVES AT CONCLUSION OF LESSON: The worksheet “Facts about HIV” is designed to assess objectives one, two, three and five. Additionally, through step eight, the teacher can further assess students’ understanding of HIV transmission by their responses to ways they can safely interact with people with HIV to assess objective four. HOMEWORK: None.