Chapter 20 Children's Health and Safety
Section 20.1 Childhood Illnesses
1. Antibodies are substances that can fight off the germs of a particular disease. A vaccine contains a disease-causing agent to which the body responds by producing antibodies for that disease.
2. The contagious period is the time during which they can pass on the illness to other children.
3. Reviews will vary based on the book read. You should choose an appropriate book and write a review discussing how the book attempts to help children who must go to the hospital and whether you think the book would help.
4. Reports will vary. In the mid-1900s, hundreds of thousands of children contracted polio each year. Many were permanently crippled or even died. The inactivated poliovirus vaccine (IPV) was developed by Dr. Jonas Salk and released for use in the United States in 1955. Dr. Albert Sabin developed an oral poliovirus vaccine that was released a little later. As a result, polio has been largely eliminated.

Section 20.2 Accidents and Emergencies
1. Locate all outside doors. Note escape routes from various parts of the home. Find out whether the home has smoke detectors and a fire extinguisher. Ask whether the parents have an escape plan for a fire, and, if so, ask them to review it with you.
2. You should call the nearest hospital or a poison control center and be prepared to describe the poison; how it was taken; if the child has vomited; the child's age, weight, and height; and any health problems.
3. Rescue breathing is forcing air into the lungs of someone who is not breathing. It may be used in case of drowning, poisoning, choking, head injury, or other emergency situations.
4. Analyses will vary. You should explain which article you feel gives the best instructions.
5. Presentations will vary. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Web site provides guidelines on how parents can determine if their children have lead poisoning and lists steps that can be taken to reduce their exposure.