

HOW TO CREATE YOUR OWN



Public Health Film Festival

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I. Introduction: by Lillian Rivera, *Administrator of the Miami-Dade County Health Department*

Miami-Dade County Health Department is always looking for ways to promote public health in creative ways. One way we accomplish this goal is to re-energize our employees and remind them why they are essential to our community. Historically, public health workers have served a vital role in protecting the community.

Because many films have depicted the accomplishments of a Public Health Worker, the Public Health Film Festival serves as a great reminder to our workers of their wonderful achievements in the field of Public Health.

The Legal/Contracts Team thought a Public Health Film Festival would be the best format for accomplishing our objective.

We decided that National Public Health Week was the best time to unveil our Film Festival. Each year, National Public Health Week is celebrated with a different theme. The 2007 theme was “Preparedness and Public Health Threats.” Our agency felt the most important topic we could promote under the 2007 umbrella was that of communicable disease.

Included in this booklet is a list of other films that your agencies may be interested in viewing. Because Public Health is so broad, agencies have a vast quantity of specific topics to

choose from and hundreds of films to entertain and educate their audiences.

We hope this booklet will help your prepare a successful Public Health Film Festival. Good Luck! It will be worth it!

II. Why have a Public Health Film Festival?

“Those who cannot learn from history are doomed to repeat it.”

-Jorge Santayana, The Life of Reason

Learning about Public Health history is one of the most important tools we have in dealing with present and future health threats. In the past, politics, religion, and financial interests have played a key role in the public health decision making process, sometimes resulting in great harm to the community. We must study unflinchingly public health history replete with all of its blemishes and imperfections, in order to avoid the follies of the past.

Try to remember, the number of students in your high school history or science classes that disliked studying for these courses. This Film Festival may be a hard sell; but sell we must! However, movie themes of compassion, confidentiality, due process and balancing civil liberties versus the rights of the community are the basis of our service. Movies make learning more palatable.

IV. Who do you invite?

The first item your agency needs to consider, is “Who will be invited to our Film Festival?”

Community Leaders?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, How Many?	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Guest Speakers?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, How Many?	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Department Employees?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, How Many?	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Employees of other Agencies?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, How Many?	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Hospital Employees?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, How Many?	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Nursing Home Employees?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, How Many?	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Citizens?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, How Many?	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Families of people attending?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, How Many?	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Other? _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, How Many?	<input type="checkbox"/> No

Total Estimated Attendees: _____

This process should be followed for each day of your planned film festival.

For our first annual film festival, we wanted to test the waters. We invited Department employees, with their supervisor’s permission, a few subject matter experts, employees of other agencies, and citizens.

V. What makes a successful Film Festival?

For our Festival, we had a structure in mind. We knew that we wanted to offer a five (5) day Festival that would fit with the National Public Health Week Theme for 2007.

This is your opportunity to determine what kind of film festival you want to have:

Documentary: Yes No Topic: _____
Themed: Yes No Theme: _____
Food: Yes No

Fruit – Vegetables – Salad – Yogurt – Juice – Water -
Pizza - Popcorn - Candy - Soda - Water - Chips - Dips
Plates - Bowls - Ice - Cups , etc.

List of possible Subject Matter Experts:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

Large Festival or Small Festival:

Number of Guests: _____

Educational Handouts

Getting one of the actor/subject-matter experts, in the film to call in and speak about his/her role.

VI. Where Should the Festival Be Held?

There are many options:

1. A movie theatre.
2. A Health Department Conference Room (cost free).
3. A rental hall.
4. Around town in different locations.
5. Partner with a university, public school or faith based organization, community provider or hospital. Many of these partners may be willing to sponsor all or part of the film festival.

We recommend that you start small. Remember the PHFF project is a hard sell.

VII. Sources to Obtain Movies.

- A. An online or retail rental service such as Blockbuster or Netflix.
- B. An online or retail service to purchase videos, such as Amazon.com or BestBuy.com.
- C. The public library.
- D. History museum.

VIII. How Do I market the Film Festival?

For the convenience of our readers we have attached numerous advertisements we used in our campaign. We googled movie posters, candies, popcorn and movie themes.

Be creative! Have fun! Create your own posters. Let your team enjoy the process.

Place your posters in local libraries, schools, universities, faith-based organizations, hospitals, clinics and businesses, and give copies of your posters to your business partners. Display your posters in health department buildings and clinics. Email your posters to the employees. Do a press release and invite the community.

IX. Sample Advertisements

Join us for a poppin' good time



At the Public Health Film Festival

Bring your own lunch but we'll provide the popcorn

**April 2-6
12pm-2pm
Conference Room**

SPACE IS LIMITED!

RSVP to:

John.Smith@email.com



Sweeten up your life
Come to the Public Health Film Festival

April 2-6
Conference Room
12pm-2pm

Space is limited!

Be sure to ask your supervisor for permission

Please RSVP to

John.Smith@email.com

Don't be a Goober



**Come to the Public Health Film Festival
April 2-6**

**Don't forget to RSVP because there
are only 40 seats per movie. Contact
John Smith via e-mail after receiving
your supervisor's permission.**

Free Pizza!



Honoring the successful conclusion of MDCHD's Public Health Film Festival and Public Health Week, we are inviting you to free pizza while you watch the movie Dr. Ehrlich's Magic Bullet



Friday at noon

Beacon Large Conference Room

Space is limited!

If you have not already done so, please RSVP to
John.Smith@your.email.com

Ask your supervisor for permission.

X. Conclusion

When we commenced this project we began to understand how little we knew about Public health history. Now having completed the first festival we have a much deeper appreciation for public health history and realize we have only started on our journey. We know we have more studying and learning to do before we can consider ourselves experts in public health history.

While creating our public health film festival we discovered a lack of readily available information. After research we discovered there were no manuals on the internet, although there are other public health film festivals. This vacuum had to be filled.

If you have any additional thoughts, ideas, posters you would like to see in our next addition please e-mail them to: tracie_dickerson@doh.state.fl.us.

XI. Create a Public Health Film Festival Poster

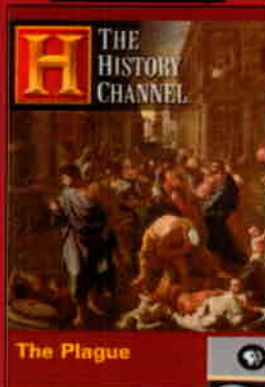


Winner of the 2007 Public Health Film Festival Award

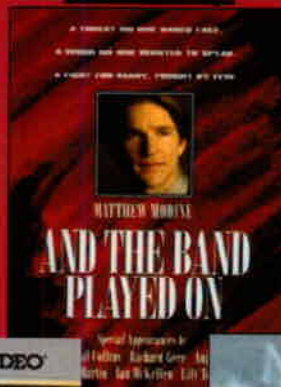
Miami-Dade County Public Health Department
Presents

Preparedness and Public Health Threats Film Festival

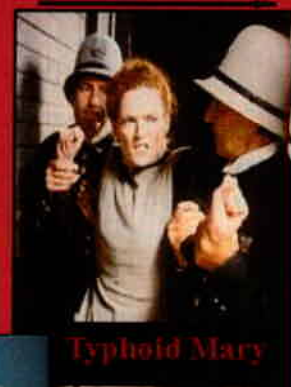
Monday



Tuesday



Wednesday



Thursday

Friday

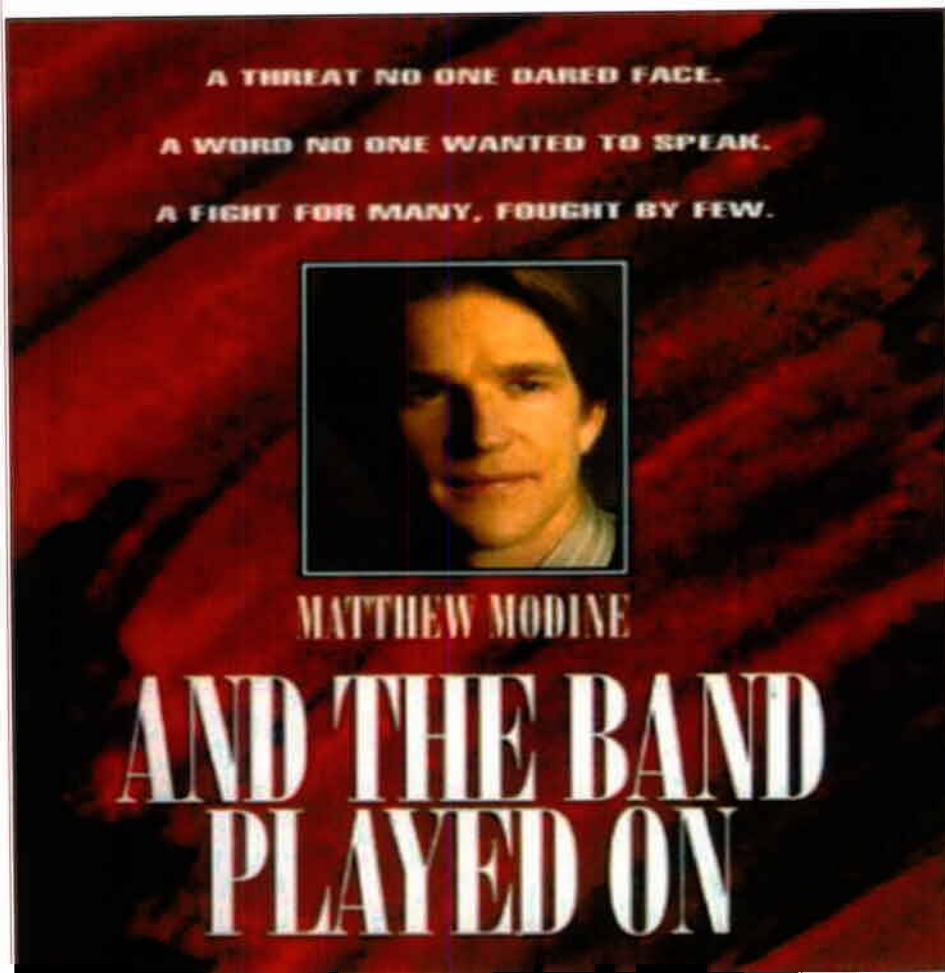
Plague - AIDS - Typhoid - Flu - Syphilis

National Public Health Week

April 2-8, 2007

Beacon Center Large Conference Room
12:00 p.m. — 2:00 p.m.

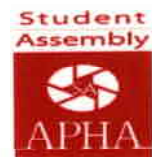
**Florida International University
Robert Stempel's School of Public Health
Presents:**



**National Public Health Week
Tuesday April 3, 2007**



**HLS II, Room 556
(Conference Room)
1:00 p.m. — 3:30 p.m.**



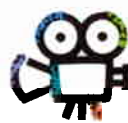
XII. Movies and Speaker Survey

MIAMI-DADE COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT FILM FESTIVAL SURVEY




1. How did you hear about the MDCHD Film Festival? Print Media Email Other
2. Were you familiar with the MDCHD Film Festival topic before you visited the Film Festival? Yes No
3. What is the name of the film you are seeing today? Please select one. The Plague The Band Played On Typhoid Mary Pandemic Flu Dr. Ehrlich's Magic Bullet
4. Participating in the MDCHD Film Festival, did you increase your understanding and knowledge of the subject matter? Yes No Indifferent
5. Please rate the value of the information you received from the film? Please select one. Excellent Very Good Good Fair Poor Indifferent
6. What information was most useful to you? Comment: _____
7. The Guest Speaker (s) demonstrated adequate knowledge of the topic area? Yes No
8. The Guest Speaker (s) was effective in conveying information. Yes No
9. Do you intend to make further use of the MDCHD Film Festival information? Yes No
10. Please rate the appropriateness of the facility/complex? Excellent Very Good Good Poor Indifferent
11. Please rate your overall satisfaction level with the MDCHD Film Festival. Excellent Very Good Good Poor Indifferent
12. Is the MDCHD Film Festival something that you would like to see more of? Yes No

Additional comments:

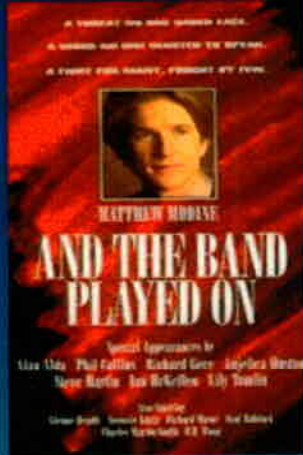


XIII. Handouts for Film Festival Subjects (Samples)



And the Band Played On

(1993)



The late journalist Randy Shilts' best-selling book on the burgeoning AIDS crisis was adapted for cable TV by Arnold Schulman. In 1981, researchers begin discerning a mysterious new disease that apparently affects only homosexual males (or so they thought at that time). Working independently, and with marked hostility toward one another, an American and a French research team manage to identify and name the dreaded HIV virus. The long-range effects of AIDS is experienced through the first- and secondhand experiences of several unfortunates, including a choreographer (Richard Gere) whose character is said to be based on Michael Bennett. The all-star cast (most of whom eschewed their usual high salaries) includes Lily Tomlin as San Francisco health official Selma Dritz, Matthew Modine as Centers for Disease Control researcher Don Francis, Alan Alda as NIH official Robert Gallo (who emerges as the villain of the piece), Ian McKellan as gay activist Bill Kraus, and Glenne Headley, Steve Martin and Anjelica Huston in cameo roles. And the Band Played On debuted September 11, 1993, on HBO.



History of HIV/AIDS

AIDS is one of the deadliest epidemics in human history. It was first identified in 1981 among homosexual men and intravenous drug users in New York and California. Shortly after its detection in the United States, evidence of AIDS epidemics grew among heterosexual men, women, and children in sub-Saharan Africa. AIDS quickly developed into a worldwide epidemic, affecting virtually every nation. By 2005 the United Nations Program on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) and the World Health Organization (WHO) estimated that worldwide 40.3 million people were living with HIV infection or AIDS, an increase from an estimated 37.5 million in 2003. A joint report issued by the two agencies estimated that from 1981 to November 2005 more than 25 million people died as a result of AIDS. About 3.1 million people died in 2005 alone, and more than half (1,570,000) were children under the age of 15. About 5 million new cases of HIV infection were reported worldwide in 2005, according to the joint UNAIDS/WHO report.

AIDS has struck sub-Saharan Africa particularly hard. In 2005 about 26 million people were living with HIV infection, the highest rate of infection in the world since the epidemic began. Two-thirds of all people living with HIV infection reside in sub-Saharan Africa.



Epidemiology of HIV/AIDS

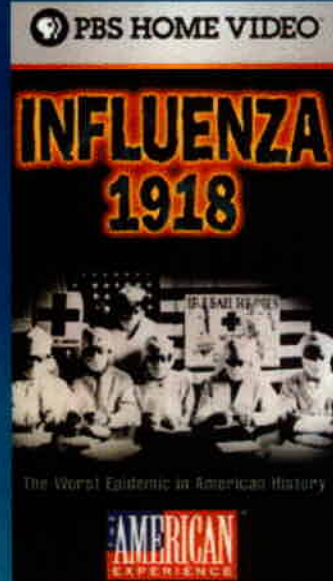
Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS), human viral disease that ravages the immune system, undermining the body's ability to defend itself from infection and disease. Caused by the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), AIDS leaves an infected person vulnerable to opportunistic infections. Such infections are harmless in healthy people, but in those whose immune systems have been greatly weakened, they can prove fatal. Although there is no cure for AIDS, new drugs are available that can prolong the life spans and improve the quality of life of infected people.

Transmission of the HIV virus occurs most commonly as a result of sexual intercourse. Infection with HIV does not necessarily mean that a person has AIDS. Some people who have HIV infection may not develop any of the clinical illnesses that define the full-blown disease of AIDS for ten years or more. Physicians prefer to use the term AIDS for cases where a person has reached the final, life-threatening stage of HIV infection.



Influenza 1918

(2005)



In September of 1918, soldiers at an army base near Boston suddenly began to die. The cause of death was identified as influenza, but it was unlike any strain ever seen. As the killer virus spread across the country, hospitals overflowed, death carts roamed the streets and helpless city officials dug mass graves. It was the worst epidemic in American history, killing over 600,000--until it disappeared as mysteriously as it had begun.



History of Spanish Flu

The 1918 flu pandemic was caused by an unusually severe and deadly Influenza A virus strain. By far the most destructive pandemic in history, it killed some 50 million to 100 million people worldwide in just 18 months, dwarfing the bloodshed due to World War I (1914-1918).

The disease was first observed at Fort Riley, Kansas. The Allies of World War I came to call it the Spanish Flu, primarily because the pandemic received greater press attention in Spain than in the rest of the world, as Spain was not involved in the war and had not imposed wartime censorship. The global mortality rate from the 1918/1919 pandemic is not known, but is estimated at 2.5 – 5% of the human population, with 20% of the world population suffering from the disease to some extent. Influenza may have killed as many as 25 million in its first 25 weeks.

In the U.S., about 28% of the population suffered, and 500,000 to 675,000 died. In Britain 200,000 died; in France more than 400,000. Entire villages perished in Alaska and southern Africa.

While World War I did not cause the flu, the close quarters and mass movement of troops quickened its spread. Researchers speculate that the soldiers' immune systems were weakened by the stresses of combat and chemical attacks, increasing their susceptibility to the disease.

A large factor in the spread of the disease was the increased amount of travel. The modernization of transportation made it easier for sailors to spread the disease more quickly and to a wider range of communities.



Epidemiology of Spanish Flu

Before and after 1918, most influenza pandemics developed in Asia and spread from there to the rest of the world. Confounding definite assignment of a geographic point of origin, the 1918 pandemic spread more or less simultaneously in 3 distinct waves during an 12-month period in 1918–1919, in Europe, Asia, and North America (the first wave was best described in the United States in March 1918). Historical and epidemiologic data are inadequate to identify the geographic origin of the virus, and recent phylogenetic analysis of the 1918 viral genome does not place the virus in any geographic context.

The influenza strain was unusual in that this pandemic killed many young adults and otherwise healthy victims - typical influenzas kill mostly infants (aged 0-2 years), the old, and the immune-compromised. Another oddity was that this influenza outbreak struck hardest in summer and fall (in the Northern Hemisphere). Typically, influenza is worse in the winter months.

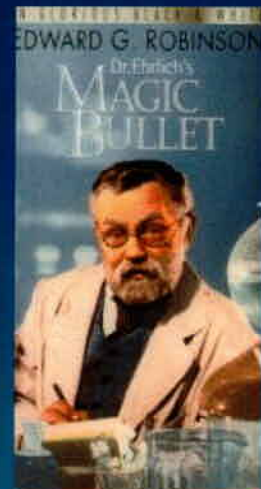
People without symptoms could be struck suddenly and within hours be too feeble to walk; many died the next day. Symptoms included a blue tint to the face and coughing up blood caused by severe obstruction of the lungs. In some cases, the virus caused an uncontrollable hemorrhaging that filled the lungs, and patients drowned in their body fluids.

In fast-progressing cases, mortality was primarily from pneumonia, by virus-induced consolidation. Slower-progressing cases featured secondary bacterial pneumonias, and there may have been neural involvement that led to psychiatric disorders in a minority of cases. Some deaths resulted from malnourishment and even animal attacks in overwhelmed communities.



Dr. Erlich's Magic Bullet

(1940)



Edward G. Robinson portrays real-life German medical researcher Paul Erlich, the man who discovered and perfected "Formula 606," the cure for syphilis. The world at large would prefer to treat the disease as though it does not exist, so Erlich spends most of his life underfunded and frustrated. A no-nonsense dowager (Maria Ouspenskaya) has faith in Erlich, however, and thus provides the necessary funds to develop Formula 606. Once the serum is released to the public, Erlich's reputation is threatened when a handful of syphilitics die, ostensibly as a result of the "cure." Brought up on criminal charges, Erlich is exonerated by his old colleague Dr. Von Behring (Otto Kruger). Considered daring in its time for its exploration of a "taboo" subject, Dr. Erlich's Magic Bullet holds up as one of Warner Bros.' most solid biopics, with a convincing performance from a nearly unrecognizable Edward G. Robinson.



History of Syphilis

Authorities believe that syphilis was introduced into Europe in 1493 by crew members returning from Christopher Columbus's first expedition to America; by the 16th century, syphilis had become the major public disease. The spirochete responsible for syphilis was discovered only in 1905, however, by the German zoologist Fritz Schaudinn. In 1906 the German bacteriologist August von Wassermann developed the first blood reaction test for the disease's diagnosis, and in 1909 the German bacteriologist Paul Ehrlich discovered the first effective treatment: the arsenic-containing compound Salvarsan. In 1943 the antibiotic penicillin was shown to be highly effective against syphilis, and it is still the preferred treatment for the disease.

Effective therapy and intensive public-health measures reduced the number of cases reported in the United States from 106,000 in 1947 to 25,500 in 1975, but the number rose again to about 35,500 cases in 1999. During the 1970s most cases of syphilis in men occurred in homosexuals, but the increase in the 1980s appeared to be largely among heterosexuals. This trend increased the incidence of congenital syphilis, which causes a high rate of morbidity and mortality in infants. People who also have acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) are more likely to develop serious forms of syphilis and to suffer relapses after treatment that usually would be curative.



Epidemiology of Syphilis

Syphilis is a sexually transmitted disease (STD) caused by spirochaete bacterium, *Treponema pallidum*. Syphilis has many alternate names, including "syph", "Cupid's Disease", "The Pox" (or "great pox", to distinguish it from smallpox), "lues" (hence *luiphobia*, or fear of syphilis), and the "French disease".

The route of transmission of syphilis is typically by sexual contact; however, there are examples of Congenital syphilis (transmission from mother to child in utero) and other non-sexual transmission, e.g. an obstetrician getting infected body secretion in an accidental cut.

The signs and symptoms of syphilis are myriad; before the advent of serological testing, diagnosis was more difficult and the disease was dubbed the "Great Imitator" because it was so often confused with other diseases.

Syphilis can be treated with penicillin or other antibiotics. Statistically, oral treatment is dramatically less effective than other treatments because patients tend not to complete the course. The oldest, and still most effective, method is to inject benzathine penicillin intramuscularly.

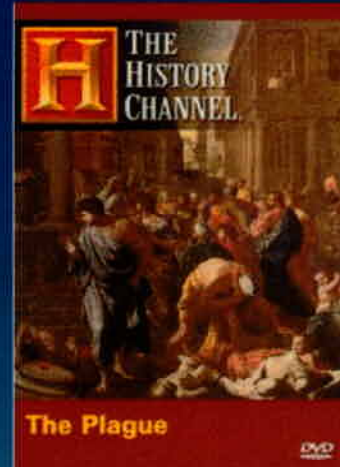
Another treatment is to administer several tablets of azithromycin (which has a long duration of action) orally under observation. This latter course may soon be obsolete, as strains of syphilis resistant to azithromycin have developed, and accounted for 56% of San Francisco infections in 2004. Other treatments are less effective as the patient is required to take pills several times a day.

If not treated, syphilis can cause serious effects such as damage to the nervous system, heart, or brain. Untreated syphilis can be fatal.

The Plague

(2005)

History Channel



Synopsis: It began like the common cold. Then came fever, baseball-sized black swellings on the neck, and coughing up blood. Few infected lived more than two days. In the three years since it first struck in 1437, almost half of Europe's population died within three years.

THE PLAGUE visits the rat-infested holds of the ships that brought death and disease, witness the terror that swept through towns, and walks with religious flagellants. Follow a princess as she travels into the center of the plague, a doctor who struggles to understand what is happening, and a Jewish merchant caught up in violent attacks. Hear the actual words of the victims, taken from diaries and journals. From the Pope's palace to the humble huts of medieval peasants, watch as people live and die in the unforgiving grip of fear and death, and wonder how we would act if such a terrible event happened today.



Epidemiology of the Plague

Plague is defined as any contagious, malignant, epidemic disease, in particular the bubonic plague and the black plague (or Black Death), both forms of the same infection. These acute febrile diseases are caused by *Yersinia pestis* (*Pasteurella pestis*), discovered independently by Shibasaburo Kitasato and Alexandre Yersin in 1894, a bacterium that is transmitted to people by fleas from rats, in which epidemic waves of infection always precede great epidemics in human populations. Sylvatic plague, still another form, is carried by other rodents, e.g., squirrels, rabbits, chipmunks, in rural or wooded areas where they are prevalent.

Bubonic plague, the most common form, is characterized by very high fever, chills, prostration, delirium, hemorrhaging of the small capillaries under the skin, and enlarged, painful lymph nodes (buboes), which suppurate and may discharge. Invasion of the lungs by the organism (pneumonic plague) may occur as a complication of the bubonic form or as a primary infection. Pneumonic plague is rapidly fatal and is the only type that can be spread from person to person (by droplet spray) without intermediary transmission by flea. In the black form of plague, hemorrhages turn black, giving the term "Black Death" to the disease. An overwhelming infection of the blood may cause death in three or four days, even before other symptoms appear.

In untreated cases of bubonic plague the mortality rate is approximately 50%–60%; pneumonic plague is usually fatal if not treated within 24 hours. Such antibiotics as streptomycin and tetracycline greatly reduce the mortality rate. Vaccine is available for preventive purposes. Rodent control is important in areas of known infection.



History of the Plague

The Black Death, or *Black Plague*, was one of the most devastating pandemics in human history. It began in south-western Asia and spread to Europe by the late 1340s, where it received its name *Black Death*. The total number of deaths worldwide from the pandemic are estimated at least 75 million people. The Black Death is estimated to have killed between a third and two-thirds of Europe's population.

The same disease is thought to have returned to Europe every generation with varying degrees of intensity and fatality until the 1700s. Notable later outbreaks include the Italian Plague of 1629-1631, the Great Plague of London (1665-1666), the Great Plague of Vienna (1679), the Great Plague of Marseille in 1720-1722 and the 1771 plague in Moscow. There is some controversy over the identity of the disease, but in its virulent form seems to have disappeared from Europe in the 18th century.

The Black Death had a drastic effect on Europe's population, irrevocably changing Europe's social structure. It was a serious blow to the Roman Catholic Church, Europe's predominant religious institution at the time, and resulted in widespread persecution of minorities such as Jews, Muslims, foreigners, beggars and lepers. The uncertainty of daily survival created a general mood of morbidity influencing people to live for the moment.


Typhoid Mary: The Most Dangerous Woman in America (2004) (Nova)



This film examines the outbreak of Typhoid Fever that sacked the posh summer community of Oyster Bay, Long Island in 1906. Investigations later revealed that a single, Irish cook-a woman who was perfectly healthy by all appearances-was the source of the outbreak and was henceforth known as Typhoid Mary. Using modern technology to examine this event of the past, the film offers ideas about communicable disease and the role of the medical community in protecting the public at large.



Epidemiology of Typhoid



Typhoid fever is an illness caused by the bacterium *Salmonella Typhi*. Common worldwide, it is transmitted by ingestion of food or water contaminated with feces from an infected person. The bacteria then multiply in the blood stream of the infected person and are absorbed into the digestive tract and eliminated with the waste. People with typhoid fever typically have a sustained fever as high as 103° to 104° F (39° to 40° C). They may also feel weak, or have gastroenteritis, headache, diarrhea and anorexia (loss of appetite). In some cases, patients have a rash of flat, rose-colored spots. The only way to know for sure if an illness is typhoid fever is to have samples of stool or blood tested for the presence of *S. Typhi*. Prompt treatment of the disease with antibiotics reduces the case-fatality rate to approximately 1%.

When untreated, typhoid fever persists for three weeks to a month. Death occurs in between 10% and 30% of untreated cases. Vaccines for typhoid fever are available and are advised for persons traveling in regions where the disease is common (especially Asia, Africa and Latin America). No vaccine is 100% effective against typhoid fever and none protect against unrelated typhus. Flying insects feeding on feces may occasionally transfer the bacteria through poor hygiene habits and public sanitation conditions. Public education campaigns encouraging people to wash their hands after toileting and before handling food are an important component in controlling spread of the disease.

According to statistics from the United States Center for Disease Control, the chlorination of drinking water has led to dramatic decreases in the transmission of typhoid fever in the U.S.

A person may become an asymptomatic carrier of typhoid fever, suffering no symptoms, but capable of infecting others. According to the Centers for Disease Control approximately 5% of people who contract typhoid continue to carry the disease after they recover.



History of Typhoid

Around 430 - 426 B.C., a devastating plague, which some believe to have been typhoid fever, killed one third of the population of Athens, including their leader Pericles. The balance of power shifted from Athens to Sparta, ending the Golden Age of Pericles that had marked Athenian dominance in the ancient world. Ancient historian Thucydides also contracted the disease, but he survived to write about the plague. His writings are the primary source on this outbreak. The cause of the plague has long been disputed, with modern academics and medical scientists considering epidemic typhus the most likely cause. However, a 2006 study detected DNA sequences similar to those of the bacterium responsible for typhoid fever. Other scientists have disputed the findings, citing serious methodologic flaws in the dental pulp-derived DNA study. The disease is most commonly transmitted through poor hygiene habits and public sanitation conditions; during the period in question, the whole population of Attica was besieged within the Long Walls and lived in tents.

In the late 19th century, typhoid fever mortality rate in Chicago averaged 65 per 100,000 people a year. The worst year was 1891, when the typhoid death rate was 174 per 100,000 persons. The most notorious carrier of typhoid fever—but by no means the most destructive—was Mary Mallon, also known as Typhoid Mary. In 1907, she became the first American carrier to be identified and traced. She was a cook in New York; some believe she was the source of infection for several hundred people. She is closely associated with forty seven cases and three deaths. Public health authorities told Mary to give up working as a cook or have her gall bladder removed. Mary quit her job but returned later under a false name. She was detained and quarantined after another typhoid outbreak. She died of pneumonia after 26 years in quarantine.

In 1897, Almroth Edward Wright developed an effective vaccine.

XIV. Websites to Visit

XV. Opportunities for Improvement

XVI. Positive Results

1. Epidemiology Department at our Health Department has decided to start their own Epidemiology Film Festival.
2. HIV/AIDS Program at our HD will be requiring “And the Band Played On” as a part of their orientation.
3. HIV/AIDS Program has requested that we assist them in preparing a film festival for the AIDS conference. This conference will be attended by approximately 4,000 people.
4. Team building educational exercise.
5. Networking between internal and external providers.
- 6.

XVII. Suggested Films

1. Miss Evers' Boys

In 1932 Macon County, Alabama, the federal government launched into a medical study called the Tuskegee Study of Untreated Blacks With Syphilis. The study selected 412 men infected with the disease and faked long term treatment, while really only giving them placebos and liniments. The premise of the action was to determine if blacks reacted similar to whites to the overall effects of the disease. The experiment was only discontinued 40 years later when a Senate investigation was initiated. At that time, only 127 of the original study group were left alive. The story is told from the point of view of Nurse Eunice Evers, who was well aware of the lack of treatment being offered, but felt her role was to console the involved men, many of whom were her direct friends. In fact the movie's name comes from the fact that a performing dancer and three musicians named their act for her – "Miss Evers' Boys". All had the disease. A romance with one goes unrequited even after he joins the army during World War II and is treated and cured by penicillin. As the result of the Senate investigation, the medical experimentation on humans has been curbed. The survivors of the study did receive treatment and financial compensation after the Senate investigation.

2. History Channel: The Plague

Some people believe it was sent by God to punish the sins of the world. First recognized in 542 the plague swept from Egypt through Asia Minor and Europe on a path of destruction, killing more than 100 million in countless outbreaks and plunging the world into the Dark Ages.

3. Typhoid Mary: The Most Dangerous Woman In America

"Woman Cook a Walking Typhoid Fever Factory," said the headline in a New York City newspaper in 1907. The woman was Mary Mallon, an Irish immigrant who as "Typhoid Mary" would become a notorious symbol of a public health menace. In "The Most Dangerous Woman in America," NOVA explores the legacy of one of history's most infamous disease carriers.

Mary Mallon's ordeal took place at a time when the new science of bacteriology was shaping public health policies in America for the first time, and her case continues to hold lessons amid today's heightened concerns about communicable diseases. The program is based on *Typhoid Mary: Captive to the Public's Health*, by Judith Walzer Leavitt, which the Boston Book Review praised as "an indelible picture of early 20th-century New York, when modern knowledge and sensibilities collided with ancient terrors."

The story, which unfolds like a detective novel, opens with a mysterious cluster of typhoid fever cases in August 1906 in a very unlikely setting: a summer house in wealthy Oyster Bay, Long Island. Typhoid fever is a bacterial disease spread by poor sanitation. At the turn of the 20th century, it was associated with slums and poverty. About 10 percent of those infected died.

Alarmed, the owner of the house hired civil engineer George Soper to track down the source of the infection. Soper ruled out the water supply and local shellfish, and began to focus on the household's former cook, Mary Mallon, who had arrived in the house shortly before the epidemic broke out. She had since left, but Soper traced her employment history and learned that typhoid outbreaks followed her wherever she went.

After Soper located Mallon, his repeated attempts to get her to submit to testing were met with the same response: a brandished meat fork and threats. It took health department worker Dr. Josephine Baker and five police officers to apprehend Mallon. After typhoid bacilli were found in her feces, she was sent to a quarantine island in New York's East River.

Mallon was what's known as a healthy carrier—a person who is contagious but has no symptoms. While preparing food, she shed bacteria from her hands, and it never occurred to her that she was spreading disease. When her condition was explained to her, she refused to believe it and fought back by secretly hiring a private laboratory, whose results reportedly showed that she was free from infection.

4. Secrets of the Dead: Killer Flu

Over the centuries, humans have endured many influenza pandemics. Descriptions of the disease in Europe date back to 1100 A.D., and sporadic, isolated outbreaks have likely been occurring for many thousands of years. But no flu ever struck as fast, as hard, and with such lethal power as the 1918, or "Spanish Flu," which rivals the Black Death as the deadliest epidemic in history. To a world already ravaged by war, the 1918 pandemic was crippling; some 30 to 40 million people died worldwide, with the highest death rate occurring in young men and women. In the United States, 675,000 people died, including over 40,000 G.I.s -- 40 percent of all of those who perished in World War I.

In 1918, scientists didn't know that the culprit behind the carnage was a virus, a simple capsule filled with a few snips of genetic material that allow it to harness its host's cellular machinery and make limitless copies of itself. In many ways, the 1918 bug -- a variety of influenza A, the most common cause of flu in humans -- was no different than any other influenza virus.

5. Dr. Ehrlich's Magic Bullet

Hollywood in the 1930' s filmed the biographies of some of the world's greatest men. These recreations tower over the current A & E Biography series. The story of Dr. Ehrlich from staining the tubercular germ through the development of his theory of combating disease with so called magic bullets of chemicals is inspiring. His efforts in fighting Diphtheria and his long struggle against the devastating scourge of syphilis with a final discovery after 605 failed attempts is extremely rewarding.

6. Influenza 1918

In September of 1918, soldiers at an army base near Boston suddenly began to die. The cause of death was identified as influenza, but it was unlike any strain ever seen. As the killer virus spread across the country, hospitals overfilled, death carts roamed the streets and helpless city officials dug mass graves. It was the worst epidemic in American history, killing over 600,000--until it disappeared as mysteriously as it had begun.

7. History Channel: The Next Plague

THE NEXT PLAGUE hypothesizes what would happen if a case of Avian Flu broke out in Southeast Asia and tracks how quickly the virus would spread throughout the rest of the world. The key vector for spreading the disease is jet travel. This program portrays what would happen if an infected person arrives in San Francisco - one of the 1100 people a day who currently arrive in that city from Asia. As the disease spreads, The President quarantines the city...then the state. H5N1 is already appearing in other cities across America.

As the death toll rises, the medical infrastructure becomes overwhelmed. Due to a vaccine shortage, panic spreads almost as fast as the virus. The National Guard has to be called out to protect the clinics and hospitals which are dispensing the available vaccine.

As New York becomes infected, Wall Street shuts down for the first time since 9/11. The President, Vice President and other key members of the administration are taken to a remote, "safe" location. As bad as the situation becomes in the United States, it is far worse in the Third World, where millions of people are dying and chaos is spreading.

These are just some of the scenarios that THE NEXT PLAGUE will explore. The history of pandemics and the science that makes these situations even a possibility will be woven throughout the hour.

8. Plague City: SARS in Toronto

Condemned by the world, a city faces tragedy in Plague City: SARS in Toronto. Medical thriller humanizes the struggle of heroic health care workers during SARS crisis. Based on true events and bolstered by extensive research with medical experts Plague City brings to television the stories of the actual

heroes of the SARS crisis: the many health care workers who risked their lives on a daily basis caring for sick and dying patients. At the same time, the CTV movie underscores the struggle of Toronto's public health officials and politicians as they attempted to control the quickly spreading disease, suppress the rising public panic and mitigate the devastating economic repercussions.

Plague City takes us from the town in China where a small scratch on a butchers' hand, inflicted by an infected civet cat, kicks off a deadly chain of infection that lands, quite randomly, in Toronto. Without diagnostic criteria, effective treatments or definitive infection controls, the number of diagnosed cases and deaths from SARS mounted steadily. And with panic spreading faster than the virus, the once clean and healthy city of Toronto became the pariah of the Western world. Restaurants, theatres and streets emptied, and incoming travel and tourism were virtually shut down.

This movie is a tribute to the scores of health care workers who stood fast and weathered one of the most compelling events in recent Canadian medical history.

10. Philadelphia

Andrew Beckett, a gay lawyer infected with AIDS, is fired from his conservative law firm in fear that they might contract AIDS from him. After Andrew is fired, in a last attempt for peace, he sues his former law firm with the help of a homophobic lawyer, Joe Miller. During the court battle, Miller sees that Beckett is no different than anyone else on the gritty streets of the city of brotherly love, sheds his homophobia and helps Beckett with his case before AIDS overcomes him.

11. History's Mysteries: Smallpox (History Channel)

Since the dawn of time, the smallpox virus terrorized mankind. In the 20th Century alone, it took more lives than all wars and epidemics. In 1967, the World Health Organization began to eradicate the virus. In 1977, the last case was isolated and vaccination ceased. Learn why experts now feare it will be used as a biological weapon.

12. Malaria: Fever Wars

"Malaria: Fever Wars" highlights man's interminable fight against malaria, a disease which kills millions every year, and which is continuing to worsen. It delivers an up-to-date account of the global malaria situation from the perspectives of a few heroic individuals, each fighting their own very different battles against the disease.

13. History Now SARS and the New Plagues

SARS--Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome--came out of China in early 2003 and sparked a worldwide health crisis. From Hong Kong to Toronto, public

health authorities raced to respond to the confounding new threat while citizens took hasty measures to protect themselves. But while SARS fatalities creep above 100, an estimated 5,000 people die from malaria every day, and the common flu is responsible for some 6,000 fatalities a year. So why is SARS getting so much attention, and how much of a threat is it really?

SARS AND THE NEW PLAGUES interviews leading doctors, researchers and health officials to get as complete a picture of the disease as possible. Explore the various theories surrounding its origins and find out what we know about the causes and possible cures. And see how it compares to past plagues, and what these earlier incidents can tell us about how to handle the current situation.

14. RX for Survival: Bird Flu – How Safe Are We?

During the past 100 years, life expectancy more than doubled in developed countries. In the last few decades thirty new infectious diseases have emerged. New diseases travel the globe with unprecedented rapidity, and older killers that once seemed controllable are roaring back with a vengeance. How Safe Are We? examines the most critical threats we face today and the pressing need to strengthen global public health systems.

15. Fatal Contact: Bird Flu in America

To date there have been no case of the H5N1 viruses in the United States nor there has there been a human transmission of the disease in a form that could fuel a pandemic. However, experts around the world are monitoring the Avian Flu situation closely and are preparing for the possibility that the virus could begin to spread from person to person.

There are times that test humanity and challenge the soul of a community or nation. News images and headlines tell stories of rising waters, quaking ground and tragic acts by man himself. But the real story, the human story, is found in the lives changed forever, in the strength of the survivors, and the resilient hope that gives them the courage to recover.

Fatal Contact: Bird Flu in America follows an outbreak of Avian Flu from its origins in a Hong Kong market through its mutation into a virus transmittable from human to human around the world.

The movie opens with an American businessman flying to Hong Kong to meet with his Asian manufacturers. After 11 meetings in three countries in six days, he starts his return to Virginia. But before he returns home the Chinese government has informed the World Health Organization that a new strain of the Avian Flu virus was discovered in a local marketplace. Over 1.2 million infected birds were killed in a n attempt to eradicate this strain. The Epidemic Intelligence Service receives an emergency summons to China, where she discovers these efforts may have come too late. Despite the early warning, the H5N1 virus has

mutated into a version that can spread from human to human—shown in eye-opening detail whenever the microbes start to permeate the atmosphere – across races, nationalities, genders and ages.

17. American Experience: The Great Fever (Yellow Fever)

In June 1900, Major Walter Reed, Chief Surgeon of the U.S. Army, led a medical team to Cuba on a mission to investigate yellow fever. For more than two hundred years the disease had terrorized the United States, killing an estimated 100,000 people in the nineteenth century alone. Shortly after Reed and his team arrived in Havana they began testing the radical theories of Carlos Finlay, a Cuban doctor who believed that mosquitoes spread yellow fever.

This AMERICAN EXPERIENCE production documents the heroic efforts of Reed's medical team, some of whom put their own lives on the line to verify Finlay's theory. Eventually, their discovery enabled the United States to successfully eradicate the disease among workers constructing the Panama Canal, making possible the completion of one of the most strategic waterways in the world.

When yellow fever struck New Orleans in 1905, an aggressive mosquito eradication campaign successfully ended the epidemic. It was the last yellow fever outbreak in the United States, and the first major public health triumph of the 20th century.

18. Discovery Channel: Tuberculosis

This program explains the ins and outs of tuberculosis from the perspective of the disease itself. Acting as a narrator, tuberculosis traces its own origins, evolution, pathology, symptoms and diagnosis throughout history and into the 21st century. Through several contemporary cases, the program examines how—despite being a very old disease- tuberculosis continues to challenge the medical community. Dr. Lee Reichman (founder of the New Jersey Medical School National Tuberculosis Center) discusses several of these challenges, including a new strain of the disease that is resistant to many types of commonly used medications.

19. Fallon, NV: Deadly Oasis

Sixty-miles east of Reno, in the small military and ranching town of Fallon, Nevada, an unfathomable mystery is unfolding. In the span of just two years, fourteen children have been diagnosed with acute-lymphocytic leukemia, and no-one seems to know why. As the film unfolds, two children die and two more cases are discovered, as families square off with scientists, government bureaucrats and media opportunists who are occupied with everything it seems but the welfare of the children. Due to recent medical advances, for the first time in history, the town of Fallon may be able to provide much-needed answers to the impact environmental hazards can have on health. While kids undergo

excruciating spinal taps and parents break down, the community is stretched to the breaking point. As the country gears up for war, military exercises at the Fallon naval air base increase, and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention arrive to canvas the population.

20. Diet for a New America

This well-documented expose of America's "factory farms" should prompt even die-hard meat-and-potatoes lovers to reevaluate their diets. Asserting that "we are ingesting nightmares for breakfast, lunch and dinner," Robbins, who is medical director of the California Institute for Health and Healing, details how livestock is raised under increasingly industrialized conditions by "agribusiness oligopolies." Grazing and foraging have given way to debeaking, tail-docking, dehorning and castration, and treatment with pesticides, hormones, growth and appetite stimulants, tranquilizers and antibiotics which, in turn, are assimilated by humans. The author correlates our "protein obsessed" society with a higher incidence of arteriosclerosis, osteoporosis, cancer and other degenerative diseases, as well as freakish occurrences like premature puberty from estrogen contamination. As Robbins debunks nutritional myths perpetuated by the powerful meat and dairy industries (indicting as well his family's Baskin-Robbins ice-cream empire), this is sure to prove controversial.

21. The Insider

This film tells the true story of Jeffrey Wigand, a former tobacco executive, who decided to appear on the CBS-TV News show "60 Minutes." As matter of conscience partially prodded by producer Lowell Bergman, he revealed that, the tobacco industry was not only aware that cigarettes are addictive & harmful, but deliberately worked on increasing that addictiveness. Unfortunately, both protagonists of this story learn the hard way that simply telling the truth is not enough as they struggle against both Big Tobacco's attempts to silence them and the CBS TV Network's own cowardly complicit preference of putting money as a higher priority over the truth.

22. Panic in the Streets (Fiction/Drama)

One night in the New Orleans slums, vicious hoodlum Blackie and his friends kill an illegal immigrant who won too much in a card game. Next morning, Dr. Clint Reed of the Public Health Service confirms the dead man had pneumonic plague. To prevent a catastrophic epidemic, Clint must find and inoculate the killers and their associates, with the reluctant aid of police captain Tom Warren, despite official skepticism, and in total secrecy, lest panic empty the city. Can a doctor turn detective? He has 48 hours to try...

23. Parting Glances

As Michael and Robert, a gay couple in New York, prepare for Robert's departure for a two-year work assignment in Africa, Michael must face Robert's true motives for leaving while dealing with their circle of eccentric friends, including Nick, who is living with AIDS.

24. The Andromeda Strain (Fiction/Drama)

A U.S. Army satellite (Scoop VII) falls to earth near Piedmont, New Mexico. The recovery team experiences difficulties as it becomes clear that the satellite has performed its intended function all too well, and has brought back something from space. A team of scientists is assembled in a high-tech, underground facility to identify and defeat the "enemy" before it is too late.

25. The Human Laboratory

This is a provocative documentary that critiques the U.S. position on population control and the ethics of holding clinical trials in developing nations. Unfortunately, after the documentary's release, it was subsequently banned from being screened in the United States, and it is no longer distributed in any country. Take this opportunity to watch an in-depth story of Bangladeshi women and the human rights abuses they suffer from clinical trials.

26. Bright Leaves

What legacy is passed down to generations when a family is a giant tobacco producer? Filmmaker Ross McElwee, whose great-grandfather created the famous Bull Durham brand in his native North Carolina, takes viewers on an autobiographical journey across that state's social, economic and psychological tobacco terrain.

27. Breasts – A documentary

Breasts, an hour-long documentary, consists of interviews with twenty-two women - ages 6 to 84-years-old - discussing how breasts play a crucial role in the experiences of puberty, motherhood, sex, health, and aging. Interspersed throughout the documentary are segments of breast-related archival footage including a racy 1920s animated cartoon, a 1950s beauty pageant, and a 1970s bra commercial.

28. The Blood of Yingzhou District

Little is known about the film's main character, Gau Jun, not even his age. Indeed, he does not even speak a word until the closing minutes of the film. Yet the AIDS orphan's search for a home to call his own forms the dramatic center of this stunning documentary set in rural China.

29. Secret People

Although it has conjured horrific images of society's most feared outcasts ever since Biblical days, leprosy is in fact a mildly communicable disease that has been treatable since the 1940s. "Secret People" recounts the shocking history of this disease in America through the voices of victims who live in the last remaining leprosy sanatorium, in Carville, Louisiana.

30. Coppermine

In the late 1920s, the Coppermine Indians of Canada's central Arctic were nearly decimated by the tuberculosis, or "ship's illness," introduced by Canadian, American, and British entrepreneurs and missionaries. This historical documentary explores the politics of government indifference to this indigenous community, and includes both reenactments and remarkable footage from the early twentieth century by Canadian ethnologist Diamond Jenness.

31. The Devil's Water

In Bangladesh and India, 75 million people have been contaminated by arsenic contained in the water they unwittingly drank every day for years. Through the personal accounts of village residents, this striking film unveils the story of what is considered today as the worst mass poisoning in human history.

32. Memory for Max, Claire, Ida and Company

Who do we become upon losing some of our memory? Meet Max, Claire, and Ida in their slightly off-beat and yet challenging existence on an Alzheimer's ward. Veteran director Allan King provides an intimate look a small band of Jewish elders as they come to grips and find comfort in their adopted home.

33. The Voyage of the Women of Zartale

Set against the striking vistas of Afghanistan, Burka-cloaked women walk for hours to reach a health clinic to treat their tuberculosis. As the women fight for their lives, the medical tent provides a space for both the men and women to experience modern medicine, gossip about loved ones, and debate the role of women in their society.

34. Darfur Diaries

Directed by Aisha Bain, Jen Marlowe, and Adam Shapiro. The film chronicles the history, hopes, and fears of the people in Darfur, Sudan, amidst ongoing genocide that has resulted in the deaths of 400,000 civilians and the displacement of over 2.5 million others. In September, 2004, the Bush Administration declared the violence genocide, yet little has been done to alleviate the conflict and the crisis receives scarce media coverage. In an effort to inform the US public on the ongoing genocide, three independent filmmakers visited refugee camps in eastern Chad and snuck across the border into Darfur to use personal interviews to tell the stories of the Darfurians.

35. The Breast Cancer Diaries

The Breast Cancer Diaries is an intimate, unvarnished first-person account of a young mother's nine-month journey with breast cancer, punctuated with humor, poignancy and romance. Diagnosed with breast cancer at age 38,

Ann Murray Paige sets up a video diary camera in her bedroom, resulting in a memoir of a life turned sideways.

36. Hungry for Profit

Is our food bought at the price of famine in the developing world? Filmed on five continents, this provocative documentary takes a close look at the global agribusiness system, which is turning the world's food supply into a global supermarket, buying food at the lowest prices - regardless of the effect on small farmers and local populations - and selling it at the highest price and the greatest profit whenever possible.

An international development documentary that goes behind the famine headlines.

37. Common Threads: Stories from the Quilt

In the late 1970's, a mysterious new disease began infecting and killing gay men. *Common Threads* tells the powerful story of the first decade of the AIDS epidemic, as told through the lives of five very diverse individuals who shared a common fate. Using the monumental NAMES Project AIDS Memorial Quilt as its central metaphor, the film weaves together personal memories and television news stories to expose the U.S. government's failure to respond to the growing epidemic, and the vibrant protest movement that was born as a result. From the Olympic athlete to the inner-city recovering drug addict, from the conservative naval commander to the New York gay activist to the 11-year-old suburban boy with hemophilia, the film uses intimate details to tell an epic story of love, loss, anger and healing.

38. With Blood

With Blood follows ordinary peoples efforts to overcome extraordinary obstacles in pursuit of routine health care in the Palestinian West Bank and Gaza Strip. Using personal situations to demonstrate the effects of political policy and military actions, this documentary offers a general viewing audience a way to approach what is often depicted as an impenetrable political debate.

39. Thirst

Is water part of a shared "commons," a human right for all people? Or is it a commodity to be bought, sold and traded in a global marketplace? *Thirst* tells the stories of communities in Bolivia, India and the United States that are asking these fundamental questions, as water becomes the most valuable global resource of the 21st Century. A character-driven documentary with no narration, *Thirst* reveals how the debate over water rights between communities and corporations can serve as a catalyst for explosive and steadfast resistance to globalization.

40. State of Denial

This film illustrates a cross-section of South Africans involved with the AIDS epidemic. It shows how they must fight not only the disease but the greed of the drug cartels and the incomprehensible inactivity of their own government in order to get treatment.

41. Out of the Shadow

The documentary film opens with the filmmaker, Susan Smiley, in search of her mother, Millie, who suffers from paranoid schizophrenia and who, once again, has disappeared into the woefully inadequate public health care system of middle America. Through old photographs and home movies, interviews with family members and health care professionals, and voice-over and direct narration by Smiley herself, the film chronicles the descent of a young, beautiful woman in her twenties into severe and chronic mental illness.

42. Disease of the Wind

During a seven-day humanitarian journey to Kenya with the American Red Cross, viewers get a glimpse of the crisis and the hope of a continent riddled with this deadly disease. Jane Seymour and the students learn first hand that measles kills one half million children each year in Africa, while affecting even more lives. In contrast, the optimism and hopefulness the Kenyans displayed throughout the visit touched and amazed Seymour and the students.

43. The Heroes (Rx For Survival PBS Series)

This special program presents the stories of unsung champions who protect people worldwide from the ravages of threatening disease. Using highlights from the six-hour series, this special focuses on the individual heroes whose tireless perseverance saves millions of lives across the globe. From young polio warriors in India to armies of grandmothers in Nepal, the program takes viewers inside the stirring campaigns that have brought renewed faith to poor communities from Africa to South America.

44. Program 1: Disease Warriors (Rx For Survival PBS Series)

Before there was an understanding of infectious disease, few weapons were available to fight it. Disease Warriors chronicles the groundbreaking work of early researchers, such as the famed scientist Louis Pasteur, who unmasked germs as the source of illness. Pasteur went on to develop a rabies vaccine — a great scientific triumph. Today, vaccines have made huge strides against epidemics, conquering smallpox and bringing the global eradication of polio within reach. But the world still faces major challenges in getting basic vaccines to those who still need them, and in creating new ones to combat modern nemeses, like AIDS.

45. Program 2: Rise of the Superbugs (Rx For Survival PBS Series)

It's difficult to imagine a world without medicines — and yet, before the twentieth century there weren't any. The discovery of the very first antibiotic, penicillin, and the subsequent development of more "wonder drugs" transformed the face of modern medicine. Rise of the Superbugs chronicles these historic successes, as well as the growing threat posed by new strains of germs, such as tuberculosis and staph, that are resistant to our best antibiotics. Are our strongest medicines becoming obsolete, and can we develop new drugs in time to replace them?

46. Program 3: Delivering the Goods (Rx For Survival PBS Series)

At the dawn of the 21st century, we can prevent, treat or cure most of the deadliest diseases known to humankind — and yet millions die needlessly every year because the benefits of modern medicine and public health fail to reach them. What are the obstacles to providing care to populations in need? From the villages of the Gambia to the cities and towns of Thailand, from the sun-scorched refugee camps of Chad to the teeming streets of Bangladesh — this episode chronicles innovative health programs and charismatic leaders who, against all odds, are Delivering the Goods to millions of individuals — and inspiring a new vision for the future of global health.

47. Program 4: Deadly Messengers (Rx For Survival PBS Series)

Since the plague killed millions of Europeans in the Middle Ages, vector-borne diseases — those that rely on insects and animals to spread infectious agents — have posed a serious threat to public health. Today, the most dangerous vector on earth is the mosquito. From malaria to yellow fever to West Nile virus, mosquito-borne diseases continue to threaten the health of millions around the world. Deadly Messengers recounts the stories of heroic scientists and health workers who battled against the mosquito, and examines current efforts to control dangerous and spreading vector-borne diseases.

48. Program 5: Back to the Basics (Rx For Survival PBS Series)

Ever since sailors noticed that scurvy could be prevented with citrus fruits, it has been clear that illness could be caused by a lack of certain nutrients. While nutrient-enriched products have reduced diseases caused by vitamin deficiency in the developed countries, the problem continues to plague the developing world. And many in poorer countries suffer from the twin problems of poor nutrition and unsafe water, which create a disease burden that is almost unbearable. Back to the Basics explores the connection between health and the essential requirements that so many people take for granted. It also examines how an overabundance of nutrition — in the form of over-consumption — is causing an epidemic of obesity that is spreading across the globe.

49. Program 6: How Safe Are We? (Rx For Survival PBS Series)

During the past 100 years, life expectancy more than doubled in developed countries. In the last few decades, however, thirty new infectious

diseases have emerged and one of them — AIDS — is becoming perhaps the most devastating epidemic in history. New diseases travel the globe with unprecedented rapidity, and older killers that once seemed controllable are roaring back with a vengeance. *How Safe Are We?* examines the most critical threats we face today — including avian flu — and the pressing need to strengthen global public health systems.

50. Crapshoot: The Gamble with our Wastes

A hazardous mix of solid and liquid waste is flushed into the sewer every day. With literally billions of gallons of water passing through municipal sewer systems — composed of unknown quantities of chemicals, solvents, heavy metals, human waste, and food — the question becomes: where does it all go? And what effect does that have on us? From ancient times, countries have chosen the sewer as the waste management system of choice, flushing untold amounts of household and industrial contaminants that inevitably resurface in the food chain; fish swim through rivers choked with waste water, while processed sewage sludge is spread on farmland as a fertilizer. With *Crapshoot: The Gamble with our Wastes* filmmaker Jeff McKay takes viewers on an eye-opening journey around the world to explore different approaches to sewage, starting at the 2,500 year old Cloaca Maxima in Rome, where the modern concept of sewers began. Filmed in Italy, India, Sweden, the United States and Canada, this bold documentary questions whether the sewer is alleviating or compounding our waste problem. While scientists warn of links between sewage practices and potential health risks, our fundamental attitudes toward waste are being challenged by activists, engineers and concerned citizens alike. Does our need to dispose of waste take precedence over public health and safety? What are the alternatives?

51. Choropampa: The Price of Gold

This is the story of an Andean paradise lost - lost after a devastating mercury spill. On June 2nd, 2000 at the Yanacocha goldmine in the Peruvian Andes, 151 kilograms of liquid mercury spilled over a 25-mile long area, contaminating three mountain villages, including Choropampa. The environmental catastrophe turned this quiet village into a hotbed of civil resistance.

52. And the Band Played On

A real-life drama about the tragic, time-consuming battles among government agencies, gay groups and scientists that impeded the discovery of, and research on, the AIDS virus. Gay leader Bill Kraus is dying -- and no doctor can name the disease that's killing him. All anyone knows is that some epidemic is attacking homosexual men. But rather than get down to serious experimentation and study, the Center for Disease Control stonewalls any effort to prove that the disease is transmitted through the blood; French and American scientists squabble about who should get credit for discovering the virus; and the

gay community, sensitive about criticism of their lifestyle, refuses to admit that their own actions could make a difference in the spread of AIDS.

53. Born Into Brothels

Amidst the apparent growing prosperity of India, there is a dark underbelly of poverty of another side of the nation that is little known. This film is a chronicle of filmmakers Zana Briski and Ross Kauffman's efforts to show that world of Calcutta's red light district. To do that, they inspired a special group of children of the prostitutes of the area to photograph the most reluctant subjects of it. As the kids excel in their new found art, the filmmakers struggle to help them have a chance for a better life away from the miserable poverty that threatens to crush their dreams.

54. Sowing the Seeds of Hunger

Barnabas and Mary Chalaba were once among the more prosperous farmers of their village in the north of Zambia. But today, they are destitute - too sick to farm their land, and dependent on their children to oversee the crops. Like 30 million others in sub-Saharan Africa, Mary and Barnabas are infected with the HIV virus. In southern Africa, the highest rates of HIV infection occur among young adults, whose ages range from 15 to 49. This is the same group who, as agricultural workers and small scale farmers, are the backbone and future of countries such as Zambia. Since 1985, more than seven million farmers have succumbed to AIDS, striking at the heart of agricultural production. But as **SOWING SEEDS OF HUNGER** shows, the fallout from this pandemic extends beyond agriculture, undermining development in the region while endangering the lives of orphans and widows affected by the rampant spread of HIV.

55. The Education of Shelby Knox

A self-described "good Southern Baptist girl," 15-year-old Shelby Knox of Lubbock, Texas has pledged abstinence until marriage. But she becomes an unlikely advocate for comprehensive sex ed when she finds that Lubbock, where high schools teach abstinence as the only safe sex, has some of the highest rates of teen pregnancy and STDs in the state.

56. God's Children

Smoky Mountain, the massive garbage dump in the north of Manila known as the largest slum in Asia, was forcibly dismantled by the government of the Philippines in November, 1995. Some of the people who had made their living as scavengers on Smoky Mountain moved to the setting of this film, the Payatas dump located in neighboring Quezon City. Known as "the second Smoky Mountain," the area of the Payatas dump currently encompasses two garbage dumps, one large and one small, and is home to 3500 households. God's Children is a portrait of three strong, proud and resilient families over the course of four months. It is a film about the tragic reality of death and the promise of new life appearing in the midst of various problems. A documentary, it faithfully records the residents who retain their pride in a harsh environment and live with dignity and strength.

57. Supersize Me

Filmmaker Morgan Spurlock hit the road and interviewed experts in 20 U.S. cities, including Houston, the "Fattest City" in America. From Surgeon Generals to gym teachers, cooks to kids, lawmakers to legislators, these authorities shared their research, opinions and "gut feelings" on our ever-expanding girth. During the journey, Spurlock also put his own body on the line, living on nothing but McDonald's for an entire month with three simple rules: 1) No options: he could only eat what was available over the counter (water included!) 2) No supersizing unless offered 3) No excuses: he had to eat every item on the menu at least once

It all adds up to a fat food bill, harrowing visits to the doctor, and compelling viewing for anyone who's ever wondered if man could live on fast food alone. The film explores the horror of school lunch programs, declining health and physical education classes, food addictions and the extreme measures people take to lose weight and regain their health. Super Size Me is a satirical jab in the stomach, overstuffed with fat and facts about the billion-dollar industry besieged by doctors, lawyers and nutritionists alike.

We would like to thank the Tulane University School of Public Health and Topical Medicine Maternal and Child Public Health Leadership Training Program for

