## Rationale
Correctional employees are vulnerable to contracting various diseases that run rampant in correctional facilities. It is important for the employees to know the precautions they need to take to prevent exposure to these diseases, and what to do if exposure does happen.

## Objectives
The student will be able to:
1. List infectious diseases and their symptoms.
2. Identify prevention, precautionary, and treatment methods for infectious diseases.
3. In a group competition, distinguish between the symptoms, prevention, precautionary, and treatment methods for each disease.
4. Examine, diagnose, and treat a correctional facility employee who has been exposed to an unknown infectious disease.

## Engage
Discuss the various types of health risks a guard might be exposed to in a correctional facility and methods a guard can use to limit their exposure. Use the Discussion Rubric for assessment.

## Key Points
### I. Blood-Borne Pathogens
A. Diseases which are spread by blood and other possibly infectious material, such as:
   1. Semen
   2. Vaginal secretions
   3. Amniotic (birth) fluid
   4. Other internal body fluids
B. Caused by viruses
C. Are not found in:
   1. Tears
   2. Sweat
   3. Urine
   4. Feces
   5. Nasal secretions
   6. Sputum
   7. Vomit
   8. Saliva
D. Any unknown bodily fluids should be treated as infectious
E. Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV)
   1. It attacks the immune system, weakening victims until they become unable to fight off even minor infections
   2. Once the immune system is severely weakened, the victim is said
to have AIDS
3. Death is usually caused by cancer, pneumonia, and other opportunistic infections
4. The disease progresses very slowly, and the signs and symptoms of the early stages of the infection are easily missed
5. There is no cure
6. Symptoms
   a) Early symptoms of HIV may not be noticed but can include flu-like symptoms, six weeks to three months after infection
   b) As the disease progresses, illnesses that don’t normally affect the general population will affect the person with HIV
   c) Later stages of HIV and AIDS may include:
      (1) Chronic yeast infections or thrush (yeast infection of the mouth)
      (2) Fever and/or night sweats
      (3) Easy bruising
      (4) Bouts of extreme exhaustion
      (5) Unexplained body rashes
      (6) Appearance of purplish lesions on the skin or inside the mouth
      (7) Sudden unexplained weight loss
      (8) Chronic diarrhea lasting for a month or more
      (9) Kaposi’s Sarcoma
      (10) Pulmonary tuberculosis
      (11) Candidiasis of the esophagus, trachea, bronchi or lungs
      (12) Toxoplasmosis of the brain
      (13) Severe bacterial infections
      (14) Invasive cervical cancer
      (15) Lymphoma
      (16) Recurrent pneumonia
F. Hepatitis B Virus (HBV)
   1. Attacks the liver of the victim, causing liver damage
   2. The liver is necessary for a person to live
   3. Victims recover 95% of the time with no permanent liver damage
   4. About 5% of HBV infections become chronic
   5. Symptoms may last for several months and may include:
      a) Fatigue
      b) Jaundice
      c) Enlarged liver
G. Hepatitis C Virus (HCV)
   1. Attacks the liver of the victim, causing liver damage
   2. About 80% of HCV infections become chronic
   3. Approximately 20% of HCV infections result in cirrhosis of the liver or liver cancer leading to liver failure
   4. A liver transplant or death are the only two results
H. Route of Transmission
1. Blood-borne pathogens cause infection by entering the bloodstream.
2. They are spread by contact with blood, other possible infectious material, broken skin, or the mucus membranes.
3. Mucus membranes are the lining areas of the body not covered by skin and include:
   a) The membrane inside the eyelid that surrounds the eye
   b) The inside of the nose or mouth
   c) The inside of the penis, vagina, or rectum
4. Mucus membranes are very porous and allow the viruses to enter the body.
5. There is some risk created by the prolonged exposure of these fluids with unbroken skin.
6. Typical methods of infection are caused by direct exposure through:
   a. Unprotected sex
   b. Needle sticks
   c. Direct exposure of blood and other possibly infectious material to broken skin and mucus membranes by splashes or improper handling of infected body fluids.

I. Prevention
1. Personal protective equipment should be replaced when it is damaged, and cleaned and disinfected when it is dirty or contaminated.
2. Ensure that spills of blood or other personal infectious material are cleaned immediately when they occur.
3. Cover broken skin with bandages and other barriers to avoid inadvertent contact of these areas with contaminated fluids and items. Bandages should be part of your uniform; use them routinely for even the smallest cuts. Larger areas of broken skin should be covered with dressings. Even dry, cracked skin should be covered to prevent infections. Liquid bandages work well for larger areas of cracked skin or large abrasions.
4. Don’t share needles of any kind. Needle sharing is, in fact, the number one method of HCV infection. Any item contaminated with blood or other possibly infectious material is a potential source of infection including:
   a. Razors
   b. Toothbrushes
   c. Other sharp items
5. Avoid sexual exposure by not having sex with an infected person.
6. Avoid contact with possibly infectious body fluids through:
   a. Abstinence
   b. Monogamy
   c. Limiting the number of sexual partners
   d. Using barrier devices such as dental dams or condoms to
prevent the direct contact of these fluids with the mucus
membranes and skin
6. Vaccinations
   a. BV vaccination will prevent HBV infection
   b. There is no vaccination for HCV or HIV

J. Precautions
1. Assume that all persons are infected
2. Use personal protective equipment when the potential for exposure
to blood or other possibly infectious material exists. This equipment
includes:
a) Gloves
   (1) Barriers for your hands
   (2) Prevent blood from entering your body through breaks in
   your skin
   (3) Care must be used when removing gloves so that the exterior
   of the glove does not come into contact with your skin
   (4) After removing your gloves, you must always wash your
   hands
b) Face Shields
   (1) Face shields protect the mucus membranes of the face, and
   any broken skin on the face, from splashes
   (2) They include visors, goggles, and glasses
   (3) Face Masks
      (a) Surgical-style prevents inhaling contaminants
          (i) Most have a bendable nosepiece and an adjustable
              elastic strap
      (b) A CPR mask is used to give breaths while doing CPR

K. Treatment
1. Occupational Exposure – reasonable, anticipated skin, eye, mucous
membrane, or parenteral contact with blood or other potentially
infectious materials that may result from the performance of an
employee’s duties
   a) Parenteral – piercing mucous membranes or the skin through
   such events as needle sticks, human bites, cuts, and abrasions
2. When occupational exposure occurs
   a) Remove the blood or possibly infectious material. Wash the
   affected area immediately. Flush the eyes, nose, or mouth with
   clean water
   b) Seek first aid or medical treatment, if necessary. Let the medical
   staff determine if you have been occupationally exposed. Time
   is of the essence. If preventive action for HIV is required, it is
   best to start within two hours of exposure
   c) Ensure the area is cleaned to prevent others from being exposed
   d) If a supervisor or coworker is available, let them see what
   happened, but don’t delay cleaning the area or seeking medical
   attention to let someone witness what happened
e) Report the incident to your supervisor as soon as possible
f) Get a baseline blood test done within ten days for any future workman’s compensation claims

II. Tuberculosis
A. Tuberculosis (TB) is an infectious disease caused by bacteria. Unlike blood-borne pathogens, which are caused by viruses, TB is a potentially lethal infection of the lungs, although it infects other parts of the body on rare occasions

B. Symptoms
1. Common cough with a progressive increase in production of mucus
2. Coughing up blood
3. Fever
4. Loss of appetite
5. Weight loss
6. Night sweats
7. Sharp pain in the chest when breathing deeply or coughing

C. Routes of Transmission
1. TB is spread by inhaling particles containing the bacteria
2. The particles are caused by coughing, sneezing, or speaking to someone in the infectious stage of the disease

D. Prevention
1. Do not inhale the bacteria
2. Keep your immune system strong. Often the body is able to fight off TB exposures

E. Precaution
1. An officer should wear a surgical mask when in close contact with an infected person
2. Infected persons must wear a mask when being transported outside of isolation, either in a hospital room or a secluded cell area

F. Treatment is medication

III. Methicillin Resistant Staphylococcus Aureus (MRSA)
A. Common name for bacteria staph
B. It refers to particular strains of this bacterium that have become resistant to the most common antibiotics used to treat them
C. Potentially more dangerous and difficult to treat than a typical staph infection
D. The strain of MRSA that is predominant in the Texas Department of Corrections still responds to several antibiotics
E. Typically infects wounds, and is therefore most often seen in skin infections
F. Can infect other parts of the body, including the blood, which can be fatal
G. Symptoms
1. Small red bumps that resemble pimples, boils, or spider bites
2. Shortness of breath
3. Fever
4. Cough
5. Chills

H. Routes of Transmission
1. Normally transmitted by wounds that allow the bacteria access to the body
2. Generally transmitted by direct contact; the bacteria is not airborne
3. Usually enters the body through the hands
4. Sharp items can also be contaminated (the bacteria can enter the body when a person is cut by an infected item)

I. Prevention – frequent hand washing helps

J. Precautions
1. Wear gloves whenever contact with another person’s wounds, sores, or wound dressings and bandages is possible
2. Use a new pair of gloves for each offender to prevent the spread of bacteria from one offender to another
3. Cover any wounds or breaks in your own skin with bandages to protect them from the bacteria
4. Use antibiotic ointments to prevent infection in small wounds
5. Remove possible sources of infection. Have all offenders dispose of soiled dressings and bandages properly. Ensure that disinfection procedures are strictly followed to prevent the spread of bacteria in:
   a) Barber shops
   b) Laundries
   c) Food services
   d) Housekeeping

K. Treatment is medication

Activities
1. Disease Identification Group Activity: Divide the class into two teams. Each team will have a group representative. Say a symptom, prevention, precaution, or treatment of one of the diseases. The first group representative to raise his or her hand gets a chance to name the disease in question. Decide the number of questions each group representative must answer before rotating. Every student will act as a group representative, at least once. Decide a winning score and an award for the winning group. Use the Discussion Rubric for assessment.

2. Prison Clinic Activity: Each student will play the role of a prison doctor. Act as a corrections guard who is experiencing symptoms of one of the infectious diseases. The class will interview you as the patient. Be creative and describe a specific incident of exposure or be vague about the exposure and list the symptoms. The students will write their disease diagnosis, prescribe treatment, and include precautionary methods along with prevention tips. Use the Role Play Rubric for assessment.
Assessments
Infection Control Exam and Key Discussion Rubric
Individual Work Rubric Role Play Rubric

Materials
Infection Control computer-based presentation

Resources
Texas Department of Criminal Justice http://www.tdcj.state.tx.us/

Accommodations for Learning Differences
For reinforcement, students will keep a journal of vocabulary associated with this lesson and use their notes as a resource. Use the Individual Work Rubric for assessment.

For enrichment, students will create a skit about a corrections clinic illustrating knowledge of infection control. Use the Individual Work Rubric for assessment.

State Education Standards
Texas Essential Knowledge and Skills for Career and Technical Education §130.297 Correctional Services (One to Two Credits)
(5) The student utilizes first aid, infection control, and cardio-pulmonary resuscitation in a correctional facility. The student is expected to:
   (B) comply with standard precautions as it relates to infection control;

College and Career Readiness Standards
I. Key Cognitive Skills
   C. Problem solving
      1. Analyze a situation to identify a problem to be solved.
Infection Control in Correctional Facilities Exam

1. What are the diseases that spread by blood and other possibly infectious material called?
   a) Tuberculosis
   b) HIV
   c) Blood-borne pathogens
   d) MRSA

2. What materials are blood-borne pathogens found in?
   a) Tears
   b) Sweat
   c) Saliva
   d) Semen
   e) All of the above

3. What are blood-borne pathogens caused by?
   a) Viruses
   b) Bacteria
   c) Dirt
   d) Syringes
   e) All of the above

4. Any unknown bodily fluids should be treated as if they are infectious.
   a) True
   b) False

5. What attacks the immune system, weakening a victim until they become unable to fight off even minor infections?
   a) AIDS
   b) Hepatitis B
   c) HIV
   d) Hepatitis C
   e) All of the above

6. Once the immune system is severely weakened, the victim is said to have what?
   a) HIV
   b) AIDS
   c) Hepatitis B
   d) Hepatitis C
   e) All of the above

7. What is the cure for HIV?
   a) Medicine
   b) Surgery
   c) Therapy
   d) All of the above
   e) There is none

8. What are some symptoms of late stage HIV?
a) Fever  
b) Bruising  
c) Unexplained body rashes  
d) Chronic diarrhea  
e) All of the above

9. What are symptoms of hepatitis?  
a) Fatigue  
b) Jaundice  
c) Enlarged liver  
d) All of the above

10. Which type of hepatitis causes 80% of the infected persons to become chronic?  
a) B  
b) C

11. Which type of hepatitis causes 5% of the infected persons to become chronic?  
a) B  
b) C

12. Which type of hepatitis victims, recover 95% of the time with no permanent liver damage?  
a) B  
b) C

13. Which type of hepatitis causes approximately 20% of infected persons to have cirrhosis of the liver or liver cancer that leads to liver failure?  
a) B  
b) C

14. Which type of hepatitis requires a liver transplant or causes death?  
a) B  
b) C

15. How do blood-borne pathogens cause infection?  
a) Blood  
b) Water  
c) Air  
d) All of the above

16. Where are the mucus membranes located?  
a) Inside the eyelid  
b) Inside the nose  
c) Inside the mouth  
d) Inside the rectum  
e) All of the above

17. Mucus membranes are extremely non-porous.  
a) True  
b) False
18. Which of the following may be direct exposure to a blood-borne pathogen?
   a) Protected sex
   b) Drinking after someone
   c) Needle stick
   d) All of the above

19. Spills of blood or other infectious material should be cleaned only after a supervisor has been advised.
   a) True
   b) False

20. What is the number one method of HCV infection?
   a) Unprotected sex
   b) Needle sharing
   c) Direct exposure to infected blood
   d) None of the above

21. Abstinence is a way to avoid contact with possible infectious fluids.
   a) True
   b) False

22. Which disease does NOT have a vaccination?
   a) HIV
   b) Hepatitis B
   c) Hepatitis C
   d) A and C only
   e) All of the above

23. A good rule of thumb is to assume that all people are infected with a blood-borne pathogen.
   a) True
   b) False

24. What protects the mucus membranes of the face and any broken skin on the face from splashes?
   a) Gloves
   b) Face shields
   c) Face masks

25. What prevents blood from entering your body through breaks in your skin?
   a) Gloves
   b) Face shields
   c) Face masks

26. What prevents you from inhaling contaminants?
   a) Gloves
   b) Face shields
   c) Face masks

27. Reasonable, anticipated skin, eye, mucous membrane, or parenteral contact with blood or other potentially infectious materials that may result from the performance of an employee’s duties is called?
a) Occupational hazard
b) Occupational exposure
c) Parenteral
d) Parentay

28. Piercing mucous membranes or the skin through such events as needle sticks, human bites, cuts, and abrasions is called what?
   a) Occupational hazard
   b) Occupational exposure
   c) Parenteral
   d) Parentay

29. What is of the essence when someone comes in contact with infectious material?
   a) Communication
   b) Medical staff on duty
   c) Time
   d) Space

30. Within how many days of an incident should someone get a baseline blood test?
   a) 5
   b) 10
   c) 15
   d) 20

31. Tuberculosis is a potentially lethal infection of what?
   a) Brain
   b) Heart
   c) Liver
   d) Lungs

32. What is a symptom of Tuberculosis?
   a) Fever
   b) Cough
   c) Weight loss
   d) A and B only
   e) All of the above

33. How are particles containing Tuberculosis bacteria transmitted?
   a) Coughing
   b) Sneezing
   c) Sleeping
   d) A and B only
   e) All of the above

34. Keeping your __________ system strong can fight off Tuberculosis exposure.
   a) Digestive
   b) Nervous
   c) Respiratory
   d) Immune

35. What should a person wear while in close contact with a person infected with Tuberculosis?
   a) Gloves
b) Surgical mask  
c) Protective coat  
d) Nothing out of the normal  

36. How is Tuberculosis treated?  
   a) Medication  
   b) Therapy  
   c) Surgery  
   d) There is no cure  

37. Methicillin Resistant Staphylococcus Aureus (MRSA) is the common name for what?  
   a) Bacteria staph  
   b) Pneumonia  
   c) Sexually transmitted diseases  
   d) Cancer  

38. What has MRSA become resistant to?  
   a) Over the counter medicine  
   b) Therapy  
   c) Surgical procedures  
   d) Common antibiotics  

39. What is a symptom of MRSA?  
   a) Small red bumps  
   b) Shortness of breath  
   c) Fever  
   d) Cough  
   e) All of the above  

40. Where is MRSA most often found?  
   a) Blood tests  
   b) Skin infections  
   c) Urine tests  
   d) MRIs  

41. How is MRSA normally transmitted?  
   a) Saliva  
   b) Wounds  
   c) Sweat  
   d) Food poisoning  

42. MRSA is airborne.  
   a) True  
   b) False  

43. What is the most common way for MRSA to enter the body?  
   a) Sharing food/drinks  
   b) Showers  
   c) Hands  
   d) Sneezing/coughing  

44. What could also be contaminated by MRSA?  
   a) Sharp items
b) Clothes  
c) Pens/pencils  
d) Handcuffs

_____ 45. Frequent hand washing helps prevent MRSA.  
a) True  
b) False

_____ 46. When should a person always wear gloves?  
a) Dealing with the paperwork of an inmate  
b) Putting handcuffs on an inmate  
c) At risk for contact with another person’s wounds, sores, or wound dressings and bandages  
d) Only when they want to

_____ 47. You should use a new pair of gloves for each offender to avoid transmitting MRSA bacteria.  
a) True  
b) False

_____ 48. Which is effective in preventing specifically infections in small wounds?  
a) Soap and water  
b) Lysol  
c) Ban Aids  
d) Antibiotic ointments

_____ 49. MRSA bacteria may be found in which of these?  
a) Barber shops  
b) Laundries  
c) Food Services  
d) Housekeeping  
e) All of the above

_____ 50. How is MRSA treated?  
a) Medication  
b) Therapy  
c) Surgery  
d) There is no cure
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<td>Gives credit to others for their ideas</td>
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<td>Involves others by asking questions or requesting input</td>
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**Total Points (32 pts.)**

Comments:
# Individual Work Rubric

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<td>Student documented information in his or her own words and can accurately answer questions related to the information retrieved</td>
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**Total Points (20 pts.)**

**Comments:**
## Role Play Rubric

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<td>Acts with feeling and expression</td>
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<td>Varies intonation</td>
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<td>Presents characters appropriately</td>
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<td>Gives the scenario its full range</td>
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<td>Breaches are easily identified</td>
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**Total Points (32 pts.)**

Comments: