

Listen to the episode of the *Indicator* podcast, "[The Economics of Vaccines](#)," and answer the questions below. (This podcast is not easy, but it is short – only about 8 minutes long.)

1. Which three countries were hit hardest by the 2014 Ebola outbreak?

2. How many people died during the 2014 outbreak? _____
3. At the time of this report, how many people had died from Ebola in the current outbreak in D.R. Congo? _____
4. What is one reason for the decrease in the number of deaths in the current outbreak?

5. Approximately how much does it cost to develop a vaccine? _____
6. (Inference) The podcast reporter asks Dr. Plotkin how many vaccines he has developed. He says "Well, I hate to use the word *L...*" Why does he say this? (What does he mean?) How do you know? (What is your evidence?)

7. **In your own words**, why is it "trickier" to develop a vaccine than to develop other types of treatments or drugs?

8. What is the average amount of time that it takes to develop a vaccine? _____
9. In your own words, explain why drug companies were more eager to develop vaccines for HPV and meningitis than for Ebola.

10. The podcast reporter says that in 2014, "drug companies ***sprang into action***" to develop an Ebola vaccine. What does "spring into action" mean?

11. TRUE / FALSE The Merck Company is expected to make a very large profit from the Ebola vaccine.
12. In your own words, what is the purpose of CEPI?

Match each **word or phrase** to the correct meaning. (Consider the context.) The time at which the word or phrase can be heard in the episode has also been provided for you.

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| 1. ____ to be around (...that vaccine and other vaccines <u>have been around</u> for more than a decade.) 1:01 | a. (adv.) approximately |
| 2. ____ firsthand (...he knows these costs <u>firsthand</u> .) 2:24 | b. (v.) to exist |
| 3. ____ trickier (Stanley says developing a vaccine is <u>trickier</u> in a lot of ways...) 2:57 | c. (adj.) capable of succeeding |
| 4. ____ exceedingly thorough (those tests are <u>exceedingly thorough</u>) 3:39 | d. (adj.) more difficult to do or deal with |
| 5. ____ something like (...had to be tested in <u>something like</u> 70,000 infants.) 3:58 | e. (n. – gerund form) getting and keeping a large supply of something for future use |
| 6. ____ viable (...once there's something that seems <u>viable</u> ...) 4:53 | f. (adj.) coming directly from actually experiencing or seeing something |
| 7. ____ to take up the baton (...no drug company <u>had taken up the baton</u> ...) 5:24 | g. (adj. phr.) extremely and completely careful and exact |
| 8. ____ to drop money (Merck <u>dropped</u> \$50 million...) 5:49 | h. (v. phr. idiomatic) to accept a responsibility or duty |
| 9. ____ to remain to be seen (That <u>remains to be seen</u> .) 6:10 | i. (v.) to spend |
| 10. ____ stockpiling (...governments will likely buy doses from Merck for <u>stockpiling</u> ...) 7:00 | j. (v. phr.) to be uncertain about a future result |