



Meningoloup Escape Room

Facilitator's
Guide

Overview

1. Objective: Students must identify the infection affecting Benjamin and learn how to protect the community.
2. If they solve all challenges correctly, they collect letters that spell: **IMMUNITY**.

Game Mechanics

This escape game involves active group work and requires a mandatory facilitator. Progression is only possible once the facilitator has validated the students' responses.

For each puzzle:

If correct → facilitator gives 1 correct letter

If incorrect → give a hint

Students must collect all letters to form the final word.

End:

If they spell **IMMUNITY** → they win

If they don't → they review the puzzle

Puzzle 1 – Identify the infection

Facilitator reads:

"The ambulance service has just been called to the school for your classmate Benjamin, because he has a very bad headache, a fever, he has started vomiting non-stop, and he has what look like large bruises on his legs. You need to find what infection he has."

Materials:

- 3 symptom cards: Gastroenteritis, Covid and Meningitis.

Students compare the symptoms with the cards.

Expected answer:

- Meningitis.

If correct:

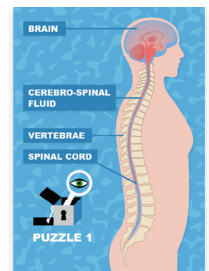
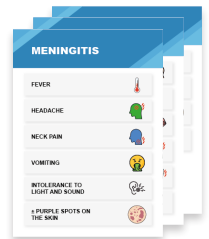
- Give letter I.
- Provide explanation card and image.

• **Read explanation:** *"Meningitis is an inflammation of the space surrounding the brain and spinal cord (the nerves that descend from the brain). This space is made up of the meninges, which are membranes through which cerebrospinal fluid circulates. Meningitis should be considered when symptoms include fever, headache, stiff neck, sensitivity to sound and light, and vomiting. Bruising, like Benjamin's, which is a sign of extreme severity, is not always present. To identify the microbe responsible for the meningitis, it can be tested in the blood and/or cerebrospinal fluid (via a lumbar puncture), and the samples are sent to a laboratory for analysis."*

- Allow progression.

If incorrect:

- Give a hint.



Puzzle 2 – Identify the germ

The facilitator places five pathogen cards (germ side facing up) and a sixth card representing Benjamin's sample on the table and reads out the Puzzle 2 instruction card.

Facilitator reads:

"What is the germ responsible for Benjamin's meningitis?"

Materials:

- Five pathogen cards and the card representing Benjamin's sample.

Expected answer:

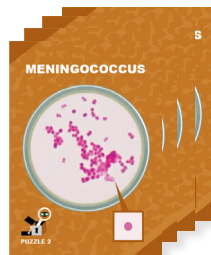
- Meningococcus.

If correct:

- Give letter **M**.
- Allow progression.

If incorrect:

- Give a hint.



Puzzle 3 – Type of Germ

The facilitator places the Puzzle 3 letter tokens page and four type cards (number side facing up) on the table and reads out the Puzzle 3 instruction card.

Facilitator reads:

"What type of germ Meningococcus belongs to?"

Materials:

- 26 letter tokens with scrabble points.
- 4 type cards: Bacteria, Virus, Fungus, Parasite.

Students spell Meningococcus. They add the letter values. Choose card **22 - Bacteria**.

Expected answer:

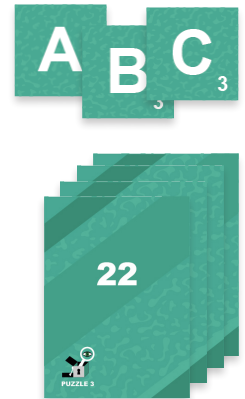
- Bacteria.

If correct:

- Give letter **M**.
- Allow progression.

If incorrect:

- Give a hint.



Puzzle 4 – Treatment

The facilitator places four treatment cards (treatment side facing up) on the table and reads out the Puzzle 4 instruction card.

Facilitator reads:

“How do we treat a bacterial infection? These 4 cards represent the 4 main families of anti-infectives used against the 4 main families of germs: bacteria, viruses, fungi and parasites.”

Students choose correct card.

Expected answer:

- Antibiotic.

If correct:

- Give letter **U**.



Read the following explanation: it is emphasized that antibiotics are only used to treat bacterial infections and are ineffective against viral infections such as COVID, the flu, certain tonsillitis linked to viruses, etc.

- Allow progression.

If incorrect:

- Give a hint.

Puzzle 5 – Transmission

Facilitator reads:

“How is meningococcus transmitted? Here is the bibliography of two athletes. Find the clues in the text to complete the crossword.”

Materials:

- 2 biographies.
- 1 crossword.

Students complete crossword.

Crossword answers:

1. Television.
2. Paralympic.
3. Disability.

Expected answer:

- Droplet.

If correct:

- Give letter **N**.
- Read the explanations on the mode of transmission by showing the 3 transmission cards.
- Allow progression.

If incorrect:

- Give a hint.



Puzzle 6 – Who is at Risk?

The facilitator places five profile cards (scenario side facing up) on the table and reads out the Puzzle 6 instruction card.

Facilitator reads:

“Who in Benjamin’s circle is at risk of becoming infected with meningococcus? And what can be done to protect those at risk?”

Materials:

- 5 profile cards.
- 1 explanation page.

Students compare the two, select and flip the cards.

Expected answer:

- 4 profiles are at risk, they receive an antibiotic and, for some of them, a vaccine.

If correct:

- Give letter I.
- Allow progression.

If incorrect:

- Give a hint.



Puzzle 7 – Vaccine Eligibility Verification

Facilitator reads:

“Meningococcal meningitis can be prevented through vaccination. Adolescents and young adults are at risk. Compare these sources. Which would you choose to check your eligibility for the vaccine?”

Materials:

- Card with 8 profiles.

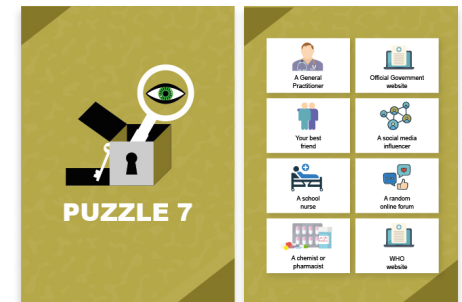
Students decide which source provides official information.

Expected answer:

- GP, school nurse, the chemist or pharmacy, trusted healthcare website.

If correct:

- Give letter T.
- Allow progression.



Alternative puzzle, if computers are available

Facilitator reads:

“Using the official government website, find out if Benjamin’s 14 year old friend and his 16 year-old cousin, who have not been vaccinated at school, are eligible for the meningitis vaccine.”

Answer expected:

Both are eligible for the meningococcal A, C, Y, W vaccine.

Puzzle 8 – Vaccination effectiveness

Facilitator reads:

"How do we calculate how well a vaccine works? In this activity, we will calculate the effectiveness of the meningococcal vaccine using simple rounded numbers."

Materials:

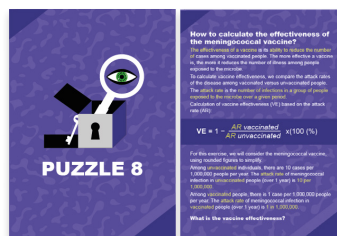
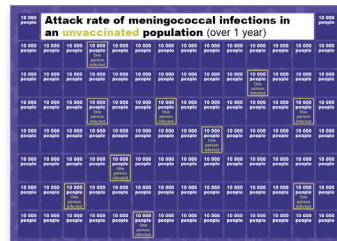
- 2 Vaccination coverage tables.
- 1 explanation card with Calculation formula card.

Students find the data:

10 cases per 1,000,000 unvaccinated.

1 case per 1,000,000 vaccinated.

Formula: $EV = (1 - \text{vaccinated rate} / \text{unvaccinated rate}) \times 100$.



Expected answer:

- 90%

If correct:

- Give letter Y.

- **Facilitator reads conclusion:**

"The meningococcal vaccine is 90% effective against severe infections. This means that it prevents 90% severe infections. The remaining 10% of severe infections cannot be prevented. ! You have diagnosed meningitis, treated Benjamin, and protected those around him! Here are 12 key facts to remember about meningitis."

- Give card “12 facts about Meningitis”

If incorrect:

- Give a hint.



Final puzzle

Students arrange collected letter and form:



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