

Video/Audio 1

Directions: Watch the video clip twice and fill in the blanks with missing information based on the video clip.

1. Rebecca Pryce is a 26-year-old cancer sufferer with a promising career in television. Of all those things doctors told her, the fact that she wouldn't be able to have kids really _____.
2. Recent studies show, less than 60% of cancer patients say they were told about _____ after treatment.
3. Before treatment, Dr. Kutluk Oktay removed _____ and froze it, which can later be _____ and function returned.
4. A controversial procedure called _____ can help AIDS patients have their own children.
5. In the procedure sperm washing, semen is placed in liquid with varying densities and separated. The washed sperm can then be used for _____.

Script

Rebecca Pryce: And it's just funny that they don't come out and say, "Hey, you have cancer." The doctor comes in and sits down and says, "Do you have anybody with you?"

Jennifer Mathews: At 26 with a promising career in television, Rebecca Pryce remembers the day she heard those words, and there is more.

Rebecca Pryce: And of all those things that you told me, it was the fact that I wouldn't be able to have kids that really took my breath away.

Jennifer Mathews: Rebecca's response is not unusual, yet most oncologists either don't bring it up or dismiss it when patients do.

Rebecca Pryce: His whole mission was forgot about the kids. We're here to save your life.

Jennifer Mathews: Recent studies show, less than 60% of cancer patients say they were told about infertility after treatment.

Kutluk Oktay: Because we are so successful with cancer treatment now, many of those young woman survive well and then find out that they can't have children.

Jennifer Mathews: Rebecca did her own research and found Dr. Kutluk Oktay. He offered her an experimental procedure that may let her get pregnant. Before treatment, he removed ovarian tissue and froze it. It can later be transplanted back and function returned.

Kutluk Oktay: We're not so much concerned about survival now. We're concerned about quality of life, and having a family is the most important aspect of normal life.

Jennifer Mathews: The same goes for AIDS patients, another group now surviving longer.

Dr. Deborah Anderson: They want to have children now, because they know that they'll live to be able to raise those children.

Jennifer Mathews: A controversial procedure called sperm washing can give them that chance. Semen is placed in liquid with varying densities and separated.

Dr. Deborah Anderson: The white cells which are the ones that are contaminate with HIV would layer here, and the sperm would go to the bottom.

Jennifer Mathews: The washed sperm can then be used for artificial insemination. In Europe, about 1,000 women have been inseminated and 400 babies born. None of the mothers or babies have been infected. Dr. Deborah Anderson says, the U.S. is slower to adopt the procedure because of warnings from the CDC. But she is optimistic about the future.

Dr. Deborah Anderson: I tell them that the tide is turning here in North America.

Jennifer Mathews: A tide of research that will let more and more people preserve their chances for fertility. This is Jennifer Mathews reporting.

Video/Audio 2

AIDS first began to spread through humans in the 1950s, ignorance led to forced quarantines of all people suffering from it. The disease worsened slowly over the next decades, until it finally exploded in the 1980s. At that point, the disease mainly affected the gay community, and was thought to be an extreme strain of pneumonia.

It wasn't until June 1981 that a group of doctors in San Francisco recognized the disease cluster that was eventually characterized as AIDS. That year, there were 121 confirmed deaths due to the illness.

The next year, it spread further through the American homosexual community. It was then temporarily named GRID, or gay-related immune deficiency. However by August 1982, roughly half of sufferers were not homosexual, and so the disease was renamed the acquired immunodeficiency syndrome, or AIDS.

One other group that was high-risk for AIDS were hemophiliacs, due to their need for blood transfusions. In December 1984, a young American hemophiliac named Ryan White was diagnosed with the disease. He was subsequently expelled from school because of his illness, despite the fact that his doctors said he posed no risk to other students. The ensuing lawsuit drew international attention, with celebrities like Michael Jackson and Elton John befriending the boy and helping to raise money for the disease. White was the first case to dispel the idea that AIDS targeted only gay men, and he changed perceptions of the disease immensely in the United States. He died in 1990 at the age of 18.

American actor Rock Hudson was the next person to give a face to the disease. The leading man hid his AIDS diagnosis from the public until a few months before he died in 1985 at the age of 59. Following his death, funding for AIDS research soared from the general public and the American government.

As media coverage of AIDS increased, so did fear about the disease. In 1987, a swimming pool in a small town in West Virginia was closed after an AIDS-infected man swam in it. Following the incident, The Oprah Winfrey Show featured an hour-long episode dedicated to discussing AIDS and homosexuality with that community.

In 1988, the first World AIDS Day was held on December 1st, and the event brought the illness into the mainstream even further.

On November 7th, 1991, basketball star Magic Johnson shocked the world when he announced he had tested positive for HIV and was retiring immediately to battle the disease. Johnson's announcement finally discredited the homosexual myth about AIDS for the American public and proved that the disease could affect anyone. He came out of retirement years later to prove it was safe to play on the same court as someone infected with HIV.

It was just weeks after Johnson's announcement that Queen frontman Freddie

Mercury revealed he was suffering from AIDS, and he died a day later at the age of 45.

1993 saw the release of three pieces of work that drew public attention to the AIDS crisis. The Pulitzer Prize-winning play “Angels in America” was completed, Tom Hanks’ performance in “Philadelphia” as a gay lawyer who has been dismissed due to his AIDS diagnosis was praised, and HBO released its film adaptation of the acclaimed nonfiction book, “And the Band Played On.” Originally published in 1987, the book chronicled the spread of HIV and AIDS and its social impact on the United States. In 1996, the popular rock musical “RENT” debuted, and followed a group of young New York artists against the backdrop of the AIDS epidemic.

In the ‘90s, even more celebrities challenged perceptions of AIDS by admitting their infection, including tennis great Arthur Ashe, rapper Eazy-E and Olympic diving champion Greg Louganis.

By 1995, AIDS became the number one killer of people aged 25-44 in America. And by 1997, it was estimated that 30 million people around the world were living with AIDS. Ten years later, the worldwide death count from AIDS reached 25 million. As we inch closer to a cure, social acceptance of the disease has definitely grown in the years since its discovery thanks to the contributions and sacrifices of a few.

Video/Audio 3

Dr. Miguel Delgado: So today, were looking to do a complete facelift which means the eyebrows, the eyes, upper and lower lids, the cheeks, the face, the lower face, and the neck. Often times, in trying to put it together, we look at a patient and see what they particularly need. Now, all patients don't need a full face, it kind of depends on what degree of age they present with and what their goals are. The art of the crafts of plastic surgery is to create harmony in the face, have a natural appearing face and to also meet the goals of the patient and that's something that can't forget, sort of like a joint team effort.

Janice Nunez: I am facing my 60th Birthday in two weeks and I'm looking forward to looking as young as I feel as a lot of women say, but this time I really want to do it I am looking forward to it. And I'm probably a little nervous. I feel like I'm in the best of hands. The whole team here are probably the best in the area. I know this from other patients. I've been able to see a lot of his before and after pictures of patients that he's done. I know that I'm going to get a great result. It's hard to believe it. It's been six months but yeah.

Male: Are you happy with the results?

Janice Nunez: I'm thrilled, very happy. I think it's a very personal decision. It needs to be something that you really want to do for yourself, not for someone else but if this is something you're thinking about that would make you feel better I would really encourage you to do it because it really has made a huge difference for me about how I feel about myself. And I wasn't really expecting it because it wasn't something I always would sure that I wanted to do and tell my sister who is a couple of years older than I am, had one and when I saw her and she looked so great and she look younger than me, I didn't want to be the older sister so that kind of made up my mind and also my husband I have to say now calls me his hottie. And he's never called me that before so right there that made it worth it.