

Pertussis 100 Day Cough

The bacterium *Bordetella pertussis* causes pertussis, which is spread easily through the coughs and sneezes of an infected person. People are infectious from the start of symptoms until about three weeks into the coughing fits. Diagnosis is by collecting a sample from the back of the nose and throat. This sample... 232658710a

Australian Vaccination-risks Network The AVN's public. against the pertussis vaccine, using the death of the child in the campaign materials, claiming that the she did not die from pertussis 232658710a

Whooping cough Following a fit of coughing, a high-pitched whoop sound or gasp may occur as the person breathes in. Initial symptoms are usually similar to those of the common cold with a runny nose, fever, and mild cough, but these are followed by two or three months of severe coughing fits. The violent coughing usually lasts 1-6 weeks but can last 10 or more, hence the phrase "100-day cough". Whooping cough (/ˈhuːpɪŋ/ or /ˈhwɒpɪŋ/), also known as pertussis or the 100-day cough, is a highly contagious, vaccine-preventable bacterial disease caused by the bacterium *Bordetella pertussis*. Children less than one year old may have little or no cough and instead have periods when they cannot breathe. Disease may occur in those who have been vaccinated, but symptoms are typically milder. The cough may be so hard that it causes fatigue, vomiting, and rib fractures. The incubation period is usually seven to ten days 232658710a

Common cold in as little as two days after exposure to the virus. These may include coughing, sore throat, runny nose, sneezing, headache, fatigue, and fever. People 232658710a

Childhood immunizations in the United States patients can die from the disease. Pertussis is a highly contagious disease that is

caused by the bacteria *Bordetella pertussis*. The bacteria clings to cilia 232658710a

Grace Eldering Development of this pertussis vaccine was notable for including the first Grace Eldering (September 5, 1900 – August 31, 1988) was an American public health scientist, known for her involvement in the creation of a vaccine for whooping cough along with Loney Gordon and Pearl Kendrick. Clinton Gordon to work on culturing samples of pertussis bacteria in the laboratory 232658710a

Vaccination policy require DTaP (diphtheria-tetanus-pertussis), MMR (measles-mumps-rubella), Polio, Tdap (tetanus-diphtheria-pertussis; secondary school only) and Varicella 232658710a

Dihydrocodeine during the search for more effective cough medication, especially to help reduce the spread of tuberculosis, pertussis, and pneumonia in the years from c 232658710a

March of Dimes education campaign in 2010 called "Sounds of Pertussis" to raise awareness about the seriousness of pertussis and the need for adult vaccination to prevent 232658710a

Grace Eldering was born in Rancher, Montana, in 1900. Eldering's parents had immigrated to the United States before she was born, with her mother having arrived from Scotland and her father from the Netherlands. She contracted and survived whooping cough when she was five, leading to her involvement in science in her adulthood. After high school Eldering attended the University of Montana for four semesters before money troubles caused her to drop out. She taught for four years saving up enough money to return to the university and obtain a Bachelor of Science. She then went on to teach English and biology at Hysham High School. She continued her education later in life and earned a Ph.D. in science in 1942 from Johns Hopkins University. 232658710a Vaccinating the mother during pregnancy may protect the baby. The World Health Organization and the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention recommend all children be vaccinated for pertussis and that it be included in routine vaccinations. Three doses starting at six weeks of age are typically recommended in young children. Additional doses may be given to older children and adults. This recommendation includes people who have HIV/AIDS. 232658710a

Pertussis vaccine Pertussis vaccine is a vaccine that protects against whooping cough (pertussis). Pertussis vaccine is estimated to have saved over 500,000 lives in 2002. There are two main types: whole-cell vaccines and acellular vaccines. The whole-cell vaccine is about 78% effective while the acellular vaccine is 71–85% effective. There are two main types: whole-cell vaccines and acellular vaccines. The vaccine is only available in combination with tetanus and diphtheria vaccines (DPT vaccine). The effectiveness of the vaccines appears to decrease by between 2 and 10% per year after vaccination, with a more rapid decrease with the acellular vaccines. Pertussis vaccine is a vaccine that protects against whooping cough (pertussis) 232658710a

Diphtheria other childhood diseases simultaneously (diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis [whooping cough], hepatitis B, and haemophilus influenzae type b [Hib]), are frequently 232658710a

The acellular vaccines are more commonly used in the developed world due to fewer adverse effects. Between 10 and 50% of people given the whole-cell vaccines develop redness at the... 232658710a == Early life and education == 232658710a

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