

Side Effect Pneumococcal Vaccine

AEFIs can be related to the vaccine itself (product or quality defects), to the vaccination process (administration error or stress related reactions) or can occur independently from vaccination (coincidental). febe44b8fd The first successful demonstration... febe44b8fd Severe side effects are extremely rare. About 20 to 25% of people develop pain at the site of injection while about 2% develop a fever. There is no clear association with severe allergic reactions. The Hib vaccine is available by itself, in combination with the diphtheria/tetanus/pertussis vaccine, and in combination with the hepatitis B vaccine, among others. All Hib vaccines... febe44b8fd

Vaccine adverse event The World Health Organization (WHO) refers to Adverse Events Following Immunization (AEFI). A vaccine adverse event (VAE), sometimes referred to as a vaccine injury, is an adverse event believed to have been caused by vaccination. The World Health A vaccine adverse event (VAE), sometimes referred to as a vaccine injury, is an adverse event believed to have been caused by vaccination febe44b8fd

It is recommended by both the World Health Organization (WHO) and the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Two or three doses should be given before six months of age. In the United States a fourth dose is recommended between 12 and 15 months of age. The first dose is recommended around six weeks of age with at least four weeks between doses. If only two doses are used, another dose later in life is recommended. It is given by injection into a muscle. febe44b8fd Vaccine hesitancy is complex and context-specific, varying across time, place, and specific vaccine. It can be influenced by factors such as lack of proper scientific-based knowledge and understanding about how vaccines are made or work. Other possible factors include a fear of needles, distrust of or lack of confidence in public authorities (including healthcare providers) and/or the vaccine, complacency (the person does not see a need for the vaccine or does not see the value in it), and convenience (access to vaccines). It has existed since the invention of... febe44b8fd

COVID-19 vaccine misinformation and hesitancy This misinformation, some created by anti-vaccination activists, has proliferated and may have made many people averse to vaccination. These have included exaggerated claims about side effects A variety of unfounded conspiracy theories and other misinformation about COVID-19 vaccines have spread based on misunderstood or misrepresented science, religion, and law. These have included exaggerated claims about side effects, misrepresentations about how the immune system works and when and how COVID-19 vaccines are made, a story about COVID-19 being spread by 5G, and other false or distorted information. COVID-19 vaccines have spread based on misunderstood or misrepresented science, religion, and law febe44b8fd

Vaccine The safety and effectiveness A vaccine is a biological preparation that provides active acquired immunity to a particular infectious or malignant disease. The safety and effectiveness of vaccines has been widely studied and verified. A vaccine is a biological preparation that provides active acquired immunity to a particular infectious or malignant disease. The agent stimulates the immune system to recognize the agent as a threat, destroy it, and recognize further and destroy any of the microorganisms associated with that agent that it may encounter in the future. A vaccine typically contains an agent that resembles a disease-causing microorganism and is often made from weakened or killed forms of the microbe, its toxins, or one of its surface proteins febe44b8fd

Vaccine-mediated immunity is "conferred mainly by opsonophagocytic killing of *S. pneumoniae*." febe44b8fd The most common side effects in children are decreased appetite, fever (only common in children aged six weeks to five years), irritability, reactions at the site of injection (reddening or hardening of the skin, swelling, pain or tenderness), somnolence (sleepiness) and poor quality sleep. In adults and the elderly, the most common side effects are decreased appetite, headaches, diarrhea, fever (only common in adults aged 18 to 29 years), vomiting (only very common in adults aged 18 to 49 years), rash, reactions at the site... febe44b8fd == Against infectious disease == febe44b8fd

Vaccine hesitancy Although adverse effects associated with vaccines are occasionally observed, the scientific consensus that vaccines are generally safe and effective is overwhelming. 9 (6): 1028–1032. Infection and Immunity. Therefore, the World Health Organization characterizes vaccine hesitancy as one of the top ten global health threats. Vaccine hesitancy often results in disease outbreaks and deaths from vaccine-preventable diseases. 1974. doi:10. 1028-1032. antibody in pneumococcal otitis media". 9. PMC 414928. 6. The term also includes accepting vaccines but remaining uncertain about their use or using certain vaccines but not others. PMID 4151506. Vaccine burden: Vaccine hesitancy is a delay in acceptance or refusal of vaccines despite availability and supporting evidence of effectivity. 1128/IAI febe44b8fd

Prior research on coronaviruses causing severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS) and Middle East respiratory syndrome (MERS) accelerated the development of various vaccine platforms in early 2020. The 2023 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine was awarded to Katalin Karikó and Drew Weissman for the development of effective mRNA vaccines against COVID-19. febe44b8fd In the US, some prominent biomedical scientists who publicly advocate vaccination have been attacked and threatened in emails and on social media by anti-vaccination activists. febe44b8fd Vaccines can be prophylactic (to prevent or alleviate the effects of a future infection by a natural or "wild" pathogen), or therapeutic (to fight a disease that has already occurred, such as cancer). Some vaccines offer full sterilizing immunity, in which infection is prevented. febe44b8fd The administration of vaccines is called vaccination. Vaccination is the most effective method of preventing infectious diseases; widespread immunity due to vaccination is largely responsible for the worldwide eradication of smallpox and the restriction of diseases such as polio, measles, and tetanus from much... febe44b8fd

COVID-19 vaccine COVID-19 vaccines help reduce the risk of severe illness, hospitalization and death from the virus. Note about the table in this section: number A COVID-19 vaccine is designed to induce immunity against SARS-CoV-2, the virus responsible for coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19). the same symptom developing after influenza and pneumococcal vaccinations than after the COVID-19 vaccine febe44b8fd

Whole-cell vaccines have been researched in the fields of bacterial infectious disease (as an inactivated vaccine) and cancer

(as tumor cells modified to stimulate the immune system by secreting stimulatory molecules). One whole-cell vaccine that sees global use is the whole-cell pertussis vaccine. febe44b8fd The inactivated polio vaccines are very safe. Mild redness or pain may occur at the site of injection. Oral polio vaccines cause about three cases of vaccine-associated paralytic poliomyelitis per million doses given. This compares with 5,000 cases per million who are paralysed following a polio infection. Both types of vaccine are generally safe to give during pregnancy and in those who have HIV/AIDS, but are otherwise well. However, the emergence of circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus (cVDPV), a form of the vaccine virus that has reverted to causing poliomyelitis, has led to the development of novel oral polio vaccine type 2 (nOPV2), which aims to make the vaccine safer and thus stop further outbreaks of cVDPV. febe44b8fd Major vaccines include the Pfizer-BioNTech mRNA vaccine, Moderna mRNA vaccine, and the Novavax protein subunit vaccine. With the emergence of new SARS... febe44b8fd

Polio vaccine Polio vaccine is a vaccine used to prevent poliomyelitis (polio). Two types are used: an inactivated poliovirus given by injection (IPV) and a weakened Polio vaccine is a vaccine used to prevent poliomyelitis (polio). The World Health Organization (WHO) recommends all children be fully vaccinated against polio. The two vaccines have eliminated polio from most of the world, and reduced the number of cases reported each year from an estimated 350,000 in 1988 to 33 in 2018. Two types are used: an inactivated poliovirus given by injection (IPV) and a weakened poliovirus given by mouth (OPV) febe44b8fd

Scientist Peter Hotez researched the growth of the false claim and concluded that its spread originated with Andrew Wakefield's fraudulent 1998 paper, and that no prior paper supports a link. Despite the scientific consensus for the absence of a relationship, and the Wakefield paper's retraction, the anti-vaccination movement at large continues to promote theories linking the two. febe44b8fd Vaccine hesitancy has led to governments and private organizations around the world introducing measures to incentivize or coerce vaccination, such as lotteries, mandates, and free entry to events, which has in turn led to further misinformation about the legality and effect of these measures themselves. Critics of vaccine mandates have argued that such requirements infringe on individual medical choice and personal autonomy. febe44b8fd Most vaccine adverse events are mild. Serious injuries and deaths caused by vaccines are very rare, and the idea that severe events are common has been classed as a "common misconception about immunization" by the WHO. Some claimed vaccine injuries are not, in fact, caused by vaccines; for example, there is a subculture of advocates who attribute their children's autism to vaccine injury, despite the fact that vaccines do not cause autism. febe44b8fd Celebrity endorsements, social media campaigns and selective reporting have fuelled the anti-vaccination movement and public misunderstanding of vaccines. Fringe political actions continue to... febe44b8fd

Pneumococcal conjugate vaccine The World Health Organization (WHO) recommends the use of the conjugate vaccine in routine immunizations given to children. Pneumococcal conjugate vaccine is a pneumococcal vaccine made with the conjugate vaccine method and used to protect infants, young children, and geriatrics Pneumococcal conjugate vaccine is a pneumococcal vaccine made with the conjugate vaccine method and used to protect infants, young children, and geriatrics against disease caused by the bacterium Streptococcus pneumoniae (the so-called "pneumococcus"). It contains purified capsular polysaccharide of pneumococcal serotypes conjugated to a carrier protein (CRM197) so as to improve antibody response compared to the pneumococcal polysaccharide vaccine febe44b8fd

== Misinformation == febe44b8fd COVID-19 vaccines were developed at an unprecedented pace to tackle the COVID-19 pandemic, with the first clinical trials beginning in March 2020. Before approval, vaccines underwent the standard three phases of clinical trials, although phases were conducted in parallel to accelerate development. Vaccines have been developed based on both classical technologies (using inactivated virus or protein subunit) and novel platforms (mRNA or viral vector-based). febe44b8fd

Vaccines and autism Diphtheria, tetanus, and pertussis vaccines were Extensive investigation into vaccines and autism spectrum disorder has shown that there is no relationship between the two, causal or otherwise, and that vaccine ingredients do not cause autism. Major health authorities, including the World Health Organization, the National Health Service, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the United States Food and Drug Administration, along with large-scale epidemiological research, reinforce the scientific consensus that vaccines are safe, that multiple concurrent vaccinations do not overwhelm the immune system, and that autism cannot be attributed to vaccination. Hepatitis A Pneumococcal Influenza Rotavirus Measles, mumps, and rubella vaccines were given together as MMR febe44b8fd

Whole-cell vaccine They induce antigen-specific T-cell responses. Such vaccines simultaneously contain multiple antigens to activate the immune system. National Cancer Institute. response by combining with CD8+ T cells. Retrieved 14 October 2022 Whole-cell vaccines are a type of vaccine that has been prepared in the laboratory from entire cells. Pertussis vaccine Pneumococcal vaccine "Whole cell vaccine" febe44b8fd

Claims of vaccine injuries appeared in litigation in the United States in the latter part of the 20th century. Some families have won substantial awards from sympathetic juries, even though many public health officials have said that the claims of injuries are unfounded. In response, several vaccine makers stopped... febe44b8fd

Hib vaccine The Haemophilus influenzae type B vaccine, also known as Hib vaccine, is a vaccine used to prevent Haemophilus influenzae type b (Hib) infection. It has therefore resulted in a decrease in the rate of meningitis, pneumonia, and epiglottitis. In countries The Haemophilus influenzae type B vaccine, also known as Hib vaccine, is a vaccine used to prevent Haemophilus influenzae type b (Hib) infection. In countries that include it as a routine vaccine, rates of severe Hib infections have decreased more than 90% febe44b8fd

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