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# Effect of vaccines in infectious diseases

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Management of an effective national vaccine strategy necessitates careful planning. There is development of many new vaccines over the next few years, a rational choice of which vaccines to use and how best to use them will depend on the disease surveillance, economic analysis of cost effectiveness and mathematical modelling to ensure optimal vaccine delivery. Effective immunisation programmes require strategic planning that integrates the outputs of these parameters with available health facilities with the least possible disruption. At the present time, the greatest threat to vaccination is resistance to continuing vaccination in the face of declining prevalence of many infectious diseases and heightened fears over vaccine safety. To reassurance the public, those vaccines are safe effective detection of vaccine-related side-effects and rigorous investigation of any safety concerns. The diseases against which new vaccines will become available, are either relatively rare but serious (like - meningococcal disease) and more common but with lower case fatality and complication rates (like - varicella). There will also be vaccines to prevent or treat malignant disease arising from a communicable disease (like - HPV). There is also the prospect of vaccines against atheroma and gastric ulcer, both of which have recently been shown to have an infective aetiology.

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