

Editorial Note on Effects of Vaccination on Children

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DESCRIPTION

Babies are naturally born with protection against some diseases because their mothers give antibodies to them before birth. Breastfed babies continue to get more antibodies in breast milk. But the protection is temporary in both cases. Vaccination is a way to generate immunity to protection from some sicknesses. Occasionally this is done by less quantities of a killed or debilitated germ that causes the disease. Other times the vaccine is simply a minor piece of the germ, such as a protein or a piece of its hereditary material.

Germs can be viruses or bacteria. Vaccines excite the immune system to respond as if there were real infection. It fends off the "infection" and remembers the germ. Then, it can fight with the germ if it comes in the body later. Some variations are normal, and recommendations change as new vaccines are developed. The doctor will tell about the right vaccinations and schedule for the child. The following recommended vaccinations and schedules are recommended by the AAP.

Some recommended vaccinations for the children are Chickenpox (varicella) vaccine, Diphtheria, tetanus, and pertussis vaccine, Hepatitis A vaccine, Haemophilus influenza type b vaccine, Hepatitis B vaccine, Human papillomavirus vaccine, Influenza vaccine, Measles, mumps, and rubella vaccine, Meningococcal vaccines, Pneumococcal vaccines, Polio vaccine, Rotavirus vaccine, COVID-19 vaccine.

Few of the parents may avoid having their kids vaccinated. They have a concept that child might have a serious reaction or get sick after vaccination. But the elements of vaccines are weakened or killed. In some situations, only the parts of the germ are used. So they are unlikely to be the reason of any serious illness.

Anyone who is eligible should get whichever vaccine is available to them first. This is particularly vital now with the rise in cases caused by the variant strains of the virus, which are more contagious and continue to spread at alarming rates in the US and globally. COVID-19 vaccines are free, whether or not you have health insurance.

CONCLUSION

Some vaccine leads to mild reactions, such as pain where the shot was given or a fever. But severe reactions are rare. The risks of vaccinations are lesser in comparison with the health risks of the diseases they are intended to prevent. Immunizations are the best means of protection against contagious diseases. Clinical trials need to be completed before COVID-19 vaccines become accessible for younger children. This is to confirm they are safe and effective for these age groups. Children are not little adults; we can't just predict a vaccine will have the similar effect on a child as it does for someone older.

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