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Vaccination Disease Prevention

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Vaccination Disease Prevention
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Impact on Pharmacy
- Assess the immunization record of the patient
- Must strongly recommend vaccines that the patient could use
  - Provide facts on the vaccine preventable diseases
  - Explain the costs of getting sick
  - Administer the vaccines recommended
  - Document the patients received vaccines
  - Follow up with patient to confirm they received all the vaccinations they should have

Positive Views
- Prevents diseases that have taken thousands of lives in the past.
- According to ProCon.org, vaccines is one of the best inventions in public health of this century (2016).
- Gives immunocompromised children the protection they need because they can’t get vaccinated

Negative Views
- Fear of becoming sick from their vaccine or that it will not work
- Healthy vaccine, though widely disproven, is still used as a reason to not get vaccinated.
- Some religions condemns vaccines.

Overview of the Issue
What is it?
- Our topic discusses there are many diseases that can be avoided from getting a vaccination. Vaccinations are ways to allow the body to create antigens for fighting off infections, instead of getting sick.

Why is it important?
- The vaccination can save someone’s health but it can also “reduce the social and economic burden of the disease on communities” (The Department of Health, 2010).
- Preventing a disease is easier than trying to overcome the disease after one has been infected.
- Receiving a vaccination can save one’s life.
- Vaccinations can help build up the body’s immunity to different diseases so they will not have to first get the disease and work to make antigens to kill it.

How does it impact health?
- Vaccinations are given to people so their body can become immune to the disease and their body can make antigens.
  - If the body has not been exposed to the disease, the person will become sick. Receiving the vaccination can save the person’s life.
  - Time: The time that it will take someone’s immune system to kill the disease.
  - Money: The money they would need to spend for a doctors visit and medication if needed.

Impact of the Issue
- Communities can be protected with vaccinations. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention discusses an example in Japan in the 1970s: A whooping cough vaccination was given to children and a small number of cases were seen, however the Japanese stopped vaccinating their children and the whooping cough created an epidemic. Thousands of children were infected with whooping cough and many died. Being vaccinated will not only impact the health of one person, but also the health of the nation (CDC, 2017).

Why should you be vaccinated?
- Vaccines can protect children from early childhood diseases like pertussis, mumps, and measles (“Vaccines for Your Children”).
- Due to their age or certain medical conditions, loved ones may not be able to receive certain vaccines. This means they rely on you to prevent the spread of disease (“Vaccine Information for Adults”).
- You have a busy life and too much responsibility to risk getting sick and losing hours at work (“Vaccine Information for Adults”).
- Vaccines are not just for children.
  - You are recommended to receive vaccines for Seasonal influenza (flu), Pertussis (whooping cough), Tetanus and diphtheria, Shingles (for adults 60 years and older), and Pneumococcal disease to name a few (“CDC Features”).
  - Most insurance covers the costs of the recommended vaccines (“CDC Features”).

Reducing Incidence
Education
- Most people believe the lies that they hear on social media about vaccines. Educating people will allow the fears to be subsided.
- Education on what is in the vaccines
- Education on the rarity of adverse side affects

Global Incidences
- Allow more direct access to vaccines in countries like Africa
- Reduce the prices of vaccines to be shipped overseas

Vaccine Improvements
- Make vaccines safer and more effective
- Develop different ways to inject vaccines to make it easier on children

Health Indicators
Direct and Indirect Indicators
- Mortality rate and life expectancy would be direct indicators.
- These categories would allow someone to determine the amount of deaths from diseases preventable from vaccinations.
- Access to care and unemployment rates would be indirect indicators.
- Many people may not have access to the vaccinations, the money to purchase the vaccination or to see a doctor.

Determinants of Health

Biological and Genetics
- Immunosuppressed patients have to weigh the pros and cons before receiving a vaccine (World Health Organization, 2017).

Policy
- State law requires for children to be vaccinated (NCSL, 2015).
- Specific jobs require vaccines

Socio Factors
- Religious factors prohibit vaccinations
- Fear and lies of vaccines spread throughout social media

Health Services
- Offered at local stores and hospitals, ex. Walgreens
- Vaccines are cheap and covered by most health insurances.

Individual Behavior
- People choose not to get vaccinated
- Parents prohibit children from receiving proper vaccinations

Reference List

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