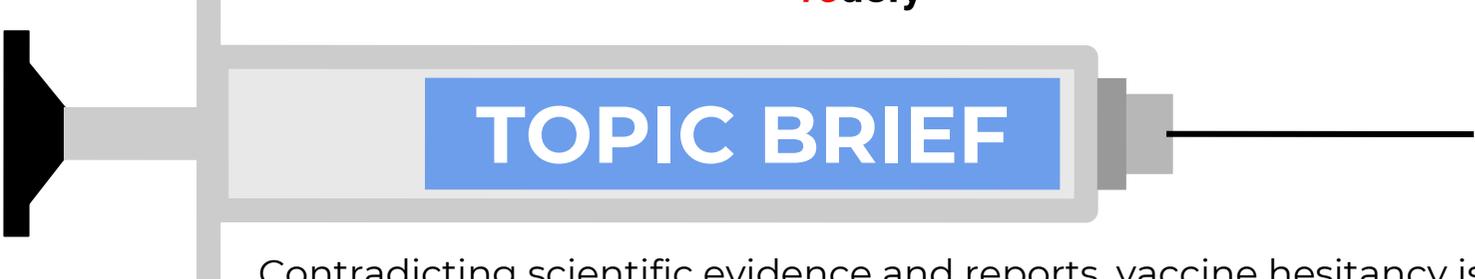


# Anti-Vax

redefy



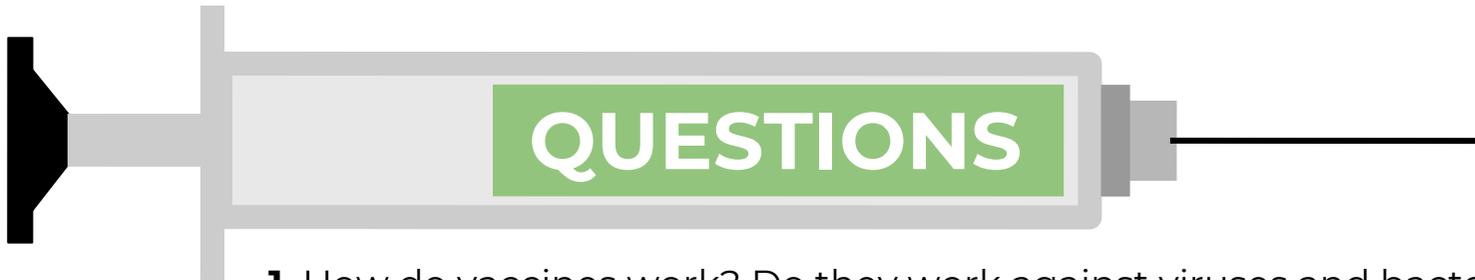
## TOPIC BRIEF

Contradicting scientific evidence and reports, vaccine hesitancy is the reluctance or refusal to be vaccinated for to have one's children vaccinated. Vaccinations are administered produce immunity and protection against a disease, using a weakened micro toxin to stimulate the body's adaptations. Currently, social media has been an instrument in propelling anti vaccination which has led to the drop of vaccination rate and increase in infection and death, yet opposition to vaccination has existed as long as vaccination itself. The Anti Vaccination league and the Anti compulsory vaccination league were created shortly after the passage of the Vaccination Act of 1853 and 1867. The objective of these movements were based on three theories: 1. Vaccine Would Make One Sick 2. Blamed Medical Despotism "a hard materialistic infidel thing for creating vaccination facts. 3. That there is a poisonous chemical in vaccines named carbon acid. Health and medical scholars of the World Health Organization have described vaccination as one of the top ten achievements of public health in the 20th century.



## ACTIVITY

Case Studies Critics of vaccination have taken a variety of positions including opposition to the smallpox vaccine in England. Widespread smallpox vaccination began in the early 1800s, following Edward Jenner's cowpox experiments in which he showed that he could protect a child from smallpox if he infected him with lymph from a cowpox blister. His experiments were met with immediate opposition and public criticism. The rationale for this criticism varied and included sanitary, religious, scientific and political objections. For some parents the smallpox vaccinations itself induced fear and protest hence, vaccination against infection was met with great opposition. Consequently, due to the great opposition against vaccination in different countries there have been outbreaks of measles in Western countries where the viruses previously considered eliminated. In the UK in 1998, 56 people contracted measles. In 2006, the number increased to 449 in the first five month of the year with the first death since 1992. In 2008 measles was declared endemic in the UK for the first time in 14 years all these owing to the increase of anti vaccination. In Ireland, an outburst occurred in 2000 and 1500 cases and three deaths were reported have occurred as a result of a drop in vaccination rates. In countries like France and USA, more than 22,000 cases measles were reported from 2008-2011. All these according to statistics is as result of the criticism and revolt against vaccination!



## QUESTIONS

1. How do vaccines work? Do they work against viruses and bacteria?
2. How can you promote vaccinations in your community?
3. Think about and discuss threats concerning unvaccinated people and how they endanger the rest of the community