

To establish why it is important for individuals to have the opportunity to have vaccination and what are the benefits of having this done and what are the risks of this and other factors that relate to this?

In this assignment, Thomas (2024) will be discussing the topic of vaccinations towards children. In this assignment there will be diverse topics discussing children having any vaccination, there will be discussions on what vaccination and how they work. In this assignment Thomas (2024) will be showing the benefit and the risks of children having vaccinations and children not having any vaccinations and what happens to children in the future and if it benefits them in the future, there will also be discussion on what ages children have their vaccination and what are the vaccinations that children receive at these different ages. In this assignment there will also be discussion on the percentage of children having these vaccinations compared to children not having any vaccinations. There will also be research on if children should have all the recommended vaccinations or only certain ones to benefit them from certain illnesses/disease.

Having the opportunity to be vaccinated is an important part of the world since it helps decrease the loss of individuals' health (The World Health Organisation 2023) (WHO). WHO (2021) states that having a vaccine is a much easier and reliable way to defend your body against any dangerous disease before they reach and infect your body. Centres of disease control and prevention (2021) states that vaccines are used to defend against a contagious illness. You can be exposed to a disease without contracting it if you are immune to it. It also says that the National health service (2023) (NHS) that having immunisations are the most practical way to keep individuals safe. Having vaccination done is an important part of children growing up, having vaccines and being immunised means that children and their future is kept safe. If having vaccines/immunisations are the safest ways to keep an individual safe from any diseases it is important to know how this works to protect someone from any illnesses. The way vaccines work is that they help an individual immune system to produce antibodies to defend it from any diseases (NHS 2023). Another Article says that vaccines work by copying the infection, so the body can place itself into the natural defence mode to help fight the infection off (centres of disease control and prevention 2023). If vaccinations are used to protect us against diseases and illness, what is the importance of children having these vaccines and why should they be having these vaccinations? The Queens Road partnership (2023) emphasises that one more than 95% of children get vaccinated then the lack of spread of any diseases or illnesses. This shows that when children and individuals get their vaccines when needed too and on

time will help with decrease of diseases and illnesses spreading to others. The child healthy (2023) reveals that having to be vaccinated is a health recommendation that is the most reliable to keeping generations safe and to decrease the risk of death. This shows that having no vaccinations makes an individual at a higher risk of catching any illness or disease quicker and possibly putting any individual in a much more dangerous state. When having any vaccination, it is important to know what the benefits are of having it done. The Queens Road partnership (2023) provides a range of information on benefits of the vaccines, it shows that if children and individuals would benefit from having a vaccination to reduce the risk of being critically ill, they also state that it shelters other from getting seriously ill and lowering the chances and sometimes even avoiding the disease or illness. From this statement it seems as if having the vaccine is a sensible way to keep individuals in the community and overall safe when there are diseases and illnesses going around. The WHO (2021) suggests that having a vaccine will reduce the likelihood of an individual to get ill by 80%, rather than individuals that do not want or have any vaccinations. The NHS inform (2023) declares that children can become ill with diseases very easily which also affect the spread of these illnesses. When children have the vaccine, it reduces any chances of children dying from any illness. They also say that it has had a major impact on children survival rates since vaccines have been created. This proves that vaccines are reliable and trustworthy and have had a major impact on the health of children and others in communities. When being immunised, there is also a possibility of children and individuals having risk to these vaccinations. There are multiple different risks and side effects to different vaccinations, and it all depends on the vaccination children and individuals decide to have (dhc 2023). One of the risks of having a vaccination could lead to an adverse reaction, it is very infrequent for a child or an individual to suffer from this, but it can happen in a very short amount of time after receiving the vaccine. It also communicates that when having vaccination that the adverse reactions from this includes, the skin around the vaccination spot can look red, can be a little swollen and can feel quite painful. The child or individual could also have their temperature peak for a couple of days after and that children and individuals might have symptoms such as a cold (NHS 2023). After she gathers the information, it looks like having any time of vaccine is a much more reasonable way to keep children and communities from becoming ill and spreading any illness or disease. When needed vaccines it is important to know what vaccination needs to be given and at what ages children need these vaccinations. The NHS inform (2023) gives out information on what ages children have vaccines and what vaccinations are required. It states that vaccinations are given to children and their mother during pregnancies that range from different ones to protect them against multiple different illnesses, these illnesses include the whooping cough vaccination, flu vaccination and the coronavirus vaccination. It also shows that mothers can have the MMR vaccination. From that vaccination it shows that children are recommended to have a vaccination from 2-4 months, this includes vaccination such as the 6-in-1

vaccination every month, the rotavirus from 2-3 months, MenB vaccination at 2 and 4 months and the Pneumococcal at the age of 3 months. This website also talks about children having vaccines around their 1st birthday, these vaccinations include Hib/MenC, MenB, MMR and Pneumococcal. These vaccinations are to help children's bodies to defend them against diseases and illnesses such as Meningitis, Septicaemia (blood poisoning), Whooping cough, Polio, Tetanus, Diphtheria, Hepatitis B and The Rotavirus. The NHS (2023) website also demonstrates that vaccinations are given out at various times after the children's 1st birthday until they are in their later adulthood, these vaccinations and ages include from the ages of 2-15 years old a child flu vaccination is given out every year until they finish their GCSEs. At the age of 3 years and 4 months they have their second dose of the MMR vaccine, and they are given the 4-in-1 preschool vaccination, after having these vaccines they will not need another vaccination until they reach 12 to 13 years of age. At 12-13 years old children will be given the HPV vaccination, after that vaccine they are recommended to have the 3 in 1 teenage booster vaccination at the age of 14 years old. They will not need any more vaccination unless it is for a vital reason or is recommended by a healthcare professional until they reach the age of 65 years old, these vaccinations include the flu vaccination, and they are recommended to have this every year after turning 65 years old. They also will be recommended to have pneumococcal vaccination and the shingles vaccination at this age. After these vaccines have been received by individuals, they will also have the last set of vaccinations which include the second set of the shingles vaccination at the ages of 70-79 years old. From reading about this information, there are many vaccinations to be given out at many different ages. The vaccinations start at pregnancy and can last up to the age of 79 years. In the UK not everyone is vaccinated, and only certain individuals have had some vaccination. The Gov.Uk (2023) have shown that in the UK the countries have a different percentage of vaccination of individuals having most of the vaccination. In Scotland they have the highest percentage of individuals that have had most of the vaccination with 93%, Wales has 92% of individuals having most of the vaccine and Northern Ireland and England having only 88%. There are a range of different vaccines that individuals have or have not had which can also change the percentage of outcome that the UK has for the average on individuals getting vaccinated. An example of this is from the Office of Nation Statistics (2023) presents information on how many individuals in the UK have had the coronavirus vaccinations says that they saw an increase on the percentage of older individuals getting vaccinated but a decrease in the younger generation as they were being provided with the vaccine since it was priorities for the older generation and the NHS workers. From different articles and websites, she has gathered more information on several types of vaccination and diseases that have decreased the illness or diseases going around which suggest there has been an increase in the percentage of children and individuals having these vaccinations. The NHS (2021) shows that having the Hepatitis B vaccination when being young has increased the

percentage overall in the country being vaccinated higher. Also, the NHS (2023) has similar information as Hepatitis B as in having vaccination when younger creates a higher percentage of individuals with this vaccine. There are many individuals out there that have not had any vaccination and there are some individuals that have had most of them but not all. The most controversial vaccination is the coronavirus vaccination. Many individual have not at the coronavirus vaccination because it is a new vaccination and has been out for a short period of time, individual do not understand why they have the vaccine and still get ill off covid after having the vaccination, another reason is individual have concerned on the side effect of the vaccine, also another reason why individual do not want to get the vaccine is because they have already had the virus and do not think that the vaccine will benefit them (Novant health 2022). The Meningitis Research Foundation (2019) says that culture and sociodemographic individuals do not think it is necessary to have vaccinations. When looking at articles about vaccination control of the newcastle disease (2004) is an article that provides information on a world-wide disease called the new castle which is a toxic virus. This article provides information on how they are able to control the virus by using a vaccination that is provided world-wide. They provide the vaccines in areas which have a higher risk or have the toxic strain in their country rather than giving it to areas with the strain which is less toxic compared to other countries in worse situations. By reading this article it proves that vaccination has a major impact on recovery and the impact the disease has on an individual. This vaccination was provided for every age. Another article called Taylors & Francis group (2008) which provides valuable information about how vaccination is a good prevention to protect individuals from viruses and to ensure that they are safe. It provides protection against younger and elderly people while it is a cheap and effective tool which is provided world-wide. When looking and analysing this article having this vaccination against multi disease provides a benefit impact which can lead to more positive outcomes and promotes health world- wide.

From this report there have been discussions on what vaccines are and how they work, such as how the body works by having a vaccination. From the resources she used it seems as if they are reliable and trustworthy to provide protection to our bodies from these illnesses and diseases. There was also discussion on what are the benefits of vaccination, these benefits include protection, less risk and reduce the risk of children and individual death. While looking at the benefits there was also the risk side of having any vaccine, there is a rare percentage of individuals that can have an adverse reaction to these vaccinations that would appear minutes after the vaccination, achy arm, and sore around the skin where the vaccine was done are normal side effects to this. Another part of this report was talking about what ages vaccines were given to children and from that research she has concluded that vaccines are a priority in many individuals, families, and communities' lives. The first vaccine given is during pregnancy until the ages of up to 79 years old, even older. She also discussed that not every individual agrees on having vaccination for many multiple reasons, this reason can vary through religion to not having enough research into this vaccination and not trusting the science behind.

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