



A Note on Immunization During Vaccine Stimulation

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INTRODUCTION

Immunization, or immunisation, is the process by which an individual's immune system becomes fortified against an infectious agent (known as the immunogen). Vaccination is the term used for getting a vaccine — that is, actually getting the injection or taking an oral vaccine dose. Immunisation refers to the process of both getting the vaccine and becoming immune to the disease following vaccination. All forms of immunisation work in the same way. Immunization is a global health and development success story, saving millions of lives every year. Vaccines reduce risks of getting a disease by working with your body's natural defences to build protection. When you get a vaccine, your immune system responds. Vaccination is the administration of antigenic material to stimulate an individual's immune system to develop adaptive immunity to a pathogen.

DESCRIPTION

Vaccines can prevent or ameliorate morbidity from infection. Immunization is the process whereby a person is made immune or resistant to an infectious disease, typically by the administration of a vaccine. Vaccines stimulate the body's own immune system to protect the person against subsequent infection or disease. Protein vaccines use a non-infectious protein component of the virus manufactured in a lab. After vaccination, immune cells recognise the vaccine protein as foreign and launch an immune response against it. A child is said to be fully immunized if child receives all due vaccine as per national immunization schedule within 1st year age of child. As per WHO (World Health Organization), immunization is the proce-

sure by which an individual is made resistant or immune to a disease by administering a vaccine. The vaccine stimulates the body's immunity to keep a person protected against subsequent infections or diseases. Vaccines help the immune system counter infections faster and in a more effective manner. When you are vaccinated, it sparks the immune response, thus helping the body to fight off and remember the virus so that it can attack it in the event of a future invasion. As vaccines are prepared from a small amount of dead or weak germs, they are unlikely to make you fall sick. Vaccines provide long-term immunity to certain diseases without the risk of adverse side effects. Herd immunity (also called herd effect, community immunity, population immunity, or mass immunity) is a form of indirect protection that applies only to infectious disease that are contagious that occurs when a sufficient percentage of a population has become immune to an infection, whether through previous infections or vaccination, thereby reducing the likelihood of infection for individuals who lack immunity.

CONCLUSION

Yet despite tremendous progress, vaccination coverage has plateaued in recent years and even dropped for the first time in a decade in 2020. The COVID-19 pandemic and associated disruptions over the past two year have strained health systems, with 23 million children missing out on vaccination in 2020, 3.7 million more than in 2019 and the highest number since 2009. Immunisation is a simple and effective way of protecting yourself and your family. Immunisation works by triggering the immune system to fight against certain diseases. If a vaccinated person comes in contact with these diseases, their immune system is able to respond more effectively.

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