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Vaccination's Ethical Theories and Issues

Vaccination is the process of delivering an antigenic substance to a person's immune system to stimulate it. This stimulation helps to build immunity to certain infections that might harm the body. According to research, vaccination appears to effectively prevent illnesses such as polio, smallpox, and measles from attacking the body. As a result, vaccinations are often given at a young age in most regions of the world. However, on the other hand, vaccination is fraught with controversy from a political, scientific, religious, and medical viewpoint.

Vaccines are a medical breakthrough that allows individuals to be immune to a particular virus for a set amount of time, whether a few months or a few years. Immunizations promote public safety since there is less of a risk that anything hazardous will spread. Therefore, there is less of a need for vaccines after the fact. However, there is rising resistance to vaccination due to the terrible adverse effects that it is thought to induce. This assumption needs to be addressed since it creates a risk to public safety or society by not limiting the ability of a virus or disease to spread.

Vaccines are widely used in contemporary medicine, and they are notable successes of biomedical research. It is believed to be one of the most successful public health efforts in the twentieth century. Children born in the United States between 1995 and 2013 have grown up without being exposed to outbreaks of measles, flu, hepatitis, rubella, and other diseases. Most kindergarten-age children got all the necessary immunizations as a condition of attending school or childcare. Its goal was to prevent the emergence and spread of specific infectious illnesses. Many women, however, choose not to vaccinate their children or resist specific immunizations. During the last decade, an anti-vaccine movement has formed, fueled by parent concerns and assertions on the Internet and videos about the alleged effects of immunizations.

Vaccines are known to have risks of severe acute and chronic adverse effects, such as neurological problems and even death. However, such risks are thought to be infrequent that the immunization program is thought to be safe and effective for almost all children.

Vaccines, from a medical viewpoint, cannot overburden a person's immune system. Regularly, the immune system battles millions of disease-causing microorganisms. As a result, every vaccination given to a person is designed to match the dangers posed by these microorganisms and protect the body from infection. In addition, vaccines' primary function is to protect the immune system against external threats. As a result, claiming that vaccinations will cause harm to humans requires a thorough examination of these facts (Plotkin, Gerber & Offit, 2013).

When faced with a repeated rejection of vaccination refusal, it becomes rather tricky around medicine. These vaccination issues foster a misunderstanding that leads people to fear that vaccinations may damage us. As a result, although scientific data is pro-vaccination, most medical institutions see a fall in immunization rates. The concept developed is closely connected to autism. Misinterpretation of online data and cultural beliefs has assumed that vaccination can cause autism in children.

Some people believe that vaccinations causes autism in children because it allegedly destroys the gut lining, producing an access site for encephalopathic proteins. The second idea includes thimerosal, an ethyl-mercury containing preservatives that allegedly harm the central nervous system. Finally, according to the third idea, providing numerous immunizations weakens the immune system. Ideally, the rise in autism cases raises a great deal of concern, pointing to environmental exposure, which includes vaccinations (Falconer, Craig, Campbell & Green, 2018).

A virus or disease can quickly spread due to the number of physical contact people have with one another. It is difficult for a virus to spread when the number of vaccinated people

against those who have not been vaccinated is considered, but it is not impossible. We should not be comfortable with the idea that some people refuse to be vaccinated, as someone who has used public transit for at least four years. These needs are considered an issue since they would increase public safety.

Previously, I felt that vaccination should be a personal choice. Currently, I believe that vaccination should be mandatory due to the high potential hazards of refusing it against the genuine risks of vaccine-related bad reactions. In terms of the link between autism and vaccination, these findings should be investigated further and disseminated through the media. In this situation, TV shows may be utilized to communicate scientific findings to the general population. Although this film advocates vaccination by citing multiple studies that refute the anti-vaccine movement's claims, it relies on facts and outcomes that can be verified, making it more dependable than Internet videos and citizen complaints. However, the issues presented by the anti-vaccine movement should be investigated further in the field of public health, and the findings should be disclosed openly and in a comprehensible manner so that they are accessible to everybody.

Vaccination is critical since it protects not only people who have been vaccinated but also those who cannot be immunized due to biological or genetic causes and tiny babies who cannot be vaccinated due to their age. Therefore, vaccination is vital for the entire society. Its impact is not limited to a single country because people worldwide are traveling more these days. Virus exposure combined with low vaccination can easily cause an outbreak in other countries, primarily if they use a different vaccination scheme or have a lower vaccination rate. As a result, in my opinion, the government should make vaccination mandatory and penalize parents who refuse to vaccinate their children. At the same time, the vaccination process should be more accessible to parents and other stakeholders, who should control the procedure and be aware of the danger to children. Making many immunizations at once should also be evaluated since it may significantly threaten the children's immunity. Although these methods are more expensive, it is preferable to apply them one at a time to vaccinations.

Because the public may readily follow various quasi-scientific articles and films discovered on the Internet without knowledge, TV and other mass media should connect with the government and offer scientifically credible information to the people.