

Rsv Vaccine Side Effects

Two zoster vaccines have been approved for use in people over 50 years old. Shingrix (GSK) is a recombinant subunit vaccine that has been used in many countries since 2017. Zostavax (Merck), in use since 2006, is an attenuated vaccine which consists of a larger-than-normal dose of varicella vaccine. Unlike Shingrix, Zostavax is not suitable for people with immunosuppression or diseases that affect the immune system. Zostavax was discontinued in the United States in November 2020. Shingrix appears to prevent more cases of shingles than Zostavax, although side effects seem to be more frequent. Varicella vaccine is used to prevent diseases caused by the same virus.

Vaccine adverse event According to the U. from vaccine injury claims. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, while “any vaccine can cause side effects”, most side effects A vaccine adverse event (VAE), sometimes referred to as a vaccine injury, is an adverse event believed to have been caused by vaccination. The World Health Organization (WHO) refers to Adverse Events Following Immunization (AEFI).

Respiratory syncytial virus vaccine RSV affects an estimated 64 million people and causes 160,000 deaths worldwide each year. RSV affects an estimated 64 million A respiratory syncytial virus vaccine, or RSV vaccine, is a vaccine that protects against respiratory syncytial virus. respiratory syncytial virus vaccine, or RSV vaccine, is a vaccine that protects against respiratory syncytial virus

COVID-19 vaccines were developed at an unprecedented pace to tackle the COVID-19 pandemic, with the first clinical trials beginning in March 2020. Before approval, vaccines underwent the standard three phases of clinical trials, although phases were conducted in parallel to accelerate development. Vaccines have been developed based on both classical technologies (using inactivated virus or protein subunit) and novel platforms (mRNA or viral vector-based). Most vaccine adverse events are mild. Serious injuries and deaths caused by vaccines are very rare, and the idea that severe events are common has been classed as a "common misconception about immunization" by the WHO. Some claimed vaccine injuries are not, in fact, caused by vaccines; for example, there is a subculture of advocates who attribute their children's autism to vaccine injury, despite the fact that vaccines do not cause autism. Prior research on coronaviruses causing severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS) and Middle East respiratory syndrome (MERS) accelerated the development of various vaccine platforms in early 2020. The 2023 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine was awarded to Katalin Karikó and Drew Weissman for the development of effective mRNA vaccines against

COVID-19. The administration of vaccines is called vaccination. Vaccination is the most effective method of preventing infectious diseases; widespread immunity due to vaccination is largely responsible for the worldwide eradication of smallpox and the restriction of diseases such as polio, measles, and tetanus from much... The most common side effects include fever and rash.

Vaccine A vaccine typically contains an agent that resembles a disease-causing microorganism and is often made from weakened or killed forms of the microbe, its toxins, or one of its surface proteins. The safety and effectiveness of vaccines has been widely studied and verified. agent that it may encounter in the future. The agent stimulates the immune system to recognize the agent as a threat, destroy it, and recognize further and destroy any of the microorganisms associated with that agent that it may encounter in the future. Vaccines can be prophylactic (to prevent or alleviate the effects of a future infection by a natural or "wild" A vaccine is a biological preparation that provides active acquired immunity to a particular infectious or malignant disease

The vaccines available as of 2018 are very safe. Minor side effects may occur at the site of injection. The injectable vaccine is safe in people with HIV/AIDS and the oral vaccine can be used as long as symptoms are not present. While it has not been studied during pregnancy, the non-live vaccines are believed to be safe while the live vaccine is not recommended...

Pertussis vaccine occur after acellular vaccines, but are less common. The vaccine is only available in combination with tetanus and diphtheria vaccines (DPT vaccine). Side effects with both types of vaccines, but especially the whole-cell vaccine, are more likely the Pertussis vaccine is a vaccine that protects against whooping cough (pertussis). Pertussis vaccine is estimated to have saved over 500,000 lives in 2002. The effectiveness of the vaccines appears to decrease by between 2 and 10% per year after vaccination, with a more rapid decrease with the acellular vaccines. There are two main types: whole-cell vaccines and acellular vaccines. The whole-cell vaccine is about 78% effective while the acellular vaccine is 71–85% effective

== Medical use ==

Zoster vaccine Both shingles and postherpetic neuralgia can be prevented by vaccination. shingles), a disease caused by reactivation of the varicella zoster virus, which is also responsible for chickenpox. Shingles provokes a painful rash with blisters and can be followed by chronic pain (postherpetic neuralgia) and other complications. Older people are more often affected, as are people with weakened immune systems (immunosuppression). k. a. Varicella vaccine is used to prevent diseases caused by the same A zoster vaccine is a vaccine that reduces the

incidence of herpes zoster (a. more cases of shingles than Zostavax, although side effects seem to be more frequent f9e76c5ed4

The diphtheria vaccine is delivered in several combinations. Some combinations (Td and DT vaccines) include tetanus vaccine, others (known as DPT vaccine or DTaP vaccine depending on the pertussis antigen used) comes with the tetanus and pertussis vaccines, and still others include additional vaccines such as Hib vaccine, hepatitis B vaccine, or inactivated polio vaccine. The World Health Organization (WHO) has recommended its use since 1974. About 84% of the world... f9e76c5ed4 Major vaccines include the Pfizer-BioNTech mRNA vaccine, Moderna mRNA vaccine, and the Novavax protein subunit vaccine. With the emergence of new SARS... f9e76c5ed4 The acellular vaccines are more commonly used in the developed world due to fewer adverse effects. Between 10 and 50% of people given the whole-cell vaccines develop redness at the... f9e76c5ed4 Palivizumab targets the fusion protein of RSV, inhibiting its entry into the cell and thereby preventing infection. Palivizumab was approved for medical use in 1998. f9e76c5ed4

Non-specific effect of vaccines Non-specific effects of non-live vaccination may be detrimental, increasing overall mortality at least 30% by some estimates, despite providing protection against the target disease. Non-specific effects from live vaccines can be strongly beneficial by increasing protection against non-targeted infections. This has been shown with childhood mortality in two live attenuated vaccines, BCG vaccine and measles vaccine, through multiple randomized controlled trials. Non-specific effects of vaccines (also called "heterologous effects" or "off-target effects") are effects which go beyond the specific protective effects against Non-specific effects of vaccines (also called "heterologous effects" or "off-target effects") are effects which go beyond the specific protective effects against the targeted diseases. Observational studies suggest that diphtheria-tetanus-pertussis vaccine (DTP) may be highly detrimental, and although a WHO report described such studies as at high risk of bias, the direction of such bias was not predicted; although the conclusions have failed to replicate in some similar studies conducted by independent groups, randomized controlled trials (RCTs) provide additional evidence that vaccines have potent nonspecific effects f9e76c5ed4

Zoster... f9e76c5ed4 Palivizumab is indicated for the prevention of serious lower respiratory tract disease... f9e76c5ed4 Claims of vaccine injuries appeared in litigation in the United States in the latter part of the 20th century. Some families have won substantial awards from sympathetic juries, even though many public health officials have said that the claims of injuries are unfounded. In response, several vaccine makers stopped... f9e76c5ed4 Vaccinating the mother during pregnancy may protect the baby. The World Health Organization and the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention recommend all children be vaccinated for pertussis and that it be included in routine vaccinations. Three doses starting at

six weeks of age are typically recommended in young children. Additional doses may be given to older children and adults. This recommendation includes people who have HIV/AIDS. The RSV vaccines Arexvy (GSK), Abrysvo (Pfizer), and Mresvia (Moderna) are approved for medical use in the United States. Arexvy is approved for medical use in the United States, in the European Union, and in Canada for people aged 60 years of age and older. Arexvy is approved in the US for people aged 50-59 years of age who are at increased risk. In June 2024, the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) updated its recommendation for the use of respiratory syncytial virus vaccine in people aged 60 years of age and older. The CDC recommends that people who have not received the respiratory syncytial virus vaccine and are aged 75 years of age and older receive the respiratory syncytial virus vaccine; and that people who have not received the respiratory syncytial virus vaccine and are aged 60-74 years of age who are at increased risk of severe respiratory syncytial virus, meaning they have certain chronic medical conditions, such as lung or heart disease, or they live...

Typhoid vaccine Depending on the type, typhoid vaccines are estimated to be about 50% to 85% effective. The vaccines available as of 2018 are very safe. The injectable vaccine is safe in people Typhoid vaccines are vaccines that prevent typhoid fever. Several types are widely available: typhoid conjugate vaccine (TCV), Ty21a (a live oral vaccine) and Vi capsular polysaccharide vaccine (ViPS) (an injectable subunit vaccine). The Vi-rEPA vaccine is efficacious in children. Minor side effects may occur at the site of injection. is common

COVID-19 vaccine COVID-19 vaccines help reduce the risk of severe illness, hospitalization and death from the virus. Common side effects of COVID-19 vaccines include soreness A COVID-19 vaccine is designed to induce immunity against SARS-CoV-2, the virus responsible for coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19). immunity from the vaccines also wanes over time, requiring people to get boosters to maintain protection

Diphtheria vaccine Pain may occur at the injection site. The first dose is recommended at six weeks of age with two additional doses four weeks apart, after which it is about 95% effective during childhood. Three further doses are recommended during childhood. A bump Diphtheria vaccine is a toxoid vaccine against diphtheria, an illness caused by *Corynebacterium diphtheriae*. further doses later in life are needed. It is unclear if further doses later in life are needed. Significant side effects are rare. The diphtheria vaccine is very safe. Its use resulted in a more than 90% decrease in the number of cases globally between 1980 and 2000

The World Health Organization (WHO) recommends vaccinating all children in areas where the disease is common. Otherwise they recommend vaccinating those at high risk. Vaccination campaigns can also be used to control outbreaks of disease.

Depending on the vaccine, additional doses are recommended every three to seven years. In the United States the vaccine is only recommended in those at high risk such as travelers to areas of the world where the disease is common. f9e76c5ed4

Palivizumab may decrease the rate of hospitalization attributed to RSV. There are few negative side effects reported. It is recommended for infants at high-risk for RSV due to conditions such as prematurity or other medical problems including heart or lung diseases. It is not clear if palivizumab is effective and Palivizumab, sold under the brand name Synagis, is a monoclonal antibody produced by recombinant DNA technology used to prevent severe disease caused by respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) infections f9e76c5ed4

AEFIs can be related to the vaccine itself (product or quality defects), to the vaccination process (administration error or stress related reactions) or can occur independently from vaccination (coincidental). f9e76c5ed4 == Medical uses == f9e76c5ed4 Vaccines can be prophylactic (to prevent or alleviate the effects of a future infection by a natural or "wild" pathogen), or therapeutic (to fight a disease that has already occurred, such as cancer). Some vaccines offer full sterilizing immunity, in which infection is prevented. f9e76c5ed4 The diphtheria vaccine is very safe. Significant side effects are rare. Pain may occur at the injection site. A bump may form at the site of injection that lasts a few weeks. The vaccine is safe in both pregnancy and among those who have a poor immune function. f9e76c5ed4 Palivizumab is a humanized monoclonal antibody (IgG) directed against an epitope in the A antigenic site of the F protein of RSV. In two phase III clinical trials in the pediatric population, palivizumab reduced the risk of hospitalization due to RSV infection by 55% and 45%. Palivizumab is dosed once a month via intramuscular (IM) injection to be administered throughout the RSV season, which tends to start in late autumn or early winter in temperate climates and follows more complicated seasonal patterns in tropical regions. f9e76c5ed4 Ongoing research suggests that non-specific effects of vaccines may depend on the vaccine, the vaccination... f9e76c5ed4

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