

How Long Does Pertussis Last

The complete *B. pertussis* genome of 4,086,186 base pairs was published in 2003. This is smaller than the closely-related species *B. bronchiseptica*, with a genome of 5.2 million base pairs. On the other hand, similarly to *B. bronchiseptica*, *B. pertussis* can express... 1d55eb2fcf 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. 1d55eb2fcf

Helen Petousis-Harris Because pertussis is known to be caused by the bacterium *Bordetella pertussis*, vaccination is effective. A paper co-authored Helen Aspasia Petousis-Harris is a New Zealand vaccinologist and associate professor in the Department of General Practice and Primary Health Care at the University of Auckland. Petousis-Harris has had a variety of lead roles in New Zealand and international organisations that focus on vaccination and is a regular media spokesperson in this field, especially during the COVID-19 pandemic. She has been involved in research related to vaccination in New Zealand since 1998, with her main areas of focus being vaccine safety and effectiveness. being particularly vulnerable 1d55eb2fcf

Pertussis vaccine There are two main types: whole-cell vaccines and acellular vaccines. 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. The whole-cell vaccine is about 78% effective while the acellular vaccine is 71–85% effective. Pertussis vaccine is estimated to have saved over 500,000 lives in 2002. There are two main types: whole-cell vaccines and acellular vaccines. Pertussis vaccine is a vaccine that protects against whooping cough (pertussis). Pertussis vaccine is a vaccine that protects against whooping cough (pertussis). The vaccine is only available in combination with tetanus and diphtheria vaccines (DPT vaccine) 1d55eb2fcf

Bordetella pertussis *Bordetella. pertussis* continues to cause illness and death worldwide *Bordetella pertussis* is a Gram-negative, aerobic, pathogenic, encapsulated coccobacillus bacterium of the genus *Bordetella*. Its virulence factors include pertussis toxin, adenylate cyclase toxin, filamentous haemagglutinin, pertactin, pili, and tracheal cytotoxin. Despite widespread vaccination, *B. It is the causative agent of pertussis or whooping cough. Despite widespread vaccination,*

B. pertussis continues to cause illness and death worldwide due to declining immunity and pathogen adaptation. It is the causative agent of pertussis or whooping cough 1d55eb2fcf

Childhood immunizations in the United States Childhood immunization in the US has been affected by recurring vaccine hesitancy and anti-vaccine activism, including concerns about vaccine safety, vaccine ingredients, and the number and timing of recommended vaccines. Routine childhood vaccination in the US was disrupted during the COVID-19 pandemic, but immunization rates returned to near pre-pandemic levels by 2024. The bacteria clings to cilia Vaccines provide immunity to children before exposure to potentially serious infectious diseases, and play a central role in preventing the spread of diseases with epidemic potential. Pertussis is a highly contagious disease that is caused by the bacteria *Bordetella pertussis*. The schedule includes vaccines of several different types against viral and bacterial infections including hepatitis B, rotavirus, diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis, *Haemophilus influenzae* type b, pneumococcal disease, polio, influenza, varicella, hepatitis A, measles, mumps, rubella, meningococcal disease, and human papillomavirus. The childhood vaccine schedule is designed specifically to deliver protection during periods of greatest vulnerability. The schedule for childhood immunizations in the United States (US) is published and routinely updated by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Common adverse reactions to vaccines. patients can die from the disease 1d55eb2fcf

Acute bronchitis Other symptoms include coughing up mucus, wheezing, shortness of breath, fever, and chest discomfort. Some have symptoms for up to six weeks. pneumoniae or *Bordetella pertussis*. The most common symptom is a cough. The cough may persist for several weeks afterward with the total duration of symptoms usually around three weeks. The infection may last from a few to ten days. The color of the sputum does not indicate if the infection Acute bronchitis, also known as a chest cold, is short-term bronchitis - inflammation of the bronchi (large and medium-sized airways) of the lungs. Diagnosis is typically based on a person's signs and symptom 1d55eb2fcf

Frequent coughing usually indicates the presence of a disease. Many viruses and bacteria benefit, from an evolutionary perspective, by causing the host to cough, which helps to spread the disease to new hosts. Irregular coughing is usually caused by a respiratory tract infection but can also be triggered by choking, smoking, air pollution, asthma, gastroesophageal reflux disease, post-nasal drip, chronic bronchitis, lung tumors, heart failure and medications such as angiotensin-converting-enzyme inhibitors (ACE inhibitors) and beta blockers. 1d55eb2fcf

Cough infection such as the common cold, COVID-19, acute bronchitis, pneumonia, pertussis, or tuberculosis. In the vast majority of cases, acute coughs, i. coughs A cough is a sudden expulsion of air through the large breathing

passages which can help clear them of fluids, irritants, foreign particles and microbes. Coughing into one's elbow or toward the ground—rather than forward at breathing height—can reduce the spread of infectious droplets in the air. e. As a protective reflex, coughing can be repetitive with the cough reflex following three phases: an inhalation, a forced exhalation against a closed glottis, and a violent release of air from the lungs following opening of the glottis, usually accompanied by a distinctive sound 1d55eb2fcf

Treatment should target the cause; for example, smoking cessation or discontinuing... 1d55eb2fcf

Hepatitis B vaccine against diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis, hepatitis B, and poliomyelitis. It is also recommended that health-care workers be vaccinated. The vaccine is also recommended to premature infants and people with poor immune function such as from HIV/AIDS. In healthy people, routine immunization results in more than 95% of people being protected. The first dose is recommended within 24 hours of birth with either two or three more doses given after that. Vaxelis is a vaccine against diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis, poliomyelitis, Haemophilus Hepatitis B vaccine is a vaccine that prevents hepatitis B 1d55eb2fcf

Opposition to vaccination is a fringe medical science viewpoint. The group has been described by the New South Wales Health Care Complaints Commission (HCCC) as a provider of "misleading and inaccurate" vaccination information, and has been heavily criticised by doctors and other experts on immunisation. The group has been called the "stronghold of the anti-vaccination movement" in Australia and is subject to widespread criticism from medical professionals, scientists and other proponents of vaccination. It has also been criticised for harassing the parents of a victim of vaccine-preventable disease, and... 1d55eb2fcf Prevention... 1d55eb2fcf From 1999 to 2002 Petousis-Harris was a researcher at the University of Auckland, working with the Immunisation Advisory Centre, a New Zealand-wide organisation based at the university. She continued in various roles at the centre, including honorary assistant research fellow and director of research from 1998. Between 2008 and 2011, she worked on her doctorate and wrote a thesis titled Factors associated with vaccine reactogenicity in school aged children and young adults following administration of two protein-based vaccines. Petousis-Harris was a senior lecturer at the Department of General Practice and Primary Health Care, University... 1d55eb2fcf In more than 90% of cases, the cause is a viral infection. These viruses may be spread through the air when people cough or by direct contact. Risk factors include exposure to tobacco smoke, dust, and other air pollution. A small number of cases are due to high levels of air pollution or bacteria such as Mycoplasma pneumoniae or Bordetella pertussis. Diagnosis is typically based on a person's signs and symptom. The color of the sputum does not indicate if the infection is viral or bacterial. Determining the underlying organism is typically not needed. Other causes of similar symptoms

include asthma, pneumonia, bronchiolitis, bronchiectasis, and COPD. A chest X-ray may be useful to detect pneumonia.

Serious side effects from the hepatitis B vaccine are very uncommon. Pain may occur at the site of injection. It is safe for use during pregnancy or while breastfeeding. It has not been linked to Guillain-Barré syndrome. Hepatitis B vaccines are produced with recombinant DNA techniques and contain immunologic adjuvant. They are available both by themselves and in combination...

Febrile seizures are triggered by fever, typically due to a viral infection. They may run in families. The underlying mechanism is not fully known, but it is thought to involve genetics, environmental factors, brain immaturity, and inflammatory mediators. The diagnosis involves verifying that there is not an infection of the brain, there are no metabolic problems, and there have not been prior seizures that have occurred without...

B. pertussis is an obligate human pathogen and is transmitted through airborne droplets. The disease's incubation period averages 7–10 days, however the range is anywhere from 6–20 days. The bacterium attaches to the ciliated epithelial cells lining the respiratory tract using specialized surface proteins to remain in place. It then releases toxins that disrupt normal cellular functions and cause symptoms in its human host, the only known reservoir for *B. pertussis*.

In 1996, the World Health Organization (WHO) decided to spread vaccines worldwide. This urges researchers to design storage for vaccines without losing its potency. Since then, the production of vaccines has spiked, and various kinds of vaccines have their handling practices. WHO has set standards to ensure cold chain and has different types of storage, including refrigerators, freezers, cold boxes, and vaccine carriers. Different types of thermometers are also used because a slight temperature change could result in loss of potency. The storage are necessary...

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...

Febrile seizure Complex febrile seizures have focal symptoms, last longer than 15 minutes, or occur more than once within 24 hours.

combined diphtheria/tetanus/acellular pertussis/polio/Haemophilus influenzae type b diphtheria-tetanus-whole-cell pertussis, which is not used in North America

A febrile seizure, also known as a fever fit or febrile convulsion, is a seizure associated with a high body temperature but without any serious underlying health issue. Most seizures are less than five minutes in duration, and the child is completely back to normal within an hour of the event. There are two types: simple febrile seizures and complex febrile seizures. They most commonly occur in children between the ages of 6 months and 5 years. Simple febrile seizures involve an otherwise healthy child who has at most one tonic-clonic seizure lasting less than 15 minutes in a 24-hour period. About 80% are classified as simple febrile seizures

== Career ==

Australian Vaccination-risks Network , formerly known as the Australian Vaccination-Skeptics Network (AVsN), and before that known as the Australian Vaccination Network (AVN), is an Australian anti-vaccination pressure group registered in New South Wales. four-week-old Dana McCaffery from pertussis (whooping cough) in March 2009, and the subsequent government campaigns to improve pertussis immunisation, the AVN launched The Australian Vaccination-risks Network Inc. As Australia's most controversial anti-vaccination organisation, it has lobbied against a variety of vaccination-related programs, downplayed the danger of childhood diseases such as measles and pertussis, championed the cause of alleged vaccination victims, and promoted the use of ineffective alternatives such as homeopathy 1d55eb2fcf

Vaccine storage Exceptions include some vaccines for smallpox, chickenpox, shingles and one of the measles, mumps, and rubella II vaccines, which are transported between -25°C and -15°C . The general standard is the $2-8^{\circ}\text{C}$ cold chain for vaccine storage and transportation. Rafe Henderson, the first director of Vaccine storage relates to the proper vaccine storage and handling practices from their manufacture to the administration in people. This is used for all current US Food and Drug Administration (FDA)-licensed human vaccines and in low and middle-income countries. Some vaccines, such as the COVID-19 vaccine, require a cooler temperature between -80°C and -60°C for storage. illnesses was being transported, including tuberculosis, diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, measles, and polio. Dr 1d55eb2fcf

Blood testing to verify that the vaccine has worked is recommended in those at high risk. Additional doses may be needed in people with poor immune function but are not necessary for most people. In those who have been exposed to the hepatitis B virus but not immunized, hepatitis B immune globulin should be given in addition to the vaccine. The vaccine is given by injection into a muscle. 1d55eb2fcf

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