

Vaccine Yellow Fever Side Effects

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. 4788facdff 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. 4788facdff There are other vaccine candidates in development including live attenuated, inactivated, DNA and subunit vaccines. 4788facdff 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... 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. The yellow fever vaccine is generally safe. This includes in those with HIV infection but without symptoms. Mild side effects may include headache, muscle pains, pain at the injection site, fever, and rash. Severe allergies occur in about eight per million doses, serious neurological problems occur in about four per million doses, and organ failure occurs in about three per million doses. It appears to be safe in pregnancy and is therefore recommended among those who... 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... In December 2018, Dengvaxia was approved in the European Union.

Typhoid vaccine The Vi-rEPA vaccine is efficacious in children. 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). Depending on the type, typhoid vaccines are estimated to be about 50% to 85% effective. Several types are widely available: typhoid conjugate vaccine (TCV), Ty21a (a live oral vaccine) and Typhoid vaccines are vaccines that prevent typhoid fever 4788facdff

A safe and effective vaccine against yellow fever exists, and some countries require vaccinations for travelers. Other efforts to prevent infection include reducing the population of the... 4788facdff 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). 4788facdff The World Health Organization (WHO) recommends routine immunization in all countries where the disease is common. This should typically occur between nine and twelve months of age. Those traveling to areas where the disease occurs should also be immunized. Additional doses after the first are generally not needed. 4788facdff

Measles vaccine Most children do not experience any side effects; those that do occur Measles vaccine is a live attenuated vaccine that protects against becoming infected with measles. premature birth. The vaccine is generally safe, even for those infected by HIV. The vaccine may also protect against measles if given within a couple of days after exposure to measles. Nearly all of those who do not develop immunity after a single dose develop it after a second dose. When the rate of vaccination within a population is greater than 92%, outbreaks of measles typically no longer occur; however, they may occur again if the rate of vaccination decreases. It is unclear if it becomes less effective over time. The vaccine's effectiveness lasts many years

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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... 4788facdff

Diphtheria vaccine Its use resulted in a more than 90% decrease in the number of cases globally between 1980 and 2000. A bump Diphtheria vaccine is a toxoid vaccine against diphtheria, an illness caused by *Corynebacterium diphtheriae*. It is unclear if further doses later in life are needed. Significant side effects are rare. 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. The diphtheria vaccine is very safe. Pain may occur at the injection site. further doses later in life are needed. Three further doses are recommended during childhood 4788facdff

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. 4788facdff The vaccine is generally safe, even for those infected by HIV. Most children do not experience any side effects; those that do occur are usually mild (such as fever, rash, pain at the site of injection, and joint stiffness) and short-lived. Anaphylaxis has been documented in about 3.5... 4788facdff Typhoid is caused by the bacterium *Salmonella enterica* subsp. *enterica* serovar Typhi growing in the intestines, Peyer's patches, mesenteric lymph nodes, spleen, liver, gallbladder, bone

marrow and blood. Typhoid is spread by ingesting food or water contaminated with the feces of an infected person. Risk factors include limited access to clean drinking water and... 4788facdff == History == 4788facdff

Typhoid fever Typhoid fever is a type of enteric fever, along with paratyphoid fever. Diarrhea may be severe, but is uncommon. preparations are not available, but this vaccine is no longer recommended for use because it has more side effects (mainly pain and inflammation at the site Typhoid fever, also known as typhoid, is an orally contracted disease caused by *Salmonella enterica* serotype Typhi bacteria, also called *Salmonella* Typhi. In severe cases, people may experience confusion. Without treatment, symptoms may last weeks or months. Other people may carry it without being affected, but are still contagious. Symptoms vary from mild to severe, and usually begin six to 30 days after exposure. Some people develop a skin rash with rose colored spots. This is commonly accompanied by weakness, abdominal pain, constipation, headaches, and mild vomiting. *Salmonella enterica* Typhi is believed to infect and replicate only within humans. Often there is a gradual onset of a high fever over several days 4788facdff

Yellow fever polymerase chain reaction is required. A safe and effective vaccine against yellow fever exists, and some countries require vaccinations for travelers. Yellow fever is a viral disease of typically short duration. Symptoms typically improve within five days. If this occurs, the risk of bleeding and kidney problems is increased. In about 15% of people, within a day of improving the fever recurs, abdominal pain occurs and liver damage begins, causing yellow skin. In most cases, symptoms include fever, chills, loss of appetite, nausea, muscle pains—particularly in the back—and headaches.

Measles is a highly contagious viral illness that can lead to serious complications, including pneumonia, acute encephalitis, and, in rare cases, long-term neurological disease. Pregnant women are at increased risk of severe respiratory complications and adverse pregnancy outcomes such as pregnancy loss and premature birth. 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...

Dengue vaccine Dengue vaccine is a vaccine used to prevent dengue fever in humans. Development of dengue vaccines began in the 1920s but was hindered by the need to Dengue vaccine is a vaccine used to prevent dengue fever in humans. As of 2023, there are two commercially available vaccines, sold under the brand names Dengvaxia and Qdenga. Development of dengue vaccines began in the 1920s but was hindered by the need to create immunity against all four dengue serotypes

Dengvaxia is only recommended in those who have previously had dengue fever or populations in which most people have been previously infected due to a phenomenon known as antibody-dependent enhancement. The value of Dengvaxia is limited by the fact that it may increase the risk of severe dengue in those who have not previously been infected. In 2017, more than 733,000 children and more than 50,000 adult volunteers were vaccinated with Dengvaxia regardless of serostatus, which led to a controversy. Qdenga is designated for people not previously infected. In May 2019, Dengvaxia was approved in the United States as the first vaccine approved for the prevention of dengue disease caused by all... The disease is caused by the yellow fever virus and is spread by the bite of an infected

mosquito. It infects humans, other primates, and several types of mosquitoes. In cities, it is spread primarily by *Aedes aegypti*, a type of mosquito found throughout the tropics and subtropics. The virus is an RNA virus of the genus *Orthoflavivirus* (full scientific name *Orthoflavivirus flavi*). The disease may be difficult to tell apart from other illnesses, especially in the early stages. To confirm a suspected case, blood-sample testing with a polymerase chain reaction is required. 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.

Vaccine adverse event The World Health Organization (WHO) refers to Adverse Events Following Immunization (AEFI). Unlike most medical interventions vaccines are given to healthy A vaccine adverse event (VAE), sometimes referred to as a vaccine injury, is an adverse event believed to have been caused by vaccination. effects, most side effects are minor, primarily including sore arms or a mild

fever 4788facdff

Pertussis vaccine Pertussis vaccine is estimated to have saved over 500,000 lives in 2002. The newer acellular vaccine, known as DTaP, has greatly reduced the incidence of adverse effects compared 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). mild fever or soreness at the injection site). 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. There are two main types: whole-cell vaccines and acellular vaccines 4788facdff

Vaccine The rate of side effects depends on the vaccine in question. Some common side effects include fever, pain around A vaccine is a biological preparation that provides active acquired immunity to a particular infectious or malignant disease. The safety and effectiveness of vaccines has been widely studied and verified. Adverse effects, if any, are generally mild. 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. 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 4788facdff

Yellow fever vaccine Yellow fever vaccine is a vaccine that protects against yellow fever. Most people begin to develop immunity within ten days of vaccination and are 99% protected within one month, and this appears to be lifelong. Most people Yellow fever vaccine is a vaccine that protects against yellow fever. The vaccine can be used to control outbreaks of disease. Yellow fever is a viral infection that occurs in Africa and South America. Yellow fever is a viral infection that occurs in Africa and South America. It is given either by injection into a muscle or just under the skin 4788facdff

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... 4788facdff

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