

National Immunization Schedule India

Parliament of India The President of India, in their role as head of the legislature, has full powers to summon and prorogue either house of Parliament or to dissolve the Lok Sabha, but they can exercise these powers only upon the advice of the Prime Minister of India and the Central Council of Ministers who sit in and answer to Parliament and form the Government of India. It is a bicameral legislature composed of the Rajya Sabha (Council of States) and the Lok Sabha (House of the People). from India's national bird, incorporating a peacock theme, while the Rajya Sabha hall is designed with a lotus theme, reflecting India's national flower The Parliament of India (ISO: Bhāratīya Samsada) is the supreme legislative body of the Republic of India

Healthcare in India Public hospitals are almost entirely tax-funded. more rural communities. Full immunization coverage also varies between rural and urban India, with 39% completely immunized in rural communities and 58% Healthcare in India follows a multi-payer universal health care model, and is paid for by a combination of public and government regulated private health insurances. The public hospital system is essentially free for all Indian residents except for small, often symbolic co-payments for some services

== Purpose == Many vaccines require multiple doses for maximum effectiveness, either to produce sufficient initial immune response or to boost response that fades over time. For example, tetanus vaccine boosters are often recommended every 10 years. Vaccine schedules are developed by governmental agencies or physicians groups to achieve maximum effectiveness using required and recommended vaccines for a locality while minimizing the number of health care system interactions. Over the past two decades, the recommended vaccination schedule has... The National Health Policy was endorsed by the Parliament of India in 1983 and updated in 2002, and then again updated in 2017. The recent four main updates in 2017 mention the need to focus on the growing burden of non-communicable diseases, the emergence of the robust healthcare industry, growing incidences of unsustainable expenditure due to healthcare costs, and rising economic growth enabling enhanced fiscal capacity. Furthermore, in the long-term, the policy... **== History ==** **Vaccination policy ==** A vaccine is an antigenic preparation used to produce active immunity to a disease, in order to prevent or reduce the effects of infection by any natural or "wild" pathogen. Vaccines go through multiple phases of trials to ensure safety and effectiveness. World Health Organization-guided childhood vaccine schedules protect against 30 infectious diseases, and following them is crucial to prevent risks to children and the community, having saved over 154 million lives in the past 50 years.

Immunization Passive immunization is direct introduction of these elements into the body, instead of production of these elements by the body itself. itself: this is called active immunization. When this system is exposed to molecules that are foreign to the body, called non-self, it will orchestrate an immune response, and it will also develop the ability to quickly respond to a subsequent encounter because of immunological memory. Therefore, by exposing a human, or an animal, to an immunogen in a controlled way, its body can learn to protect itself: this is called active immunization. This is a function of the adaptive immune system. The most important elements of the immune system that are improved by immunization are the T cells, B cells, and Immunization, or immunisation, is the process by which an individual's immune system becomes fortified against an infectious agent (known as the immunogen). Memory B cells and memory T cells are responsible for a swift response to a second encounter with a foreign molecule. The most important elements of the immune system that are improved by immunization are the T cells, B cells, and the antibodies B cells produce

The Serum Institute of India was founded in 1966 in the city of Pune, India. The company set out to produce immunobiologicals, which were then being imported into India at high prices. Among the first products the Serum Institute of India manufactured in large quantities were the tetanus antitoxin, snake antivenom, DPT vaccine, and MMR vaccine. The company's product lines was expanded to include different types of vaccines against bacterial or virus infections, combination

vaccines, influenza vaccine, and meningococcal vaccine. Besides vaccine, the company also manufactures antisera, blood plasma, and hormone products. As of 2014, the vaccines manufactured by the Serum Institute of India have been used in international vaccination programmes run by the World Health Organization (WHO), UNICEF, and the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO). The Serum Institute of India is run by the Poonawalla Group and engages... c4538c9d7b India's Universal Immunization Programme (UIP) began in 1985. The UIP covers: c4538c9d7b Those elected or nominated (by the president) to either house of the Parliament are referred to as members of Parliament (MPs). The members of parliament in the Lok Sabha are directly elected by the voting of Indian citizens in single-member districts and the members of parliament in the Rajya Sabha are elected by the members of all state legislative assemblies by proportional representation. The Parliament has a sanctioned strength of 543 in the Lok Sabha and 245 in the Rajya Sabha including 12 nominees from the expertise of different fields of literature, art, science, and social service. The Parliament meets... c4538c9d7b In immunization related policy, Strategic Advisory Group of Experts on Immunization (SAGE) have established mechanisms... c4538c9d7b The 2022-23 Economic Survey highlighted that the Central and State Governments' budgeted expenditure on the health sector reached 2.1% of GDP in FY23 and 2.2% in FY22, against 1.6% in FY21. India ranks 78th and has one of the lowest healthcare spending as a percent of GDP. It ranks 77th on the list of countries by total health expenditure per capita. c4538c9d7b

Vaccination schedule 51 (10): A vaccination schedule is a series of vaccinations, including the timing of all doses, which may be either recommended or compulsory, depending on the country of residence. Pediatrics (IAP) recommended immunization schedule for children aged 0 through 18 years – India, 2014 and updates on immunization". Indian Pediatrics c4538c9d7b

The primary purpose of a NITAG is to provide technical expertise by offering guidance and recommendations to national policymakers and program managers, enabling them to make evidence-based decisions regarding immunization policies and programs. This may also include recommendations on vaccination schedules, such as the appropriate timing, dosage, and contraindications of vaccines. To ensure that the government gives proper attention to NITAG recommendations, the committee typically reports to high-level officials within the Ministry of Health. c4538c9d7b

National Immunization Technical Advisory Group within the Ministry of Health. In immunization related policy, Strategic Advisory Group of Experts on Immunization (SAGE) have established mechanisms National Immunization Technical Advisory Group (NITAG) is an advisory committee composed of multidisciplinary experts responsible for providing information to national governments. The majority of industrialized countries, as well as some developing countries, have formally established advisory committees to guide their immunization policies, while other countries are working towards establishing such committees. This information is used to make evidence-based decisions regarding vaccines and immunization policies c4538c9d7b

Serum Institute of India Vaccination as per the National Immunization schedule by Government of India. It is the world's largest manufacturer of vaccines by volume. Institute of India. "Vaccination Schedule". It was founded by Cyrus Poonawalla in 1966, and is a part of Cyrus Poonawalla Group. Retrieved Serum Institute of India (SII) is an Indian multinational biotechnology and biopharmaceuticals company, based in Pune. Retrieved 15 June 2020 c4538c9d7b

The main purpose of implementing a vaccination policy is complete eradication of a disease, as was done with smallpox. This, however, can be a difficult feat to accomplish or even confirm. Many governmental public health agencies (such as the CDC or ECDC) rely on vaccination policies to create a herd immunity within their populations. Immunization advisory committees are usually responsible for providing those in leadership positions with information used to make evidence-based decisions regarding vaccines and other health policies. c4538c9d7b

Vaccination in India pmed. ISSN 1549-1277. PMID 15916465. PLOS Medicine. "National Immunization Schedule under Vaccination in India includes the use of vaccines in Indian public health and the place of vaccines in Indian society, policy, and research. 1371/journal. doi:10. 2 (5)

e127. 0020127. in India". PMC 1140944 c4538c9d7b

DNA vaccine DNA immunization can be used as a technology. successfully on American robins. DNA immunization is also being investigated as a means of developing antivenom sera c4538c9d7b

Vaccination policy These policies are generally put into place by state or local governments, but may also be set by private facilities, such as workplaces or schools. There is a National committee on immunizations that updates the national recommended immunization schedule, with input from the ministry A vaccination policy is a health policy adopted in order to prevent the spread of infectious disease. Many policies have been developed and implemented since vaccines were first made widely available. vaccine policy c4538c9d7b

◆... c4538c9d7b Immunization happens in various ways, both in the wild and as done by human efforts in health care. Natural immunity is gained by those organisms whose immune systems succeed in fighting off a previous... c4538c9d7b The Human Rights Measurement Initiative finds that India is fulfilling 80.5% of what it should be fulfilling for the right to health based on its level of income. When looking at the right to health with respect to children, India achieves 92.1% of what is expected based on its current income. In regards to the right to health amongst the adult population, the country achieves only 85.6% of what is expected based on the nation's level of income. India falls into the "very bad" category when evaluating the right to reproductive health because the nation is fulfilling only 63.7% of what the nation is expected to achieve based on the resources (income) it has available. c4538c9d7b == National Health Policy == c4538c9d7b

Health in India India is a hub for pharmaceutical and biotechnology industries; world-class scientists, clinical trials and hospitals yet country faces daunting public health challenges like child undernutrition, neonatal and maternal mortality, rising non-communicable diseases, and road traffic accident cases. Infrastructure India's population in 2024 as per World Bank is 1. 45 billion. barriers to immunization coverage are adverse geographic location, absent or inadequately trained health workers and low perceived need for immunization. Being the world's most populous country and one of its fastest-growing economies, India experiences both challenges and opportunities in context of public health c4538c9d7b

Vaccination policies vary from country to country, with some mandating them and others strongly recommending them. Some places only require them for people utilizing government services, like welfare or public schools. A government or facility may pay for all or part of the costs of vaccinations, such as in a national... c4538c9d7b

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