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Vaccination age changing from infancy and childhood to adolescence and adulthood: An indispensable approach in immunization programs

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Objectives: Despite the positive effects of vaccines on control of many infectious diseases, they are not completely safe. The purpose of this article is to draw attention to the problems associated with newborns and infants immunization.

Methods: For each subject, a review of electronic sources was carried out in the PubMed and Google Scholar using appropriate key words.

Results: For different reasons including the differences between the immune systems of newborns/children and adults, severe adverse events and inefficacy of vaccines, deceptive advertising and inadequate parental awareness about vaccines and vaccination; newborns and children are at risk and a decline in public confidence is observed.

Conclusions: The revision of vaccination age changing (at least for some vaccines) in order to maintain newborns/children's health and to prevent the return of infectious diseases is required. To achieve this goal, new retrospective and prospective studies to reassess the safety, efficacy, quality and protection duration of vaccines, proper implementation of good clinical practice, establishment of a network vaccine safety database by collaboration of international organizations, vaccine manufacturers and academic centers for sharing of information and enhancement of awareness of healthcare professionals and people about immunization at global level are needed.

Biography

Say-yed Hesameddin Tafreshi is affiliated to Pasteur Institute of Iran, Iran

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