Measles Prevention

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Overview

My research consists of a literature-based report detailing what the measles virus is and how it affects the immunologic system, the preventability of the disease and the methods that could potentially reduce its risk in vaccination. In order to achieve all of this I read peer-reviewed journals regarding each aspect of my research. I studied the reasons why people chose not to vaccinate and I addressed this issue with methods that I presume may be effective to see change. This research is something that I may be beneficial to me in my path toward working in the medical field. The information that has been found can used to improve vaccination rates and significantly reduce the incidence of preventable diseases.

Introduction

An increase in outbreaks of Measles, such as a recent one that began in Disneyland, prompted my research. Measles can widespread epidemic a virus is successful enough. Measles is highly contagious spread easily through secretions such as sneezing, coughing, and talking and is capable to live on surfaces up to two hours facilitating infection without direct contact with a sick person. No cure exists against the disease but it is preventable through vaccination. Risk of a possible epidemic can be reduced by limiting the people who serve as hosts. In order to prevent an epidemic a large amount of people need to be vaccinated in order to develop immunity against the measles virus. By studying the methods of vaccination promotion in Sweden, Honduras, England and Wales, and Kyoto City, Japan I learned what mechanisms increase vaccine rates and significantly reduce the incidence of preventable diseases.

Method

My research was carried out based on a literature-based model. In order to find ways that would increase the rate of vaccination, I decided to research promotional methods to increase vaccination rates. I learned the history of the virus and the vaccine. The Rubivirus, the first vaccine, caused serious reactions which were ameliorated with a gamma globulin. The side effects and a flawed link to autism caused people to forgo vaccination. These reasons make education of vaccines is crucial. Vaccinations promotion necessity lead me to study the different methods used to increase vaccinations in other countries. I was able to devise ideas which I believe will be successful if implemented in the U.S.

References


Conclusion

• Measles can be prevented with the MMR vaccine
• Elimination is possible through herd immunity
• A higher volume of people need vaccines for protection against Measles
• Fear of autism, mistrust in science, fear of pharmaceutical companies, and not being urged to have reduced vaccination rates. 
• Educate the public eliminating the need for mandatory methods like requiring vaccines before children attend school
• Through: a central group that would be designated to mange vaccinations, vaccination week, celebrity endorsement, physicians and billboards
• Creation of a central agency that monitors vaccinations to try to get people to vaccinations to get their vaccinations are essential.
• Ease of receiving a vaccine may increase rates
• Cost-effective or free
• offered in more places or through mobile posts

Measles can be effectively prevented and even eliminated if the proper attitude is taken to combat the disease.