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Vaccinations and Autism

Every parent always wants their children to grow in a healthy state, however, it is always concerning to realize that 1 out of 54 kids is suffering from Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) in the US communities. While many studies have been conducted to investigate the connection between vaccination to children and ASD, nothing has been approved to provide evidence that vaccination drugs are associated with autism. However, this brings more controversy as the past previous research has indicated the relationship between autism and vaccination. Autism is a progressive disability that can lead to momentous societal, behavioral and communication problems. Therefore, the term autism has been in existence since 1908 when Eugene Bleuler first used it to refer to a schizophrenic individual who had reserved into his world. ¹Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (n.d), percentage of kids recognized suffering from autism is escalating at an alarming rate thus raising attention to healthcare professionals and parents. For example, from the 1940s to 1980s Autism Spectrum Disorder was mainly linked with severely pretentious persons and the frequency of the disease was low of about 1 in 10000 individuals. Nevertheless, by 2004, one out of 54 children are diagnosed with ASD. Vaccination is not related to ASD because vaccine ingredients do not cause the disease and hold that causes of ASD are many such as environmental and genetic factors.

Vaccination does not cause Autism because there is no relationship between the disease and vaccination. Although many studies conducted have presented and speculated on the association between vaccines more so measles, mumps and rubella (MMR) vaccine with several activities such as inflammation of intestines, entrance into bloodstream of proteins and effects to brain hence the progression of ASD. It has not been proved yet. Miller et al. (1999), performed a study to find an association between MMR and the growth of autism. Through performing a

controlled study, they used 498 kids with autism diagnoses and autism-like disorders. The results obtained indicated the onset symptoms of ASD did not happen within the first six months of getting the vaccine. The risk for autism is also the same between individuals who are vaccinated and those who have not. Larsson et al. (2005), researched the risks of ASD to children who are vaccinated and unvaccinated. They found out that the risk was the same regardless of the relation of time and date of vaccination and progression of ASD. Also, the factors that cause autism are not associated with the ingredients used in vaccines. Some of the causes are structural abnormalities of the nervous system, genetic factors and natural rubella infection (Ratajczak, 2011). For that reason, this refutes the controversy that ASD is related to vaccines because there is no connection between the two.

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