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Autism and Vaccination

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Autism and Vaccination

Every parent always wants their children to grow in a healthy state; however, it still concerns that 1 out of 54 kids has ¹ Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) in the US communities (Center ² for Disease Control and Prevention, n.d). While many studies have been conducted to investigate the connection between vaccination to children and ASD, nothing has been approved to prove that vaccination drugs are associated with autism (Miller et al., 1999). 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 consequential societal, behavioural, and communication problems. Despite the rumors, vaccinations do not cause autism because they are tested before release to the public; they have weakened forms of the illnesses causing the virus, no evidence of harmful side effects, and the healthcare sector accepts it. Literature will prove that vaccinations do not cause autism because they are tested before release to the public; they have weakened forms of the illnesses causing the virus, no evidence of harmful side effects, and the healthcare sector accepts it.

Vaccinations do not cause autism because vaccines are first tested in animals and later humans in several phases. In case of adverse effects, they are not released to the public. In the first phase, only a small number of volunteers are involved (Knopf, 2017). Here, safety is tested to determine whether the ingredients produce the needed immune response. The first phase, the right dosage considering the children's years, are also determined. In the second phase, hundreds of volunteers are involved, whereby further assessment is done. In the second stage, the side effects are determined, and a further evaluation of how well the vaccines generate immunity.

Moreover, the disease outcomes are also evaluated here, in that some of the volunteers are vaccinated while others act as the control group. In the final stage, thousands of people are

involved. Here, the findings in the previous phases are verified. After these clinical tests, other steps are taken to ensure the vaccines are safe, efficient, and the producing companies implement the right regulations. In case one of the conditions is not met, the vaccines are not released to the general population. The three phases followed in testing vaccines prove that they do not cause autism because they would not be released to the general public if they did.

Vaccinations do not also cause autism as they have weakened forms of the illnesses causing the virus to produce antibodies that protect the children. The ingredients used in the vaccines have specific roles, as described by (Pivetti et al., 2020). The leading function of the components is ensuring that the children are protected from the specific diseases vaccinated. Another role of the elements is to ensure effectiveness, in that the immunes are favorable for the ages stated. Notably, autism occurs during the growth and development process, and since the vaccines are age-specific, the chances for autism is therefore limited. Moreover, the elements included have specific roles in that none could be connected to the development of autism.

The antigen component is evident in the vaccines, a weakened form of bacteria that helps the body identify the illness and fight it if it develops in the future. The adjuvant element improves the immune response, therefore meant to assist the vaccines to work better while the preservatives element ensures the immunizations stay effective. On the other hand, the stabilizers are included to ensure the medications are protected when storing and transporting. Therefore, all the components used in vaccines have specific roles, and none of them causes autism.

There is no evidence of severe side effects of vaccinations, so the development of autism is not a possible outcome, according to (Rizzi et al., 2020). The known side effects of immunizations are mild and end after a short while. Children may encounter pain, redness, mild fever, headache, and muscle aches, which do not indicate the presence of autism. The side effects

occur as a sign that the body adjusts to building immunity against an illness. So, parents need not report the cases of healthcare providers unless in extreme situations. Moreover, the chances of adverse side effects are rare, so autism is not a possible outcome. Data says that one child in a million may have severe allergic reactions. The adverse effects could also happen if the child had underlying issues and not due to the vaccinations. According to the law, parents encountering severe impacts due to immunizations are compensated. The National Vaccine Injury Compensation Program (VICP) is put to cover even one or two parents experiencing the issue. The children receive enough help in that the health recovers.

Finally, vaccines do not cause autism because they would reject them if they need the healthcare sector (Larsson et al., 2005). The leading role of healthcare providers is to save lives by preventing, managing, and treating illnesses. They meet the functions by assessing how patients react to medications, and in case of severe outcomes, they raise the alarm. The providers claim that one of the reliable methods in meeting their goals is vaccinations, meaning they cause no harm. Supporting point: Healthcare says that vaccinations prepare bodies to fight illnesses other than exposing them to more dangers. The side effects noted are positive outcomes, so parents need to understand that a reaction has to occur when something new is introduced to the body. However, it does not raise any alarm because the providers would be the first to say it.

In summation, having proved that vaccinations do not cause autism because they are tested before release to the public, it is clear that vaccinations do not cause autism because they are tested before release to the public. They have weakened forms of the illnesses causing the virus, no evidence of harmful side effects, and the healthcare sector accepts it as a reliable way to control diseases. Thus, new parents need not fear vaccinations, as they are not related to autism.

Instead, they help the body produce antibodies that counter certain illnesses in the future, empowering the children to grow with no many conditions.

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