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Autism and Vaccination

Every parent always wants their children to grow in a healthy state; however, it still concerning that 1 out of 54 kids has ¹Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) in the US communities (Center ³for 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, behavioral, 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. At this juncture, 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 mandate 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 is 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 guarantee 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.

Most doctors in the United States and across the globe insist there is no connection between vaccinations and autism. Their voices increased in 2019 after ²the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention announced 1200 cases of measles (Becker, 2019). The large number was recorded because some parents rejected vaccinations after Andrew Wakefield's research findings. The medical community is fighting back, where different communication methods are employed to reach parents. Susan Wootton, a pediatric and an associate professor at the University of

Texas, claimed that many conversations are involved on the relationship between vaccines and autism, which needs to be the sort to determine the information that matters the most. Here, the doctor implied that focusing on a particular concern is essential to ensure the parents comprehend well. In doing this, a close relationship between the provider and the parents must be established to make them feel safe and trust the information shared. Therefore, doctors insist that the issue would be resolved if parents are educated with facts.

One of the actions needed in educating them is addressing the myths involved. They should then be labeled and proves given on why they are not right. Afterward, the myths need replacement with accurate information empowering them to differentiate right from wrong. Doctors also insist that the approach applied when dealing with parents should also change. Instead of telling the parents that the children will be given a flu shot, should be questioned. For instance, the providers should say, "do you want the child to be given a flu shot?" the statement makes them feel they have the power to choose, probing them to ask. It allows providers to describe the vaccinations, effects, and side effects after which the parents make the right choice. The strategy was implemented in Quebec, whereby the providers used the 'no pressure technique,' and most parents preferred the vaccines because they gathered enough information from the practitioners.

Measles Mumps Rubella (MMR) is the primary vaccine used in the past associated with autism. The vaccine is blamed by two studies, where one was published in 1998 by Andrew Wakefield. The scholar claimed that the MMR vaccine led to several negative implications such as intestinal burning and entering the bloodstream, thus causing the brain to increase chances for autism development. Doctor Wakefield's study involved 12 children with developmental delays, where eight of them had autism (Offit & Coffin, 2003). In his view, the children developed

complaints within one month after being vaccinated. However, the study was eliminated as it was based on scientific misconduct. The research was done when autism rates in England were high, and the scholar did not assess both vaccinated and non-vaccinated children to make the conclusions. Also, the intestinal inflammation in the eight children was assessed after realization of autism instead of before.

The second study was released in 2002 by Wakefield and colleagues, linking autism with the measles virus. Here, study examined intestinal biopsy samples to test the measles virus in both vaccinated together with non-vaccinated children. The study involved 91 children, where seventy-five of them had the measles virus in the biopsy tissue while 5 in the 70 non-vaccinated children had it (Offit & Coffin, 2003). The study was also rejected because some significant concerns were not considered. It was said that the measles vaccine is live and could therefore replicate and be found in the various parts of the body. To conclude that it causes autism, the children must have been vaccinated simultaneously, which was not ensured in the study. Also, the research was done when measles was spreading in the country and the scholars did not examine if it was caused by the natural measles or the vaccine virus. Therefore, no study is published proving the MMR vaccine is a cause of autism, as Wakefield's research was eliminated.

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. Doctors have been applying the persuasion strategy to convince parents that vaccines do not cause autism as no study has proved.

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