Childhood Vaccination

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Notably, children are about to resume school after the summer breaks, and different governments have varied programs intended to help address potential health issues that children could face upon returning to school. Vaccination programs form one of the common measures to prevent spread of healthcare issues once the children are back to school, considering that the learners spent their holidays exposed to different forms of health challenges in their diverse environments. However, the effectiveness of vaccination programs is highly affected by some of the views that present adverse consequences of taking various forms of vaccination. In particular, some parents remain skeptical largely due to cons associate with child vaccinations such as impacts on child behavior, lack of trust in the medical products, and the general negative attitude towards vaccination programs

**Children do not always Engage in Compensation Behavior post-Vaccination**

Irrespective of evidence pointing to cases of compensation behavior among children, evidence points to a contrasting view on behavioral changes. In particular, Brewer, Cuite, Herrington, and Weinstein (2007) conducted a research in which they determined that there were no differences in the behavior of vaccinated children compared to that of children without vaccination for different health issues. Although some of the participants in the research received immunization from adverse health conditions, the immunization did not increase their predisposition to engage in said behavior. Therefore, immunization does not necessarily increase the risk of engagement in risky behavior. Using this argument as a basis for lack of vaccination would, hence, be ineffective.

**Views on Risky Behavior are based on Parent’s Perspective**

Notably, children receive vaccination based on their parents’ consent to the immunization process, which would imply that the parents’ opinions matters. In this case, parents are of the opinion that children could be involved in risky behavior, which does not infer that they may actually not engage in risky behavior as expected (Thomas, 2008). Hence, the views in the opposition point are based on the child’s perspective, whereas the child would have no control over taking the vaccination. As long as the parent remains unconvinced of its importance, then the child is least likely to take it. Therefore, parents’ opinion would need an improvement and understanding of the lack of correlation between vaccination and risky behavior for the rate of vaccination to improve as expected.

**Information about Drugs cannot alwaysbe in Lay terms**

Mistrust of medication based on the available information related to the drug does not provide sufficient reason for lack of vaccination. According to research, there exists a limited relationship between information and perceived trust of medical products (DeLorme, Huh, & Reid, 2009). In any case, medical information is left to professionals, who then use their skill to explain the same to any audience. Otherwise, it would be difficult to present such information in a way understandable to the audience and still provide the necessary service to all consumers. Therefore, this explains the importance for people to visit a healthcare facility whenever there is need for access to some healthcare product, including for vaccination purposes.

**Critique of the Products Warrants Suspicion**

There exist no doubts that it would be difficult to explain medical information to a lay population. However, this does not imply limited need for provision of some pivotal information to the parents, particularly considering the implications of the medication on their children (Gullion, Henry, &Gullion, 2008). In any case, every parent is bound to have a protective approach to the welfare of the child. Hence, any indication of adversity could result in the parent avoiding the causes of such adversities. Hence, as long as the healthcare providers include limited to no information related to the health products, the parents are at liberty to think as they wish about the potential impacts of the medication, leading to the experienced mistrust of the vaccinations.

**Parents do not always View Vaccinations Negatively**

Contrary to the position that parents have a generally negative attitude towards vaccinations, anyone would look forward to a health solution that reduces risks of infection among children. Based on the parents’ protective nature, they are bound to support any idea of a vaccination program, considering the implications of the vaccination on the children’s welfare. This follows from a logical deduction of the chances that parents would endeavor to act in a way that ensures the welfare of their children. Although research suggests otherwise in the cases of increased risk to unknown health issues, a significant percentage of parents would support the idea of protection of children against diseases. For instance, flu shots are significantly popular, for their health implications in increasing people’s immunity against the flu.

**Evidence Based on Research**

Logical deductions may deduce one thing, but research studies often confirm the actual situation based on responses from study participants. In particular, Alfredsson, Svensson, Trollfors, andBorres, (2004) confirmed that parents’ attitudes towards vaccines are often based on experiences. If one parent observes that his or her peer, who did not have the children vaccinated, does not experience any challenges raising the child, then he or she is likely to be influenced into not having future children vaccinated. In essence, a culture associated with apathy to vaccines could influence general attitudes towards the program in a society. Ultimately, the parents would not have derailed in their responsibility towards the children irrespective of such attitudes towards the program.

In conclusion, the perceptions towards vaccinations are significantly dependent on the parents with evidence pointing to significant concerns over the implications of the vaccination on the welfare of children. Alleviating these concerns would be a significant factor in determining the potential for an improvement in attitudes towards vaccination programs. Most importantly, it would be critical to win over the parents’ support whenever there is an endeavor to invest in some form of vaccination program. As long as the parentsaccent to the program, then it would be relatively easy to have the children vaccinated, considering the implications of parents’ views on the outcome of the vaccination process.Some of the concerns raised contrary to the views opposing vaccination have valid arguments, but their evidence ends up contradicting the logic behind the arguments against vaccinations. Therefore, it would be important to remain objective in observing the issues often raised in association with vaccination programs. Otherwise, approaching the discussion with alternative arguments that tend to but do not address the issues of concern does not effectively help provide solutions that could in effect increase the rate of child vaccinations in society. arguments against vaccinations are grounded in research and logic, which explains the need for a clear evidence-based approach to address such issues.

Reference

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