Abstract

Despite the generali:ed consensus that most e ective technologies are useless if not widel used, between the discover of the various e ective vaccines and their widespread use it has alwa's elapsed a long time. In the past, among others, two main factors have justi, ed this long gap of time: widespread use of vaccines implies a complex managerial and logistic deliver s'stem and the introduction of new vaccines impl costs. Mone is not alwa's available, particularl in developing countries. In 1974, the EPI programme approved b'WHO and recommended to be implemented all over the world, was a gigantic step forward to create the managerial and logistic s'stem to deliver vaccines. At same time, a new era of vaccine promotion started, to raise conscience of vaccines as one of the most cost/e ective measures in Public Health. However, even after the EPI was widel adopted all over the world, therenave « 1fat

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