

Immunisation Protects Against Infectious Disease: A Review

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Abstract

The purpose of immunisation is to prevent people from getting sick. It helps to protect people against the complications of becoming ill, including developing chronic diseases, cancer, and death. Vaccines work by stimulating the body's defence mechanisms to provide protection against infection and illness. These defence mechanisms are collectively referred to as the immune system. Vaccines mimic and sometimes improve the protective response normally mounted by the immune system after infection. The great advantage of immunisation over natural infections is that immunisation has a much lower risk of harmful outcomes.

Keywords: Immunisation; Infectious Disease; Vaccines; Bacteria

Introduction

Immunisation is a form of vaccination that uses vaccines to protect against infectious diseases. It is a key component of public health and has been instrumental in the control and eradication of many infectious diseases. The World Health Organization (WHO) estimates that immunisation has prevented 20-30 million deaths worldwide since 1974. In India, immunisation is a major public health strategy to reduce the burden of infectious diseases. The National Immunisation Schedule (NIS) provides a framework for the delivery of vaccines to children and adults. The NIS is based on the WHO's Expanded Programme on Immunisation (EPI) and is designed to protect against a wide range of infectious diseases. The NIS includes vaccines for diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, polio, measles, rubella, hepatitis B, and others. Immunisation is a safe and effective way to protect against infectious diseases and is a key component of public health.

Innate immunity

Innate immunity is the first line of defence against infectious diseases. It is a non-specific response that acts quickly to eliminate pathogens. Innate immunity involves the recognition of pathogens by pattern recognition receptors (PRRs) on the surface of cells. This triggers a cascade of events that leads to the activation of immune cells and the production of inflammatory mediators. Innate immunity is essential for the initiation of an adaptive immune response. Innate immunity is a critical component of the immune system and is essential for the protection against infectious diseases.

Vaccination is disease-specific

Vaccination is a form of immunisation that uses vaccines to protect against infectious diseases. Vaccines are designed to mimic the structure of a pathogen and stimulate the immune system to produce a protective response. Vaccination is a safe and effective way to protect against infectious diseases and is a key component of public health. Vaccination is disease-specific, meaning that each vaccine is designed to protect against a specific infectious disease. Vaccination is a key component of public health and has been instrumental in the control and eradication of many infectious diseases.

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