Course title

Student name

Institution affiliation

Childhood Vaccination

There have been a large number of deaths of children related to vaccine-based diseases. This has caught the attention of many researchers and medical organizations since the provision of vaccination is a mandatory action. Vaccination is a very important medical strategy that helps in reducing the risk management hustles by reducing both medical emergencies and the cost of medical cover. The issue on vaccination is dealt with in a serious way because of the fact that there is a lot of negative energy surrounding vaccination and prevention of vaccine-preventable diseases.

The attitude behind the issue of vaccination is deteriorating with time, and this is leading more cases of vaccine-preventable diseases. The attitude is driven by the lack of immunization knowledge, lack of interest in immunization and lack of trust in science (Damnjanović et al., 2018). Maternal health care utilization and knowledge is the main factor that is closely associated with complete immunization coverage.

The author points out that the attitude of mothers of children below the age of five is partially negative due to several social aspects. According to the study, a significant number of mothers do not vaccinate their children while some vaccinate their children late. The vaccination was low in the location of study due to religious and philosophical factors. The author's opinion, in this case, is against the lack of information to the public (Azmi, 2014). The mothers, as well as the entire world's population, should be educated on the importance of vaccination at the right time as well as the consequences of late vaccination. This would assist in eliminating harmful and infectious diseases.

The growing number of parents, especially mothers, delay vaccinating their children or ignore the issue of vaccination completely due to their negative attitude towards immunization. The opinion of the author, in this case, is based on the importance of vaccination in the prevention of vaccine-preventable infections. Damnjanović et al., (2018) states that vaccine hesitancy depends on both psychological and demographic determinants including attitude towards vaccination, social regulations and trust in science. The decisions behind the attitude towards vaccination are based on the overemphasis of the potential side effects. The factors related to vaccine hesitancy include the lack of trust in the potential outcome of the vaccinations.

Last but not least, it is very clear that the negative energy towards vaccination is due to the lack of knowledge. Vaccination is considered the most important health strategy and the most cost-effective health strategy which assists in reducing the mortality and morbidity rate of children below the age of five years old. According to Legesse & Dechasa (2015), vaccination prevents approximately two to three million deaths of children below the age of five all over the world. From the study, it is clear that the parents, who are the main perpetrators of the vaccine hesitancy, have either low education levels or not proper education. This is the main reason behind the lack of information or knowledge about the importance of vaccination.

In conclusion, it is very clear that vaccination is important to the world's population, although its existence is not appreciated by the entire population, especially parents. There is a lot of negative energy surrounding the issue of proper vaccination, and they are either related to religious or demographic factors. This is proof that there are negative challenges influencing vaccination and the attitude towards vaccinating children below the age of five.

References

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