

# Vaccination For Reducing Morbidity And Mortality Rate

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## Vaccination Morbidity and Mortality Reduction

Vaccination is an essential activity in the reduction of morbidity and mortality rates. In the developing countries, many people especially children die due to preventable diseases (GAVI Alliance, 2014). The World Health Organization (WHO) reports that vaccination can prevent 2-3 million deaths every year. Immunization protects children against diseases such as measles, tetanus, diphtheria, pertussis, polio, and tuberculosis. Vaccination also provides herd immunity, which protects people who cannot receive vaccines due to health conditions.

## Global Poverty and Access to Vaccines

Global poverty affects the ability of families and governments to access healthcare services. Poor countries may lack hospitals, trained health professionals, refrigeration systems, transportation, and reliable supply chains. Families living in remote areas may have to travel long distances to receive vaccines. The cost of transportation and time away from work can prevent parents from taking their children to clinics. Weak healthcare systems may also fail to maintain accurate records and conduct follow-up visits.

## Poverty Health Status and Affordability

Poverty is closely related to poor health. Children living in poverty are more likely to experience malnutrition, unsafe water, inadequate sanitation, overcrowding, and limited access to treatment. These conditions increase the risk of infection and severe disease. Vaccination is one of the most cost-effective public-health interventions because it prevents illness before expensive treatment is required. However, even low-cost vaccines may be unaffordable for poor households when fees, transport, and lost income are considered.

## Life Expectancy Fertility and Social Development

Vaccination contributes to longer life expectancy by reducing child mortality. When parents are confident that their children will survive, fertility rates may decline over time. Healthier children are more likely to attend school and develop their physical and cognitive abilities. Adults who were

protected from disease during childhood may become more productive members of society. Therefore, immunization can contribute to education, economic development, and poverty reduction.

## Vaccination Programs and Poverty Alleviation

International organizations and governments have introduced vaccination programs to reduce disease in poor countries. These programs may provide vaccines, training, cold-chain equipment, surveillance, and community education. Partnerships involving governments, WHO, UNICEF, Gavi, donors, and local organizations have expanded access to immunization. Mobile clinics and outreach campaigns can reach remote populations. Integrating vaccination with nutrition, maternal care, and other health services can improve efficiency.

## Challenges Facing Immunisation Programs

Vaccination programs face several challenges. Conflict, political instability, migration, natural disasters, and weak infrastructure can interrupt services. Misinformation and distrust may reduce acceptance. Some communities may have religious, cultural, or historical concerns about vaccines. Health workers need to communicate respectfully and provide accurate information. Vaccine shortages, poor storage, and inadequate funding can also limit coverage.

## Persistent Infectious Diseases in Developing Countries

Despite progress, many infectious diseases remain common in developing countries. Measles outbreaks occur when vaccination coverage falls below the level required for herd immunity. Polio has been eliminated from most countries but continues in a small number of regions. Tuberculosis remains a major cause of death, and the BCG vaccine provides limited protection against some forms of the disease. New vaccines and improved delivery systems are required to address existing and emerging infections.

## Conclusion on Vaccination and Poverty

In conclusion, vaccination reduces preventable illness and death and supports social and economic development. Poverty creates barriers to immunization, while disease can deepen poverty by increasing healthcare costs and reducing productivity. Governments and international partners should strengthen health systems, provide affordable vaccines, maintain reliable supply chains, and build public trust. Sustainable vaccination programs are an important part of reducing global poverty and improving population health.

## References

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