

Choose vaccination.

Vaccine Argumentative Essay Outline

Specific purpose: Know about vaccination.

Central idea: To demonstrate how effective the vaccine is.

Introduction

- I. Each child is born with a full immune system composed of cells, glands, organs, and fluids that are located throughout his or her body to fight invading bacteria and viruses.
- II. Sometimes the invaders win this fight and infect the human body and sick and deaths can occur.
- III. Scientists research potential and improve the natural process, called, Immunization.
- IV. What we know today as the vaccination began 200 years ago.

Body

- I. A vaccine is a special form of a disease-causing agent (e.g., virus or bacteria) that has been developed to protect against that disease.
- II. The vaccination consists to expose to the immune system to some molecule which 3D structures are similar found in natural bacteria and virus but free of toxic substances.
 - A. The immune system responds with antibodies against them kept in the blood stream for long periods of time ready to fight any future infection.
- III. Edward Jenner demonstrated the value of immunization against smallpox in 1792.
 - A. In 1974, based on the emerging success of the smallpox vaccine, the WHO established the Expanded Program on Immunization (EPI).
 - B. In 1977, smallpox was eradicated from the world through the widespread and targeted use of the vaccine.

Choose vaccination.

- IV. WHO and UNICEF are the high credibility world agencies.
- A. The **World Health Organization (WHO)** is a specialized agency of the United Nations (UN) that acts as a coordinating authority on international public health. Established in 1948.
 - B. **United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)** was created in 1946, to provide emergency food and healthcare to children in countries that had been devastated by World War II.
 - C. Through the 1980s, UNICEF worked with WHO to achieve Universal Childhood Immunization of the six EPI vaccines:
 - 1) BCG
 - 2) OPV
 - 3) Diphtheria
 - 4) Tetanus
 - 5) Pertussis
 - 6) Measles

As a result a record 106 million children were vaccinated in 2008 and global immunization rates are at their highest level ever (82% in 2008).

- V. The last 20 years have seen an explosion in the number of new vaccines. New vaccines against the leading causes of child deaths - pneumonia and diarrhea - offer new hope.
- VI. The hepatitis vaccine (HepB) and Haemophilus influenzae type b (Hib) vaccines have increased. By the end of 2009, 177 of WHO's 193 Member States were using HepB, and 157 countries Hib vaccine, in their routine immunization schedule for infants.

Conclusion

- I. If a child is not vaccinated and is exposed to a disease germ, the child's body may not be strong enough to fight the disease.
- II. Before vaccines, many children died from diseases that vaccines now prevent, such as whooping cough, measles, and polio. Those same germs exist today, but babies are now protected by vaccines, so we do not see these diseases as often.

Choose vaccination.

- III. Immunizing individual children also helps to protect the health of our community, especially those people who are not immunized.
- IV. Immunization also slows down or stops disease outbreaks.

Bibliography

www.exploringvaccines.com

www.newscientist.com

www.trueknowledge.com