

VACCINES: Preventing Disease, Saving Lives and Reducing Healthcare Costs Over Time

a Caranda a Carana a Manazar (Caranda a Caran)

Vaccines help our immune systems recognize and fight off bacteria and viruses that can make us sick and spread to others. Vaccines have been around since the 1700s and the decades of vaccine research since have led to the many safe and effective vaccines that we have today.

Vaccines Progress over Time

- 1778 Term "vaccine" first used by Edward Jenner in work on smallpox vaccine.
- 1800 Smallpox vaccine commonly used.
- 1879 Doctor Louis Pasteur created a vaccine using a weakened form of bacteria (chicken cholera).
- 1885 Louis Pasteur first used rabies vaccine in humans.
- 1896 Cholera and typhoid vaccines first developed.
- 1897 The plague vaccine introduced.
- **1914** The typhoid vaccine and rabies vaccine first licensed in U.S.
- 1927 BCG (Bacille Calmette-Guérin) vaccine first used in newborns, representing the only vaccine against TB (tuberculosis).
- **1930** Cell culture developed to be able to grow viruses, thus paving the way for the subsequent production of vaccines targeting viruses.
- 1942 The influenza A/B vaccine introduced.

Vaccine

- **1953** Tetanus, diphtheria, yellow fever vaccines first licensed in U.S.
- **1952** 60,000 cases of polio in U.S. with 21,000 cases causing paralysis. Within 5 years of vaccine availability in U.S., only 61 cases of polio resulted in paralysis.

- 1955 Polio Vaccination Assistance Act enacted in U.S. First polio vaccine licensed—an inactivated poliovirus vaccine (IPV).
- 1961-1963 Multiple polio vaccines developed and licensed in U.S.
- 1965 First measles vaccine licensed in the U.S.
- 1967 Mumps vaccine licensed.
- 1969 Three rubella vaccines licensed.
- 1971 Measles, mumps, rubella (MMR) vaccine licensed in the U.S.
- 1974 First meningitis vaccine licensed.
- 1977 First pneumonia vaccine licensed.
- 1979 Last cases of polio reported in U.S.
- 1980 Smallpox first disease eradicated by vaccines.
- 1981 First hep B vaccine licensed.
- 2000 Measles and rubella no longer endemic in U.S.

VACCINES: Preventing Disease, Saving Lives and Reducing Healthcare Costs Over Time



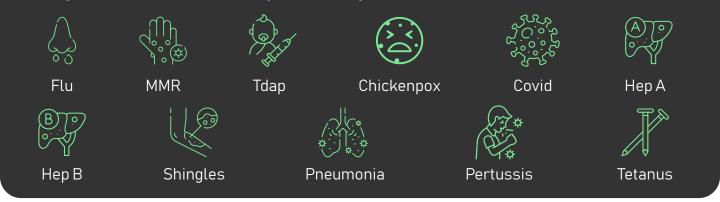
, in an and the second seco

Vaccines have safely prevented illnesses across generations.

Vaccines are one of the simplest steps people can take to protect themselves and others from dangerous, often deadly, diseases. COVID-19 is the most recent example, but many others came before it. For example, vaccines eliminated the risk of developing polio in the U.S., a threat older Americans remember well. Younger people may **not appreciate the dangers of polio because vaccines have eradicated it in much of the world**.



Example of vaccines commonly used today



We are now at a crossroads where many may take for granted the vaccines that prevent serious, once common conditions of the past. Vaccine skepticism and hesitancy have grown significantly in recent years – even beyond COVID-19. This distrust and reduced uptake of routine vaccines could undercut the benefits we enjoy today and reduce the benefits of vaccines in research to treat and prevent different cancers and other chronic conditions.

Vaccines help protect us from infection and prevent the growth of resistant bacteria and fungus or "super" bugs. By preventing illnesses, vaccines reduce the need for hospital stays and antibiotics. Less illness also means fewer days of missed work and school and lower costs associated with being sick.



For more information, please visit www.fightinfectiousdisease.org.

Sources:

https://www.cdc.gov/drugresistance/protect-yourself-family.html

https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/pubs/pinkbook/polio.html#:~:text=From%20the%20more%20than%2021%2C000.communities%20in%20several%20Midwestern%20states. https://www.immunize.org/vaccines/vaccine-timeline/

https://www.nature.com/articles/s41579-<u>020-00506-3</u>

https://www.bio.org/sites/default/files/2024-01/The-State-of-Innovation-in-Vaccines-and-Prophylactic-Antibodies-for-Infectious-Diseases.pdf