

Public Health Perspectives on Childhood Vaccines and Autism

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DESCRIPTION

As a society, constantly seeking to understand the complex relationships between environment, genes and health. One of the most developmental studies in recent years has been the link between childhood vaccines and autism. As a society, must prioritize evidence-based decision making when it comes to public health issues. In the study, have to examine the current scientific understanding of the relationship between childhood vaccines and autism.

It is essential to understand the scientific methodology behind the investigation of the development between autism vaccination. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and the World Health Organization (WHO) have conducted numerous studies on the vaccination, using rigorous methodologies to examine the data. These studies have included large population-based cohorts, cohort studies and meta-analyses of existing data.

The most well-known study on this topic was conducted by Andrew Wakefield. Wakefield's study suggested a link between the Measles-Mumps-Rubella (MMR) vaccine and autism. However, his study was later found to be flawed due to methodological errors, bias and a lack of controls. The Lancet, the journal in which Wakefield's study was published, has since retracted the paper.

In contrast, numerous subsequent studies have found no association between vaccines and autism. For example, a study published in the Journal of the American Medical Association (JAMA) found that there was no increased risk of autism in children who received the MMR vaccine. Similarly, a meta-analysis published in "The Lancet" found that there was no association between vaccines and autism.

The most recent study on this topic was conducted by the CDC. This study analyzed data from over 650,000 children and found that there was no association between vaccination and Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD). The study also found that children who received timely vaccinations were less likely to develop ASD than those who did not receive timely vaccinations.

In addition to the scientific evidence, there are several other reasons why vaccines do not cause autism. First and foremost, vaccines are rigorously tested for safety and efficacy before they are approved for use in humans. The FDA requires that vaccines undergo extensive testing to ensure that they are safe for use in humans.

Furthermore, vaccines have been extensively used worldwide for decades and during this time, there has been no increase in autism prevalence. In fact, according to data from the CDC, autism prevalence has increased from 1 in 10,000 in 1960 to 1 in 54 today. This increase cannot be attributed to vaccines, as vaccines have been consistently used throughout this period.

Another important consideration is the fact that many parents of children with autism have reported that their children developed symptoms after receiving certain vaccinations. However, this does not necessarily mean that the vaccination caused the symptoms. In fact, many children with autism may experience regression or changes in behavior around the same time as they receive vaccinations due to other factors such as genetics or environmental activators.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the evidence mainly supports the vaccines do not cause autism. Despite this, misinformation continues to increase harmful information about vaccine safety. It must also recognize that vaccines are a critical component of public health efforts to prevent infectious diseases. By vaccinating the children against serious diseases like measles, mumps, rubella and pertussis, others can protect not only own children but also the communities and the society as a whole. As parents, they must make informed decisions about the children's health based on credible sources of information and must also recognize that vaccination is not only safe but also essential for protecting public health. Finally, every should work together to promote vaccine awareness and education. And work to combat misinformation and promote evidence-based decision making when it comes to public health issues.

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