

**A.S.D GOVT. DEGREE COLLEGE FOR WOMEN (A),**  
(Re- Accredited by NAAC with B Grade)  
**Jagannaickpur, Kakinada-533002, East Godavari, APS**

**DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY & AQUACULTURE**  
**TECHNOLOGY**

**2020-2021**

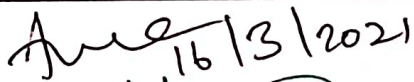



**National Vaccination Day**

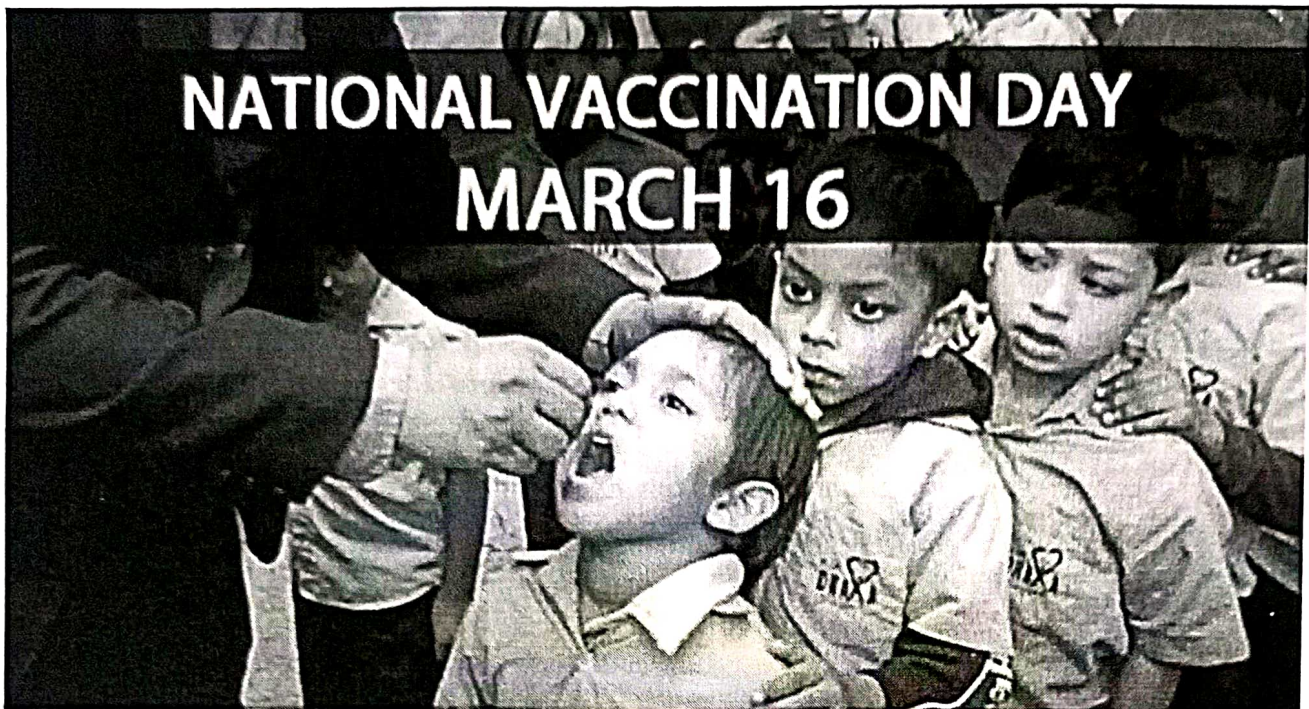
# ASD Govt. Degree College for Women (A)

Jagannaickpur, Kakinada

## Activity register 2021

Date	16-03-2021
Conducted through (DRC/JKC/NCC/NSS/Department)	Zoology
Nature of Activity (Seminar/Workshop/Ext. Lecturer etc.)	National vaccination day
Title of the Activity	National vaccination day
Name of the Department/Committee	Zoology
Details of Resource Persons (Name. Designation etc.)	U. Satyanarayana B. Sonia
No. of Students Participated	40
Brief Report on the Activity	Students certainly benefit by themselves when they are participated in .They can know how to gather information relevant to the topic
Name of the Lecturers who Planned & Conducted the Activity	U. Satyanarayana B. Sonia N. Veera chanti
Signature of the in Charge	 16/3/2021
Signature of the Principal	 16/3/2021
Remarks	

# National Vaccination Day: 16th March



India observes **National Vaccination Day** every year on **16th March**. The day is also known as **National Immunization Day**. The Government of India celebrates National Vaccination Day every year to convey the importance of vaccination to the people of the country. In the year 1995, the first dose of an oral vaccine against polio was given in India. India has been observing the **Pulse Polio Programme** since 1995. The prime purpose behind the celebration of National Vaccination Day is to make all people aware of arming against polio and eradicating it completely from the world.

## **Highlights**

On 27 March 2014, India was certified as a polio-free country along with 11 other countries of the South-East Asia Region of the World Health Organisation (WHO). These countries were Bangladesh, Bhutan, Indonesia, Maldives, Myanmar, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Timor-Leste, and Thailand. In India, the last case of polio patients was reported on 13 January 2011

## What is Vaccination?

Vaccination is the most effective method of preventing highly infectious diseases. Extensive immunity due to vaccination is mostly responsible for the worldwide eradication of smallpox and the restraint of diseases such as polio, measles, and tetanus from a large amount of the world. The World Health Organization (WHO) informs that licensed vaccines are currently available to prevent or add to the prevention and control of twenty-five preventable infections.

### Important takeaways for all competitive exams:

- World Immunization Week 2020 celebrated in the last week of April (24 to 30 April).
- The theme of World Immunization Week 2020: **Vaccines Work for All.**

## Polio Vaccination:

Pronounced [PO-lee-oh]

Polio, or poliomyelitis, is a crippling and potentially deadly disease. It is caused by the poliovirus. The virus spreads from person to person and can invade an infected person's brain and spinal cord, causing paralysis (can't move parts of the body).

Polio can be prevented with vaccine. Inactivated polio vaccine (IPV) is the only polio vaccine that has been given in the United States since 2000. It is given by shot in the arm or leg, depending on the person's age. Oral polio vaccine (OPV) is used in other countries.

CDC recommends that children get four doses of polio vaccine. They should get one dose at each of the following ages:

- 2 months old
- 4 months old
- 6 through 18 months old
- 4 through 6 years old

Almost all children (99 out of 100) who get all the recommended doses of polio vaccine will be protected from polio.

The first polio vaccine was available in the United States in 1955. Thanks to widespread use of polio vaccine, the United States has been polio-free since 1979. But poliovirus is still a threat in some countries. It takes only one traveler with polio to bring the disease into the United States. The best way to keep the United States polio-free is to maintain high immunity (protection) in the U.S. population against polio through vaccination.

## **Hepatitis B Vaccination:**

Pronounced (hep-ah-TY-tiss)

Hepatitis B is a serious disease caused by a virus that attacks the liver. The virus, which is called hepatitis B virus (HBV), can cause lifelong infection, cirrhosis (scarring) of the liver, liver cancer, liver failure, and death.

Hepatitis B vaccine is available for all age groups to prevent HBV infection.

## **Diphtheria Vaccination:**

Pronounced (dif-THEER-ee-a)

Vaccines are available that can help prevent diphtheria, an infection caused by *Corynebacterium diphtheriae* bacteria. Four kinds of vaccines used today protect against diphtheria, all of which also protect against other diseases:

- Diphtheria and tetanus (DT) vaccines
- Diphtheria, tetanus, and pertussis (DTaP) vaccines
- Tetanus and diphtheria (Td) vaccines
- Tetanus, diphtheria, and pertussis (Tdap) vaccines

Babies and children younger than 7 years old receive DTaP or DT, while older children and adults receive Tdap and Td.

CDC recommends diphtheria vaccination for all babies and children, preteens and teens, and adults. Talk with your or your child's healthcare professional if you have questions about diphtheria vaccines.

## **Human Papillomavirus (HPV) Vaccination & Cancer Prevention:**

Human papillomavirus (HPV) is a very common virus that can lead to cancer. Nearly 80 million people—about one in four—are currently infected with HPV in the United States. About 14 million people, including teens, become infected with HPV each year.

In the U.S., nearly 35,000 people are estimated to be affected by a cancer caused by HPV infection each year. While there is screening for cervical cancer that can detect cancer early, there is no recommended screening for the other cancers caused by HPV infection, like cancers of the back of the throat, anus, penis, vagina, or vulva.

HPV vaccine provides safe, effective, and lasting protection against the HPV infections that most commonly cause cancer.

## **Measles Vaccination:**

Pronounced (MEE-zills)

Measles is a very contagious disease caused by a virus. It spreads through the air when an infected person coughs or sneezes. Measles starts with a cough, runny nose, red eyes, and fever. Then a rash of tiny, red spots breaks out. It starts at the head and spreads to the rest of the body.

Measles can be prevented with MMR vaccine. The vaccine protects against three diseases: measles, mumps, and rubella. CDC recommends children get two doses of MMR vaccine, starting with the first dose at 12 through 15 months of age, and the second dose at 4 through 6 years of age. Teens and adults should also be up to date on their MMR vaccination.

The MMR vaccine is very safe and effective. Two doses of MMR vaccine are about 97% effective at preventing measles; one dose is about 93% effective.

Children may also get MMRV vaccine, which protects against measles, mumps, rubella, and varicella (chickenpox). This vaccine is only licensed for use in children who are 12 months through 12 years of age.

Before the measles vaccination program started in 1963, an estimated 3 to 4 million people got measles each year in the United States. Of these, approximately 500,000 cases were reported each year to CDC; of these, 400 to 500 died, 48,000 were hospitalized, and 1,000 developed encephalitis (brain swelling) from measles. Since then, widespread use of measles virus-containing vaccine has led to a greater than 99% reduction in measles cases compared with the pre-vaccine era. However, measles is still common in other countries. Unvaccinated people continue to get measles while abroad and bring the disease into the United States and spread it to others.

## Rotavirus Vaccination

Pronounced (row-tuh-virus)



Rotavirus spreads easily among infants and young children. The virus can cause severe watery diarrhea, vomiting, fever, and abdominal pain. Children who get rotavirus disease can become dehydrated and may need to be hospitalized.

Good hygiene like handwashing and cleanliness are important, but are not enough to control the spread of the disease. Rotavirus vaccine is the best way to protect your child against rotavirus disease.

Most children (about 9 out of 10) who get the vaccine will be protected from severe rotavirus disease. About 7 out of 10 children will be protected from rotavirus disease of any severity.

Two rotavirus vaccines are currently licensed for infants in the United States:

- RotaTeq® (RV5) is given in 3 doses at ages 2 months, 4 months, and 6 months
- Rotarix® (RV1) is given in 2 doses at ages 2 months and 4 months

The first dose of either vaccine should be given before a child is 15 weeks of age. Children should receive all doses of rotavirus vaccine before they turn 8 months old.

Both vaccines are given by putting drops in the child's mouth.

## **Pneumococcal Vaccination:**

Pronounced (noo-muh-KOK-uhl)

Vaccines help prevent pneumococcal disease, which is any type of illness caused by *Streptococcus pneumoniae* bacteria. There are two kinds of pneumococcal vaccines available in the United States:

- Pneumococcal conjugate vaccine or PCV13
- Pneumococcal polysaccharide vaccine or PPSV23

CDC recommends PCV13 for all children younger than 2 years old and people 2 years or older with certain medical conditions. Adults 65 years or older also can discuss and decide, with their clinician, to get PCV13.

CDC recommends PPSV23 for all adults 65 years or older, people 2 through 64 years old with certain medical conditions, and adults 19 through 64 years old who smoke cigarettes.

Talk with your or your child's clinician if you have questions about pneumococcal vaccines.

## **Whooping Cough (Pertussis) Vaccination:**

Pronounced (per-TUS-iss)

How to Pronounce Pertussis [MP3]

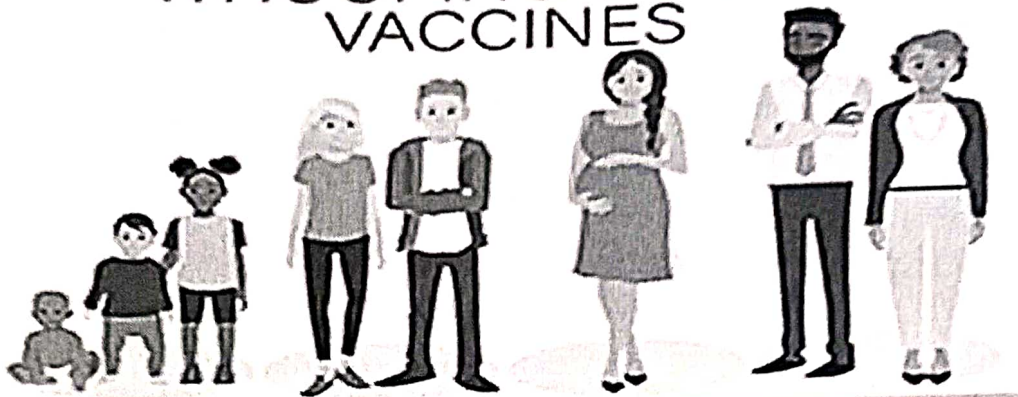
Vaccines are available that can help prevent whooping cough, also known as pertussis. Whooping cough is a respiratory disease caused by *Bordetella pertussis* bacteria. Two kinds of vaccines used today help protect against whooping cough, both of which also protect against other diseases:

- Diphtheria, tetanus, and pertussis (DTaP) vaccines
- Tetanus, diphtheria, and pertussis (Tdap) vaccines

Babies and children younger than 7 years old receive DTaP, while older children and adults receive Tdap.

CDC recommends whooping cough vaccination for all babies and children, preteens and teens, and pregnant women. Adults who have never received a dose of Tdap should also get vaccinated against pertussis. Talk with your or your child's healthcare professional if you have questions about whooping cough vaccines.

# People of all ages need WHOOPIING COUGH VACCINES



<b>DTaP</b> for young children	<b>Tdap</b> for preteens	<b>Tdap</b> for pregnant women	<b>Tdap</b> for adults
✓ 2, 4, and 6 months ✓ 15 through 18 months ✓ 4 through 6 years	✓ 11 through 12 years	✓ During the 27-36th week of each pregnancy	✓ Anytime for those who have never received it

[www.cdc.gov/whoopingcough](http://www.cdc.gov/whoopingcough)



[image icon](#)

CDC recommends whooping cough vaccination for:

- Young children
- Preteens
- Pregnant women
- Adults who have never received Tdap



# National Vaccination day

Presented by.

Dr. K. Aruna  
Dec. in Microbiology



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3.	G. Anjali Devi	II <sup>nd</sup> B.Sc (CBZ)	G. Anjali Devi
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8.	M. Durga Srishta	II B.Sc (CBZ)	M. Durga Srishta
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11.	S. Naga Satya Satya	II B.Sc (CBZ)	S. Nagasatya
12.	R. Mamatha	II B.Sc (CBZ)	Mamatha
13.	Uma, devi	II B.Sc (CBZ)	Uma devi
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22.	Or. Ankitha	II B.Sc (CBZ)	Or. Ankitha
23.	P. Sneetha	II B.Sc (CBZ)	P. Sneetha
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35.	Lakshmi	II B.Sc (CBZ)	Lakshmi
36.	S. Nagasatya	II B.Sc (CBZ)	S. Nagasatya
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40.	di Purna	II	di Purna
41.	M. Suguna	II	M. Suguna
42.	H. Sabitha	II	Sabitha
43.	K. Ana	II	Ana
44.	P. Ramya	II	Ramya
45.	S. Kela	II	Kela
46.	N. Ramy	II	N. Ramy
47.	M. Jemy	II	M. Jemy
48.	M. snehitha	II	snehitha