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Vaccinate All Children Act

Introduction

Vaccination is relevant to children's development and health maintenance. Many individuals have debated over the idea of vaccinating a child is proper or not. In this context, individuals across the nation have two beliefs behind vaccinating a child. Some opinions aim at the personal perception of vaccinating a child and others' view based on religious concepts. In essence, subjective perceptions of vaccination suggest that it is the responsibility of an individual to take the young one for vaccination. Some religious beliefs, on the other hand, oppose the concept of vaccination. In different states of the nation, they neither believe in religion and perception of individuals over-vaccination of children's cases. Experts have suggested that vaccinating children will enable the prevention of serious illness, such as measles, that occurs during children's growth (MacDonald 5812). This led to the desire to study the primary perceptions of people's beliefs about vaccinating children in the nation. The direct interviewed individuals were ten in a figure who received questions regarding their ideas behind vaccinating children.

Data Method

The study of beliefs behind children's vaccination required critical analysis of the results collected. In this instance, the interview contained simplified questions that individuals could interpret and answer according to social, economic, and religious factors. The interviews

incorporated both the use of online technic and mobile forms of communication among the participants. In this instance, seven participants used an online platform for the interview process, while three had used mobile phone communication to deliver their answers. The collection of data was at the beginning of August. The method of the collection showed a remarkable performance based on the results found. Notably, interviews were relevant in the research since it helps depict the feelings of an individual towards a particular subject (Copes 3). Also, interviews allowed further detailed questions to be asked.

The primary questions asked were;

- a. What are the effects of vaccination on children's act?
- b. What are some of the benefits that an individual has acquired from the act of vaccinating all children?
- c. What are some of the demerits of the vaccination of all children?
- d. How does an individual rate the success or failure of vaccinating all children act?
- e. What types of vaccines does an individual apply to a child?
- f. What does an individual consider behind the notion of the government proposing a law of mandating the compulsory of vaccinating children?
- g. Do the individuals understand the need for vaccinating all children act?

The wordings of the question were relevant and helpful in the collection of precise answers. Knowing the impacts, advantages, and disadvantages of vaccinating a child will enable the interviewers to depict the opinions of each individual on the children's vaccination act helps (MacDonald 5813). The reason for involvement of the government in the interview questions was to get individuals' precise feelings towards the state's action on vaccination of all children act. With the help of social media platforms such as Skype and Zoom, it was effortless for the

researchers to ask questions and not essential points for analysis of people's opinions. Mobile phones acted as the central medium of communication among the remaining three interviewees and the researchers. Each interview lasted for a period of approximately forty minutes, which gave room for the interviewees to express their feelings and opinions towards the act of vaccinating all children.

Data Analysis

The answers collected by the researchers had similar reasons for introducing the vaccination for the children. Navigating through the questions and application of critical thinking, the interviewees could deliver strong points concerning the vaccination of children act. In this case, the answers had a common theme stating that it is right to vaccinate a child. The reason for the interviewees to proposing on the act is based on the benefits of vaccination to all children. The primary reason focused on the prevention of diseases in children. In the analysis, the interviewees aimed at measles as the primary infection that vaccines help to prevent. Over the past few decades, many death cases of children were rising due to deadly diseases such as whooping cough (MacDonald 5813). However, the establishment of vaccines in the current world has made such diseases preventable and reduces the rate of children's illness and death. Reasonably, the interviewees we expounded on the safety and effectiveness of vaccinating a child as the primary reason for proposing the act. In this instance, some interviewees condemned the notion of vaccines causing the occurrence of diseases. According to the National Foundation for Infectious Diseases, among treatment procedures, vaccines are the ones that are safe and available (MacDonald 5813). In this instance, the interviewers stated that it is better to take safety precautions for desirable outcomes.

Vaccinating all children act caught the attention of the interviewee's notion over the spread of deadly diseases. The interviewees showed an incredible response on how they accepted the act based on the survey questions. The interview was a four-day exercise. On the first day, two individuals were interviewed using online Skype and Zoom, respectively. On the second day, one individual received a call from the researchers for the interview session. The other two individuals used Zoom, an online platform, as the primary source of interviewing. The third and fourth day had 3 and 2 individuals, respectively. On the first day of the interview, the online platform showed a higher response rate as an average of 90% of interviewees accepted the vaccination of children act. The second day's response lowered to 75%, and on the third and fifth day, the response rate was 65% and 75%. However, the mobile phone technique of interviewing individuals showed satisfactory performance. There were no rates and interviews recorded on the first day. Instead, the second and fourth days had an incredible result of 90%, 85%, and 65%.

The interviewees explained the perception of how the vaccines can help prevent the spreading of diseases such as measles to other individuals. When many individuals get vaccinated, it is easier for healthcare workers to control and manage the disease effortlessly (MacDonald 5814). The other reason for proposing the vaccinating all children act focuses on time consumption and financial savings. In this case, the interviewees explained the expense behind treating a disease that is preventable by vaccines. It is costly to treat a disease that vaccines could have prevented the occurrence (MacDonald 5814). Notably, when deadly diseases such as measles and whooping cough are not prevented, the caregivers often use the time to take their children for vaccination rather than working. The interviewees' reason for proposing the vaccinating all children act focuses on the future security of the child and parent. In this instance, the vaccination of women helps prevent undesirable disorder when giving birth.

Essentially, the interviews analyzed the eradication of some diseases such as polio due to the existence of vaccines. For instance, smallpox no longer exists due to vaccination. In this case, the interviewees would prefer the vaccinating of all children act.

Researchers Perceptions

The perceptions of the interviewees changed the views of the researchers. In this instance, the researchers depicted that caregivers can take their children for a vaccination with their consent and will. The researcher's perception towards the vaccination act based on the opposition side, where they believed in the nonreligious and nonpersonal perception of vaccinating all children act. In this instance, the researchers predicted that vaccinating a child will lead to undesirable side effects. According to MacDonald (5815), some of the side effects caused by vaccines are mild. Sometimes, the injected place of a child causes soreness, hence, requires proper attention. Other vaccines cause allergies to the children, as depicted by the researcher's opinions. Some allergies may cause rashes and itchiness to the body of a child. However, according to the researchers' view, some side effects of vaccines can be treated to reduce undesirable outcomes. The primary agency that helped in the establishment of treatment of the side effects is the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

The researchers also had a different perception of the over-vaccination of school-aged children. In this instance, caregivers need to decide the type of treatment that is suitable for their child. Some of the laws, vaccination laws, depicted by the researchers, can prevent a school-age student from attending public school, which disadvantages both the child and the parent (MacDonald 5815). According to the researchers, the vaccinating all children gives parents the pressure of vaccinating their children too. In most cases, parents would like to govern their children's health without the interference of the government. Some vaccines are not sufficient in

children's bodies. In this case, some of the vaccines can fail due to the immune system of a child. The vaccines, therefore, lack to show the response of its mechanism in the body of a child. In this instance, the researchers depicted that there are possibilities of a child acquiring the disease and be sick (MacDonald 5815). According to the researchers, there are possibilities of the factors that lead to vaccine ineffectiveness, for instance, age, vaccination schedule, genetics, ethnicity, and the disease itself. Such factors work against the vaccination, hence, making it unproductive.

The researchers' perspectives focused on the ingredients of the vaccines. In this instance, the interviewers stated that some of the ingredients in a vaccine might contain harmful substances. For example, the use of aluminium in vaccines should be critically considered. For example, the excess consumption of aluminum in the body may cause neurological harm (MacDonald 5816). Other cases of ingredients that may occur are central nervous, cardiac impairment, and system depression due to excess usage of Formaldehyde. Some other elements in the vaccines are immoral, according to the researchers' views and opinions. For instance, the catholic beliefs over-vaccination focus on the establishment of vaccination from the aborted fetuses (MacDonald 5816). In this case, the act is evil according to the ways of the church. Also, the researchers believe that some of the vaccines given to children are unnecessary. In this instance, most of the diseases that children have are harmless, which makes the vaccines needless. Rubella is one of the conditions that can be treated without the application of vaccines.

Conclusion

One needs to consider vaccinating all children act when monitoring their young one's life. To get a precise analysis of people's views, the researchers had to apply interviewing as the primary source of information. This will aid the study to find the central theme of the outcomes

highlighted by the interviewees. Based on the views of the interviewees, the researchers were able to change their perceptions about vaccinating all children act.

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A graph of the acceptance/response rate based on the category of interview against interviewees

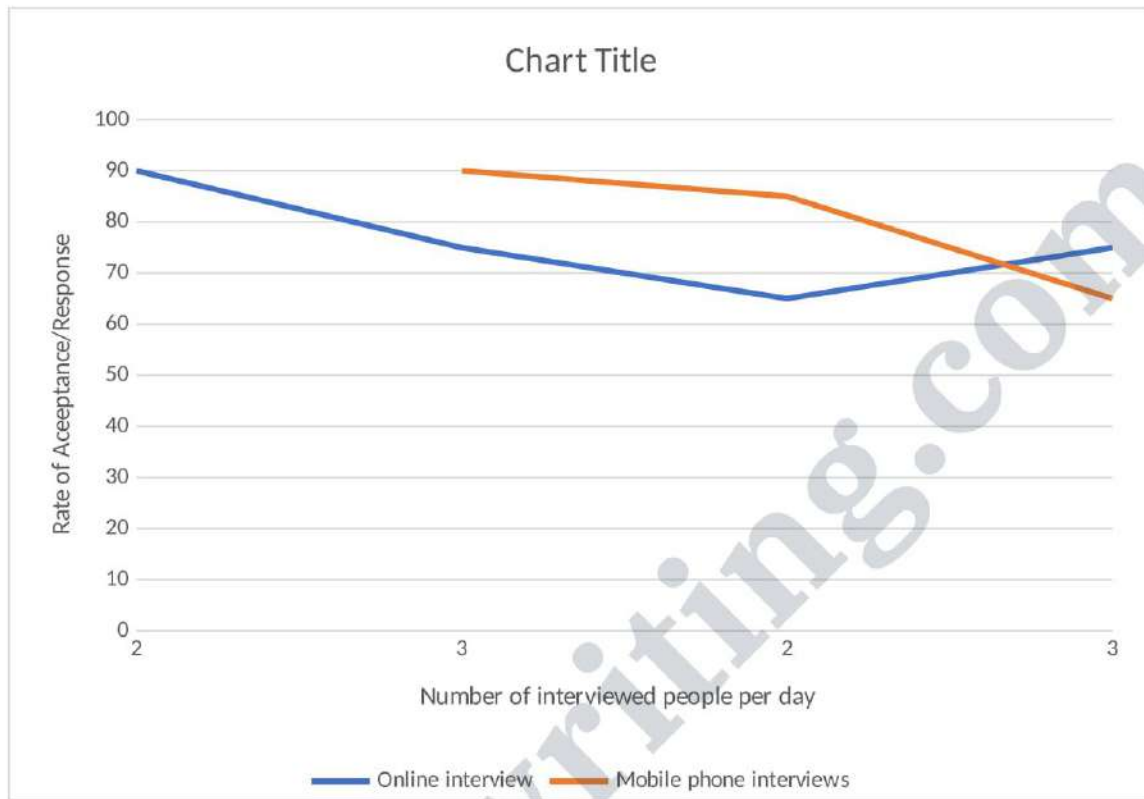


Illustration 1: Response Rate of Vaccinating All Children Act

Works Cited

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