THE COSTS OF WAITING



When you make the decision to get vaccinated, you're making the choice to protect not just yourself, but your loved ones, and your community.

⁶⁶ Vaccines. With the exception of safe water, no other modality, not even antibiotics, has had such a major effect on mortality reduction. 199



HOW OUR IMMUNE SYSTEM FIGHTS DISEASE²

INFECTION

Pathogen enters the body and multiplies



3A IMMUNE SYSTEM RESPONDS

In a few weeks, the body produces immune cells and antibodies that recognize components of the pathogen, known as 'antigens'



2A ILLNESS

Pathogen causes the person to become ill



4A IMMUNE SYSTEM FIGHTS THE INFECTION

> Immune system destroys the pathoger and infected cells



In some instances infections can overwhelm your body causing severe illness



HOW VACCINES HELP²

IB VACCINATION

Vaccines expose the body to antigens that mimic the pathogen, but do not cause severe disease



2B MINOR SYMPTOMS

Vaccines may cause minor symptoms such as pain at the site of injection, a slight fever or muscle aches



3B IMMUNE SYSTEM RESPONDS

The body starts producing immune cells and antibodies that recognize antigens.



4B IMMUNE SYSTEM REMEMBERS THE ANTIGENS / PATHOGEN

The immune system produces memory cells



Vaccines teach the immune system to develop protection against certain illnesses by exposing the body to antigens (a substance foreign to the human body that induces an immune response), which mimic components of a pathogen (a bacterium, virus, or other disease-causing microorganism), but does not cause severe disease.²

HOW THE IMMUNE SYSTEM PROTECTS US FROM DISEASE²

- When the body is infected for the first time, the immune system can take several days to recognize and respond to the infection. During this time, the pathogen is able to multiply in the body.
- 2 As the pathogen multiplies, the infection can spread and cause the person to become ill.
- To protect us against the infection, the immune system recognizes parts of the pathogen, known as 'antigens', as foreign and produces immune cells and antibodies to protect the body against the disease.
- In most cases, the immune response is powerful enough to fight the pathogens and clear them from the body, so that you feel better in a matter of days or weeks. In other instances, infections can overwhelm your body and cause severe illness, which can result in death.

HOW VACCINES PROTECT US FROM DISEASE²

- 1 Vaccines expose our immune systems to antigens which mimic (components of) the pathogen, but do not cause severe disease. This enables the body to be introduced to the pathogen, without making the person seriously ill.
- In most cases, vaccines only cause minor symptoms, such as pain at the site of injection, a slight fever. In very rare cases, vaccines cause more serious side effects, although the risk is reduced compared to the risk of serious illness posed by a natural infection.
- When we get vaccinated, our immune systems learn to recognize the antigens as foreign and mount an immune response by producing immune cells and antibodies, without causing illness. For some specific diseases, the immune response triggered by a vaccine can be better, or sometimes less effective, than the response induced by the natural infection.





Exposure to both natural infection and vaccines create memory cells. Memory cells ensure that the immune system recognizes the pathogen during a future (real) infection, and responds faster and more effectively before you get seriously ill.²

References

- 1. WHO, UNICEF, World Bank. State of the world's vaccines and immunization, 3rd ed. Geneva, World Health Organization, 2009.
- 2. Understanding how vaccines work. Available at: https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/hcp/conversations/understanding-vacc-work.html Last Accessed: February 2022.

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