**Initial discussion post**

**Evidence base in design**

Viral hepatitis B is one of the most contagious viral infections in the world. It is more infectious than HIV and hepatitis C, but vaccines can help to prevent hepatitis B. According to Congress policy, "All states in the USA require hepatitis A and B for admission into daycare, elementary and middle schools to help stop this silent infection. Infection occurs mainly through contaminated food and water". (Seither, Calhoun, Knighton, Mellerson, Tippins, & Dietz, 2015).

It is therefore essential that the pediatrician and nurse who administer the vaccine are fully aware of the child's previous or chronic illnesses. And that a pediatric examination is mandatory before vaccination. Most contraindications are temporary, meaning that vaccines are delayed after a certain period. (Lawler, 2017).

Vaccines are known to be immunobiological preparations which, when administered, elicit a host immune response, in the form of protective antibodies and memory cells. For the topic of contraindications for vaccination, it is essential which type of vaccine is required and which is allowed. Prevention consists of observing the simple rules of personal hygiene and the conscientious choice of a dentist, cosmetologist, and other risk professionals.

The national vaccination program includes in-patient childhood vaccinations, their effects in adolescence and adulthood, vaccinations for conscripts, certain booster vaccinations for adults, and vaccinations for different risk groups. Vaccination is usually carried out at your health center, and what is common to vaccinations under the national vaccination program is that they are always free of charge to the recipient. It is impossible to get hepatitis B from the vaccine. Parents must complete vaccination for Hepatitis among their children before going to school. Vaccination is the only way to protect children from Hepatitis.

References

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