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2021

**Celebrated every year in the last week of April** 

## WORLD IMMUNIZATION WEEK

Aims to promote the use of vaccines to protect people of all ages against disease.

Immunization saves millions of lives every year and is widely recognized as one of the world's most successful health interventions. Yet, there are still nearly 20 million children in the world today who are not getting the vaccines they need, and many miss out on vital vaccines during adolescence, adulthood and into old age.

Vaccines have brought us closer, and will bring us closer again!

# **#Vaccineswork**

## **History of Vaccination**

#### 1796

Edward Jenner's innovations, begun with his successful 1796 use of cowpox material to create immunity to smallpox, quickly made the practice widespread

#### 1930s

Antitoxins and vaccines against diphtheria, tetanus, anthrax, cholera, plague, typhoid, tuberculosis, and more were developed through the 1930s

#### **Today**

Innovative techniques now drive vaccine research, with recombinant DNA technology and new delivery techniques (f.e. mRNA, like in the COVID-19 vaccines) leading scientists in new directions

#### 1000

The Chinese employed the first smallpox inoculation

#### 1885

Louis Pasteur's rabies vaccine was the next to make an impact on human disease. Then developments rapidly followed

#### 1950s/60s/70s

Methods for growing viruses in the laboratory led to rapid discoveries and innovations, including the creation of vaccines for polio, measles, mumps, rubella and more



Source: WHO, Historyof Vaccines.org

