

## Adult vaccination: focus on herpes vaccination (article on 2nd annual Tropical Disease Meeting (ATDM): implementing the clinical science in tropical medicine daily practice)

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### Abstrak

#### <b>ABSTRACT</b><br>

Vaccination is the administration of agent-specific, harmless antigenic components to someone that meant to induce protective immunity against the infectious agents. The term vaccination and immunization often use interchangeably. In general, vaccination is a highly effective method of preventing infectious diseases.

Routine immunization programmes prove to protect many children in the world and saves millions of live each year. However, different understanding applied to adult, even though adults can be protected from 14 deadly diseases started with lesser losses work or school days due to Rubella, Diphteria, Hepatitis A and HPV infection. Decrease hospitalizations and deaths due to Hepatitis B, Shingles, and Pertussis. Minimize spreading diseases of Mumps, Tetanus, Influenza, Pneumococcal diseases. Avoid permanent disability due to Chicken pox, Measles, and Meningococcal disease.

Children under the age of 5 years of age, more than 90% were received vaccines and this was contrast with adult immunization rates. Two possible explanations are adults do not aware their own risk and the nation do not have sustained commitment to vaccination for adults as for children.

One of the most deteriorating diseases that could be prevented is varicella zoster virus. In initial, Shingles more common and severe in older persons. In addition to that, the long-term effects of the infection known as post-herpetic neuralgia (PHN), could lasting long and difficult to treat. The recommendation on how delivering herpes zoster vaccine will be discussed further.