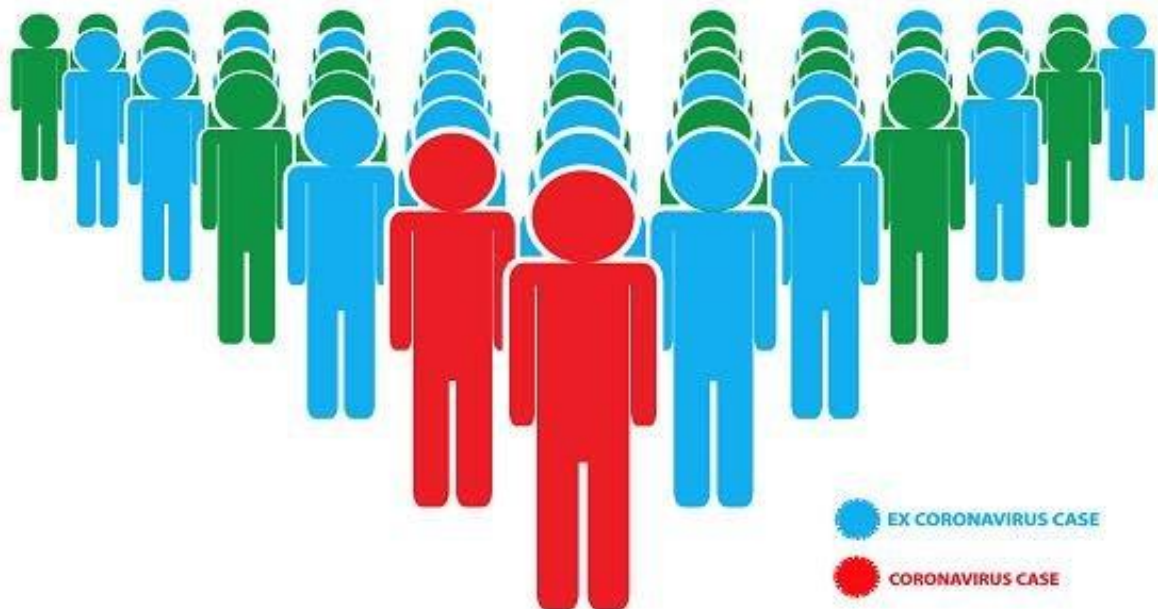


HERD IMMUNITY

Online
Training



HERD IMMUNITY



What is Herd Immunity ?

Herd immunity', also known as 'population immunity', is the indirect protection from an infectious disease that happens when a population is immune either through vaccination or immunity developed through previous infection.

Herd immunity against COVID-19 should be achieved by protecting people through vaccination, not by exposing them to the pathogen that causes the disease. Vaccines train our immune systems to create proteins that fight disease, known as 'antibodies', just as would happen when we are exposed to a disease but – crucially – vaccines work without making us sick.

Vaccinated people are protected from getting the disease in question and passing on the pathogen, breaking any chains of transmission. To safely achieve herd immunity against COVID-19, a substantial proportion of a population would need to be vaccinated, lowering the overall amount of virus able to spread in the whole population.

One of the aims with working towards herd immunity is to keep vulnerable groups who cannot get vaccinated (e.g. due to health conditions like allergic reactions to the vaccine) safe and protected from the disease.

Why it is important ?

The percentage of people who need to be immune in order to achieve herd immunity varies with each disease. For example, herd immunity against measles requires about 95% of a population to be vaccinated. The remaining 5% will be protected by the fact that measles will not spread among those who are vaccinated. For polio, the threshold is about 80%. The proportion of the population that must be vaccinated against COVID-19 to begin inducing herd immunity is not known. This is an important area of research and will likely vary according to the community, the vaccine, the populations prioritized for vaccination, and other factors.

Achieving herd immunity with safe and effective vaccines makes diseases rarer and saves lives. Herd immunity is the key to control the spread of Covid-19.

What is our mission ?

Among the ways the formation of cluster immunity supported by the World Health Organization (WHO) is through vaccination. Vaccines train a person's immune system to form antibodies to fight disease; the same situation occurs if a person is exposed to a disease but the vaccine works without making a person sick. Group immunity can also be achieved by allowing community groups to become infected with the disease and forming self-resilience naturally. Yet this is not recommended by the WHO as it results in unnecessary infections and deaths.

According to the WHO, an estimated 60 to 70% of the world's population needs to be resistant to COVID-19 in order for 'cluster immunity' to be achieved and the transmission of COVID-19 to be controlled. Malaysia will receive the COVID-19 vaccine to meet the needs of more than 80% of the people to enable efforts to curb this epidemic can be achieved. Achieving cluster immunity helps save lives and curb the spread of this epidemic.

How it works ?

HERD IMMUNITY

THE RED DOT IS SOMEONE WITHOUT IMMUNITY – E.G., A NEWBORN OR SOMEONE WITH CANCER.

They are protected by people surrounding them who have immunity to diseases (Grey Dots).

This means those who are infected with a disease (Blue Dots) can't infect Red Dot.

Numbers of people without immunity (e.g., vaccine denialists) tend to congregate together, eroding the edge of this protective cocoon.

Immunity is immunity. It is the same whether it's from vaccines or the wild pathogen. This is why it's called herd **IMMUNITY**, not herd **VACCINATION**.

It only takes ONE Blue Dot to infect Red Dot.

This is why YOUR unvaccinated child is a concern to others.

You or your child could be that **ONE** person who passes the disease to Red Dot. Red Dot may not be strong enough to survive the disease.

You could be the person who kills them.

VACCINATION IS THE SAFEST WAY TO GAIN IMMUNITY. GET SOME TODAY!

Document Ref. :

Kementerian Kesihatan Malaysia (KKM)

World Health Organization (WHO)