**Nonfinancial Impact Analysis**

Jennifer Schuck

Southern New Hampshire University

IHP 610 Health Policy and Law

Mr. William Cundiff

October 30, 2021

**Introduction**

I have chosen to discus health policy issue option 3: adult immunization. As we all know, we have been dealing with Covid 19 for over a year now. Within a time frame they have created a vaccine to prevent people from getting Covid 19. Like in the past there has been a lot of vaccines created to prevent any of the diseases that have been eradicated. Vaccines are responsible for many global public health successes, such as the eradication of smallpox and significant reductions in other serious infections like polio and measles (The History of Vaccines, n.d). Even though these vaccines were created to decrease and stop the spread of diseases, it comes to show that there are those that refuse to get vaccinated. Vaccine hesitancy refers the refusal by an individual or group to seek available to seek available communicable disease vaccine. Those that have refused to get vaccinated can be because they lack information about it, misinformation, distrust of government agencies, or religious or political beliefs. I chose to base my research on vaccines because I have understood why we must get it, but also the impact it has made around the world and the importance of getting them.

There are many people that are unaware about vaccines, must importantly why we have them and use them. I would discuss why we have vaccines, and the reason people must get them when they are young. I would inform them what a vaccine does, they help develop immunity by imitating an infection (CDC, 2018). It’s important to also note that once someone has gotten, they would be immune from getting that illness. There are many that may not understand the complexity of the vaccine, which is why I believe that they should be known how it works. I would explain that vaccines help develop immunity by imitating an infection (CDC, 2018). It is important to also mention that this type of infection, however, almost never causes illness, but it does cause the immune system to produce T-lymphocytes and antibodies. (CDC, 2018). Another way to educate adults regarding vaccines is by providing them pamphlets. The information is also available on the CDC website, which can be accessed easily.

**Key Stakeholders and Interest Groups**

Key holders and interest groups play huge role in healthcare organizations. Vaccines are one of the most important measures of preventative medicine to protect the population from diseases and infections (Hussain, Ali Ahmed, & Hussain, 2018). They have contributed to decreasing rates of common childhood diseases and, in some cases, have even wiped out some diseases that were common in years past (Hussain, Ali Ahmed, & Hussain, 2018). This understanding of vaccines is important and can affect stakeholders and interest group. Such stakeholders that can be affected include the state government, agencies administrating the vaccine, and adults receiving the vaccine. In 1990, the standards regarding adult immunization were first published (Poland, 2018). The impact of each key stakeholder and interest group on the potential success or failure this policy, and your recommendation for whether adult immunizations should be required for certain state-funded jobs (Bhatt & Fitzpatrick, 2021). Some potential barriers include vaccine apathy. This refers to the lack of interest on the vaccine. Another barrier the lack of federal or states law enforcement. One very important barrier is not being given the right information but also just having inadequate information. It could affect the communities because if adults refuse to get vaccinated it can cause spread of diseases and a lot of people will be at risk and have chances of getting sick. For example, there is a current vaccine that was created for Covid 19. Despite two vaccines in circulation and a third now deployed, vulnerable communities and people of color remain disproportionately affected by the virus and are struggling to get vaccinated (Bhatt & Fitzpatrick, 2021). According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, only 7% of Black Americans, 9% of Hispanics and 2% of Native Americans have received a first dose (Bhatt & Fitzpatrick, 2021). In part of this problem is because they do not have access to education, the support of the community, and the many myths that have been spread around the vaccine. dose (Bhatt & Fitzpatrick, 2021). Underserved areas will be affected due to not being able to pay for health care in case they get sick and again the ability to be able to pay to access comprehensive health care if they can even, they can manage to pay. This is even if they get vaccinated. And lastly the underserved area can also suffer because of the lack of access to medical care after getting a disease because of other issues such race, social status, race, and religion.

**Reference**

CDC (2018) Understanding How Vaccines Work. <https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/hcp>

conversations/understanding-vacc-work.html

History of Vaccsineas (n.d.) Ethical Issues and Vaccines. https://www.historyofvaccines.

org/index.php/content/articles/ethical-issues-and-vaccines

Hussain, A., Ali, S., Ahmed, M., & Hussain, S. (2018). The Anti-vaccination Movement: A Regression in Modern Medicine. *Cureus*, *10*(7), e2919. https://doi.org/10.7759/cureus.2919

Poland, G. A., Shefer, A. M., McCauley, M., Webster, P. S., Whitley-Williams, P. N., Peter, G., & Ad Hoc Working Group for the Development of Standards for Adult Immunization Practices. (2018). Standards for adult immunization practices. American journal of preventive medicine, 25(2), 144-150.