

Maintaining good health is important for all of us. A primary health service is important, perhaps the most basic and cost effective is childhood immunization. Immunization against diseases such as polio, tetanus, diphtheria and pertussis saves the lives of approximately three million people each year. Immunization also prevents many more millions from suffering debilitating illness and lifelong disability. Lifesaving vaccines is one of the greatest public health achievements of all time.

A hundred years ago, infectious diseases were the worlds leading cause of death. Epidemics of smallpox and diphtheria would take the lives of millions of people. Over the last 50 years, medical science has developed vaccines to reduce the spread of many killer diseases. But other infectious diseases for which we still lack effective vaccines, such as HIV/ AIDS, Malaria and tuberculosis, continue to cause illness, disability and death. Scientists are working hard to develop vaccines to protect people from these diseases as well.

In this article the focus will be on immunization in developing countries and difficulties in the management, its effects and the perspective of the future. Comparing the vaccination in developing countries with the one in Norway for informational purposes and understanding of the differences in strategies of vaccination

While the impact of immunization on childhood mortality and morbidity has been great, its full potential has yet to be reached. Millions of children still die from vaccine preventable diseases each year. Vaccinating more children and the introduction of new vaccines is the task in the upcoming years.