The Impact of Vaccinations on Causing Autism in Children

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The Impact of Vaccinations on Causing Autism in Children

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Abstract

Objective: To determine if vaccinations can cause autism in children

Design: Quasi-experimental, Correlational Study

Setting: Hays grade Schools, Kansas City grade schools

Participation: Children ages 5 to age 10

Results/Conclusions: Pending results and data collection

Introduction

The value of this study is to educate parents about vaccinations and autism. This research will provide the evidence to support the assertion that there is no relationship between vaccinations and autism. This study is being done in hopes of helping decrease the number of children who are unvaccinated due to the fear of becoming autistic. According to Autism Speaks (2020) autism is a condition that challenges children with social and learning skills, repetitive behavior and speech difficulties that can lead to poor communication. This disorder is known to affect about 1 in 59 children and is shown to be caused by genetics (Autism Speaks, 2020). Due to the importance of this matter, it is imperative that children receive autism screenings between the ages of 18 to 24 months, and then be observed through the ages of ten to help in early detection of autism in communities, and to help provide the children with the right tools to help them succeed. (Zwaigenbaum, et al., 2015).

Purpose

To determine if vaccinations have a correlation with autism in children ages 5 to age 10.

Key Terms

Autism—refers to a broad range of conditions characterized by challenges with social skills, repetitive behavior, speech and non-verbal communication” (Autism Speaks, 2020).

Vaccination—“The act of introducing a medicine into the body to produce immunity to a specific disease” (CDC, 2018).

Social Learning—“Social learning theory explains human behavior in terms of continuous reciprocal interaction between cognitive, behavioral, an environmental influences” (Bandura, 1986).

Methodology

Research Design/Interventions

Quasi-experimental, correlation

IV: Vaccinations or no vaccinations given to child

DV: Does the child have autism or not

Intervention: Vaccinations on children ages 5 to age 10

Projected Data Analysis Method

A Chi-Square test will be used along with ASD specialists to determine if the child will be diagnosed with autism after receiving vaccinations. The results of this t-test will determine if vaccinations can cause autism in children.

Literature Findings

According to Hvid, Hansen, Frisch & Melbye (2019), the study they conducted in relation to vaccinations and autism was shown to be false. The vaccinations given do not increase the risk for autism nor does it trigger autism and is not associated to cause autism in those who received the vaccination (Hvid, Hanse, Frisch & Melbye, 2019).

Discussion

Implications For Nursing

If children continue to not receive vaccinations because of the risk of being diagnosed with autism; certain diseases such as chicken box, MMR, polio, and whooping cough may become more evident in society if children are not vaccinated. Nurses need to educate people and make sure people are receiving true information. Nurses can decrease fear by doing this.

Conclusion

Pending results and data collection. This study anticipates that children receiving vaccinations will not be diagnosed with autism. Other studies have found that is no correlation between autism and vaccinations. In future research, it is recommended that this study be conducted on a larger scale in more diverse areas. This will show findings to be applied to a different population.

References


https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/vac-gen/imz-basics.htm


For more information, visit: https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/vac-gen/htmlsh.html

http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/vac-gen/htmlsh.html

https://www.fort-hays.edu/department-of-nursing