

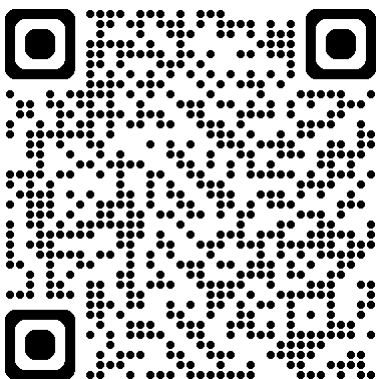
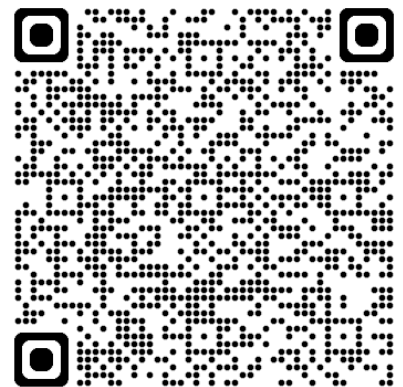
# VACCINES SAVE LIVES!

In the UK, as in Europe, cases of measles have been rising recently. Between October 2023 and January 2024 there were 216 confirmed and a further 103 probable cases of measles in just one area of the UK, the West Midlands.

Communities depend on high immunisation coverage to keep vaccine preventable diseases from spreading. The more parents who choose not to vaccinate their children, the greater the risk of spreading diseases.

You put not only your child but also your community at risk when you decide not to vaccinate.

The **World Health Organisation** has produced a leaflet about the risks of not vaccinating your child – scan the QR code to read on your phone



The **University of Oxford** has made a website all about how vaccines are made, how they work, and which are recommended at different ages – visit their website for up to date, independent, evidence-based information, by scanning the QR code

## Myths about the MMR vaccine and autism

The **increase in the reported incidence** of autism **preceded the use of MMR in the UK** (Taylor et al., 1999)

The incidence of autism **continued to rise after 1993 in Japan despite withdrawal of MMR**  
(Honda et al., 2005)

A Danish study of over 650,000 children found **no increased risk for autism after MMR vaccination**  
(Hviid et al., 2019)

There is **no increased incidence of autism in children vaccinated with MMR compared with unvaccinated children** (Farrington et al., 2001; Madsen and Vestergaard, 2004)

The national Autism Society in the UK say '**There is no link between autism and the MMR vaccine**'

Links to these papers can be found at [vaccineknowledge.ox.ac.uk/mmr-vaccine](https://vaccineknowledge.ox.ac.uk/mmr-vaccine) in the 'more information about vaccines' section