

August

Vaccination

Types of Vaccines



Inactivated

Whole microorganism destroyed by heat, chemicals, radiation or antibiotics.
For influenza, cholera, bubonic plague, polio



Subunit

A protein component of the microorganisms e.g. surface proteins or synthetic virus-like particles lacking viral genetic material (unable to replicate)
For hepatitis B, HPV



Attenuated

Live microorganisms modified to be less deadly or closely-related microorganisms that induce immunity (provoke better immune response but dangerous for immunocompromised individuals)
For yellow fever, measles, rubella, mumps, tuberculosis



Conjugate

Polysaccharides on bacterial outer coats that poorly stimulate the immune system (poor immunogen), paired with a protein that is highly immunogenic (an adjuvant)
For Haemophilus influenzae type



Toxoid

Inactivated toxic compounds.
For tetanus, diphtheria, snake bites



Heterotypic/Jennerian

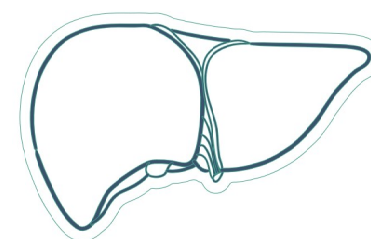
Pathogens that infect other animals but do not cause disease or cause mild disease in human like cowpox
For tuberculosis (Mycobacterium bovis (BCG))

Infographic by Kong Yink Heay, Scientific Malaysian Magazine

Vaccination And Your Liver

Most hepatitis A vaccines are considered inactivated vaccines. They are available in pediatric and adult dosages.

The hepatitis B vaccine is classified as a recombinant subunit vaccine.



Doctor's Tip

Vaccination status should be updated when you see your primary care doctor. Many vaccinations require a booster later in life.

- Dr. Bianca Chang, University of Chicago Hospital



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Get Fit is a campaign provided by the American Liver Foundation, Great Lakes Division. Learn more by visiting us at <http://www.LiverFoundation.org/GreatLakes>

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