Topic- General principle of viral vaccination

Viral vaccines contain either inactivated viruses or attenuated viruses . One of the most common examples of viral vaccine is MMR (mumps, measles and rubella) vaccine . Inactivated or killed viral vaccines contain viruses , which have lost their ability to replicate and in turn cause disease.

Attenuated vaccines include those for measles, mumps, polio(the Sabin vaccine) rubella, and tuberculosis. ... Vaccines against rabies, polio (the Salk vaccine ), some forms of influenza, and cholera are made from inactivated microorganisms.

A majority of viral diseases attack infants and young children, while others strike people in their prime.

Development of preventive measures against viral diseases is, therefore, of paramount importance. Vaccination is the most cost-effective medical intervention for preventing mortality and morbidity against infectious diseases. A number of effective and safe vaccines are currently available against several viral diseases of significant medical importance. Many of these manufactured in India, are at par with international standards and are affordable. For many other

viral diseases, for which vaccines are currently not available, research is underway at various national laboratories, as well as in the private sector companies in India. The present overview highlights the various vaccine preventable viral diseases that are of special importance to India and aims to

provide a glimpse of the various vaccines that are currently available, or are under development in India