Measles, Immunizations and Finding Accurate Health Information with



Andrew Plumer

Health Information Products Unit References & Web Services Division Public Services Division U.S. National Library of Medicine Aimee Gogan

Office of Engagement & Training U.S. National Library of Medicine

Warm-up

 Have you had a patron come to you seeking health information?

 How comfortable do you feel responding to health information questions from your patrons?

What is being said. How will you respond?

- Vaccines can cause autism.
- Vaccines contain mercury, that's poison!
- Measles isn't that bad, and it is better than the dangers of a vaccine.
- •NIH and CDC are in the pockets of big pharma, so why trust them?
- •I'm so confused, what should I do about vaccinating my child?
- •[Insert celebrity names here] has doubts about vaccinations

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22 health topics pages



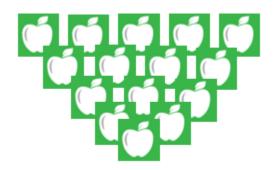
116,000 hits in the first month



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- Licensed content especially for consumers
- Accurate and up to date
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Healthy Recipes













High cholesterol can increase your risk for coronary artery and other heart diseases.

Learn how you can lower your cholesterol with diet.











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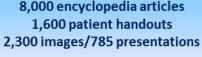


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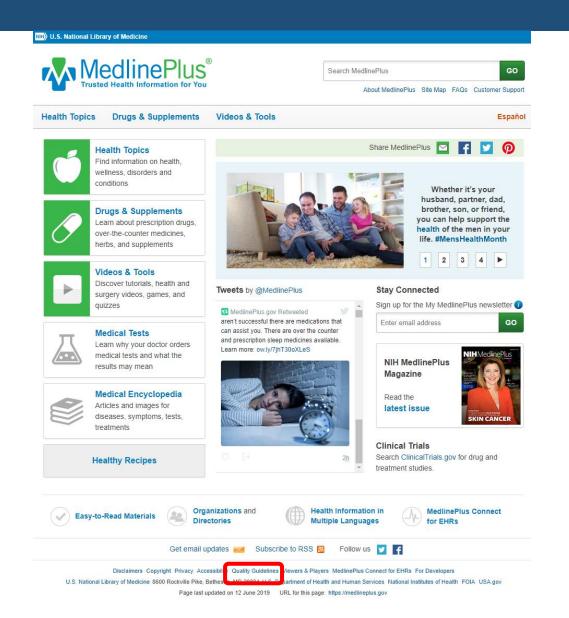
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- Availability & maintenance
 - Links to only to reliable sources and maintains these links
 - Information is current or an update date is given

Evaluating Health Information

Evaluating Health Information



Summary

Millions of consumers get health information from magazines, TV or the Internet. Some of the information is reliable and up to date; some is not. How can you tell the good from the bad?

First, consider the source. If you use the Web, look for an "about us" page. Check to see who runs the site: Is it a branch of the government, a university, a health organization, a hospital or a business? Focus on quality. Does the site have an editorial board? Is the information reviewed before it is posted? Be skeptical. Things that sound too good to be true often are. You want current, unbiased information based on research.

NIH: National Library of Medicine

Start Here

- Evaluating Internet Health Information: A Tutorial from the National Library of Medicine
 NHJ) (National Library of Medicine)
- Find Quality Resources: How Do I Know if I Can Trust the Information I Find Online?
 (Office of the National Coordinator for Health Information Technology)



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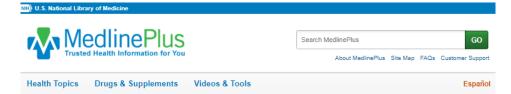
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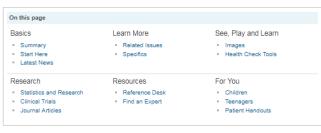
Health Topic Tour



Home → Health Topics → Childhood Immunization

Childhood Immunization

Also called: Shots



Summary

Today, children in the United States routinely get vaccines that protect them from more than a dozen diseases such as measles, polio, tetanus, diphtheria, and pertussis (whooping cough). Most of these diseases are now at their lowest levels in history, thanks to years of immunization. Children must get at least some vaccines before they may attend school.

Vaccines help make you immune to serious diseases without getting sick first. Without a vaccine, you must actually get a disease in order to become immune to the germ that causes it. Vaccines work best when they are given at certain ages. For example, children don't receive measles vaccine until they are at least one year old. If it is given earlier it might not work as well. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention publishes a schedule for childhood vaccines.

Although some of the vaccines you receive as a child provide protection for many years, adults need immunizations too.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention





MEDICAL ENCYCLOPEDIA

Immunizations - general overview

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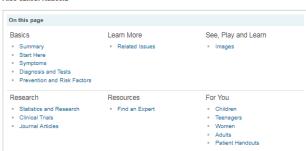
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Español

Home → Health Topics → Measles

Measles

Also called: Rubeola



Summary

Measles is an infectious disease caused by a virus. It spreads easily from person to person. It causes a blotchy red rash. The rash often starts on the head and moves down the body. Other symptoms include

- Feve
- Cough
- Runny nose
- Conjunctivitis (pink eye)
- · Feeling achy and run down
- Tiny white spots inside the mouth

Sometimes measles can lead to serious problems. There is no treatment for measles, but the measlesmumps-rubella (MMR) vaccine can prevent it.

"German measles", also known as rubella, is a completely different illness.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention



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Summary

Today, children in the United States routinely get vaccines that protect them from more than a dozen diseases such as measles, polio, tetanus, diphtheria, and pertussis (whooping cough). Most diseases are now at their lowest levels in history, thanks to years of immunization. Children must get at least some vaccines before they may attend school.

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Although some of the vaccines you receive as a child provide protection for many years, adults need immunizations too.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

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 Also in Spanish

- For Parents: Vaccines for Your Children (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention)
- Frequently Asked Questions about Immunizations (Nemours Foundation)
 Also in Spanish
- Immunization Schedule (Nemours Foundation)
 Also in Spanish
- Immunization Schedules for Infants and Children
 Easy-to-Read (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention) PDF
- Immunization Schedules for Preteens and Teens
 Easy-to-Read (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention) PDF
- Instant Childhood Immunization Schedule (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention)
- Recommended Immunizations for Children from 7 Through 18 Years Old (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention) - PDF
- Vaccines for Your Children: Protect Your Child at Every Age (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention)
- Vaccines.gov (Department of Health and Human Bervices)
 Also In Spanish
- What is a Vaccine NIH) vational institute of Allergy and infectious Diseases)

Latest News

New! Vaccination Is the Best Protection Against Measles (05/03/2019, Food and Drug Administration

Related Issues

. After the Shots... What to Do If Your Child Has Discomfort (Immunization Action Coalition) - PDF

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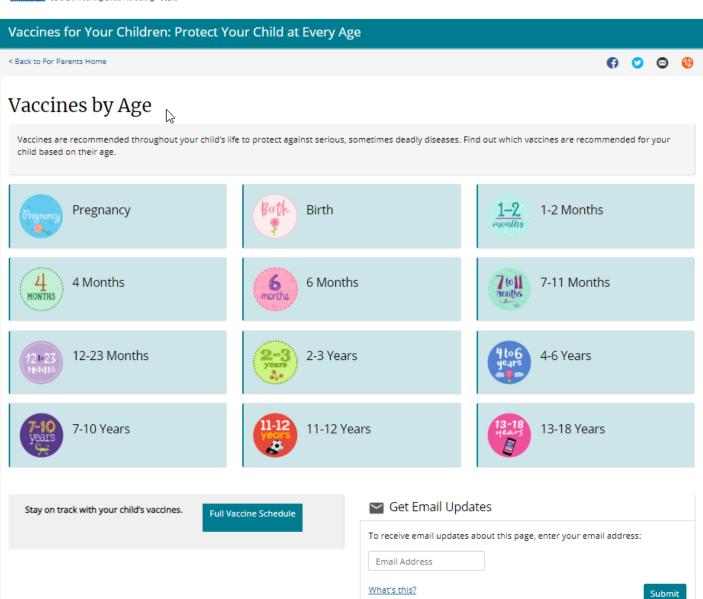
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NIH MedlinePlus Magazine

Back-to-School Health Tips: Immunizations

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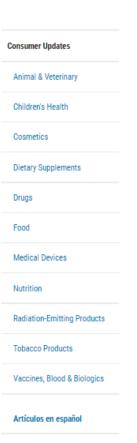


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Vaccination Is the Best Protection Against Measles



Español

Measles is one of the most contagious respiratory diseases in the world that has the potential to be life-threatening. It is caused by a virus and is still common in many countries.

There are FDA-approved vaccines that provide lasting protection against measles that are proven both safe and effective. Most people who get the recommended two doses of the vaccine will never get sick with measles, even if they're exposed to the virus.



Content current as of: 05/03/2019

Regulated Product(s) Biologics Vaccines

Still, outbreaks in the United States continue to occur. One main reason is because of unvaccinated people who are exposed to the virus abroad and bring it into the United States. Another is because of the spread of measles in communities that include unvaccinated individuals.

According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), before the U.S. measles vaccination program started in 1963, about 3 million to 4 million people nationwide got measles each year. Of those, 400 to 500 people died, 48,000 were hospitalized, and 1,000 developed encephalitis (swelling of the brain) because of measles. In the United States, widespread use of the vaccine has led to a 99 percent reduction in measles cases compared with before the vaccination program began.

The measles virus is very skillful at finding vulnerable people and infecting them. Particularly at risk are people who cannot get vaccinated because they are too young or have certain health conditions. After an infected person leaves a location, the virus can remain in the air and on surfaces for up to two hours and infect others. Measles spreads so easily that if one person has it, 90 percent of the people close to that person who are not vaccinated or otherwise immune will also become infected.

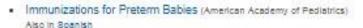
Related Issues

- After the Shots... What to Do If Your Child Has Discomfort (Immunization Action Coalition) PDF Also in Spanish
- Community Immunity: How Vaccines Protect Us All (National Institutes of Health)



- Do Vaccines Cause Autism? Is it OK to Skip Certain Vaccines? Get the facts (Mayo Foundation for Medical Education and Research)
- Frequently Asked Questions about Thimerosal (Ethylmercury)
 (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention)
- . Immunizations: Active vs. Passive (American Academy of Pediatrics)
- Ingredients of Vaccines (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention)
- Is There a Connection Between Vaccines and Autism? (Nemours Foundation)
 Also in Spanish
- Possible Side-Effects from Vaccines (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention)
- . Questions Parents Ask about Baby Shots (Immunization Action Coalition) PDF
- Travelers' Health: Vaccine Recommendations for Infants and Children (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention)
- Understanding Thimerosal, Mercury, and Vaccine Safety (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention) - PDF
- Vaccinating Your Preteen: Addressing Common Concerns (American Academy of Pediatrics)
- Vaccination Records for Kids (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention).
- Vaccine Safety (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention)
- What Would Happen If We Stopped Vaccinations? (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention).
 Also in Spanish

Specifics



. Your Baby's First Vaccines (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention)

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· Vaccine-Preventable Disease Photos (Immunization Action Coalition)

Health Check Tools

. Instant Childhood Immunization Schedule (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention)

Statistics and Research

- 2012 National Immunization Survey Data (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention)
- FastStats: Immunization (National Center for Health Statistics)
- Safeguarding Our Health: Vaccines Protect Us All (National Institutes of Health)
- . VaxView: Vaccination Coverage [data] in the U.S. (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention)

Clinical Trials

ClinicalTrials.gov: Childhood Immunization (National Institutes of Health)

Journal Articles

References and abstracts from MEDLINE/PubMed (National Library of Medicine)

- · Article: Introduction of a second MenB vaccine into Europe needs and...
- Article: Oral Sucrose Versus Breastfeeding in Managing Infants' Immunization-Related Pain: A Randomized...
- · Article: Clinical experience with the inactivated hepatitis A vaccine, Avaxim 80U Pediatric.
- · Childhood Immunization -- see more articles

Reference Desk

Overview of the Immune System (National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases)

Find an Expert

 Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Also in Spanish

Children

- Kids Guide to Shots (Nemours Foundation)
 Also in Spenish
- Vaccination: An Act of Love (Pan American Health Organization) PDF Also in Spanish

Teenagers

- Immunizations (Nemours Foundation)
 Also in Spanish
- Vaccinations for Preteens and Teens, Age 11-19 Years (immunization Action Coalition) PDF Also in Spenish

Patient Handouts

- Recommended Immunizations for Children from 7 Through 18 Years Old (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention) - PDF
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- Your Baby's First Vaccines: What You Need to Know (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention) - PDF



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Measles

Also called: Rubeola

On this page See, Play and Learn Basics Learn More Summary Related Issues Images Start Here Symptoms Diagnosis and Tests Prevention and Risk Factors Research Resources For You Statistics and Research Find an Expert Children Clinical Trials Teenagers Journal Articles * Women * Adults Patient Handouts

Summary

Measles is an infectious disease caused by a virus. It spreads easily from person to person. It causes a blotchy red rash. The rash often starts on the head and moves down the body. Other symptoms include

- Fever
- Cough
- Runny nose
- · Conjunctivitis (pink eye)
- · Feeling achy and run down
- . Tiny white spots inside the mouth

Sometimes measles can lead to serious problems. There is no treatment for measles, but the measlesmumps-rubella (MMR) vaccine can prevent it.

"German measles", also known as rubella, is a completely different illness.

















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Measles

Subacute sclerosing panencephalitis

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- Measles (Nemours Foundation)
 Also in Spanish
- Measles (World Health Organization)
 Also in Spanish

Symptoms

Measles (Rubeola): Signs and Symptoms (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention)
 Also in Spanish

Diagnosis and Tests

Prevention and Risk Factors

- . Measles Vaccination (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention)
- Measles, Mumps, and Rubella (MMR) Vaccination: What Everyone Should Know (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention)
- MMR (Measles, Mumps and Rubella) Vaccine: What You Need to Know (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention) - PDF Also in Spanish
- MMRV (Measles, Mumps, Rubella, and Varicella) Vaccine: What You Need to Know (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention) - PDF
 Also in Spanish
- New! Vaccination Is the Best Protection Against Measles (Food and Drug Administration)
 Also in Spanish

Related Issues

- Complications of Measles (Rubeola) (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention)
 Also in Spanish
- Don't Let Measles Be Your Travel Souvenir (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention)
 Also in Spanish
- Frequently Asked Questions about Measles in the U.S. (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention)
 Also in Spanish
- Measles (Rubeola) Cases and Outbreaks (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention)
 Also in Spanish
- Measles, Mumps, and Rubella (MMR) Vaccine: Vaccine Safety (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention)
- Subacute Sclerosing Panencephalitis NH) (National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke)

National Institutes of Health

The primary NIH organization for research on *Measles* is the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases

Other Languages

Find health information in languages other than English on Measles

NIH MedlinePlus Magazine

NLM Grantee's "HealthMap" Helps Uncover Measles Vaccination Gap

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 Photos of Measles and People with Measles (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Also in Spanish

Statistics and Research

. FastStats: Measles (National Center for Health Statistics)

Clinical Trials

ClinicalTrials.gov: Measles (National Institutes of Health)

Journal Articles

References and abstracts from MEDLINE/PubMed (National Library of Medicine)

- Article: Increase in Measles Cases United States, January 1-April 26, 2019.
- Article: Being unvaccinated and having a contact history increased the risk of...
- · Article: Progress towards elimination of measles in Kenya, 2003-2016.
- . Measles -- see more articles

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- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Also In Spenish
- National Foundation for Infectious Diseases
- National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases

Children

- Measles (American Academy of Pediatrics)
 Also in Spanish
- . Measles (Rubeola) (Logical Images)
- Measles Educational Resources for Parents and Childcare Providers (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention)
- Measles: Make Sure Your Child Is Fully Immunized (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention)
 Also in Spanish

Teenagers

Measles (Nemours Foundation)

Women

 Measles, Mumps, Rubella and the MMR Vaccine during Pregnanc (Organization of Teratology Information Specialists) - PDF Also in Spenish

Adults

. Facts about Measles for Adults (National Foundation for Infectious Diseases)

Patient Handouts

Also in Spenish

- Measles (Medical Encyclopedia)
- Also in Spanish
- · Measles: Information for Parents

(American Academy of Family Physicians, American Academy of Pediatrics, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention) - PDF

- MMR (Measles, Mumps and Rubella) Vaccine: What You Need to Know (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention) - PDF
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Fact Sheet

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Measles, Mumps, Rubella and the MMR Vaccine

This sheet talks about exposure to measles, mumps, rubella, and the MMR vaccine in pregnancy or while breastfeeding. This information should not take the place of medical care and advice from your health care provider.

What are measles, mumps and rubella? How do they spread?

Measles (rubeola), mumps, and rubella (German measles) are viruses that can spread from person to person through coughing, sneezing, or sharing cups or utensils with an infected person. Measles, mumps and rubella used to be common in the United States, but vaccination programs have greatly lowered the number of cases. These viruses are still common in some parts of the world where people have not been vaccinated. Outbreaks of measles and mumps still happen in the U.S., especially in areas where vaccination rates are not high enough to protect the population. Once a person has been infected with measles, mumps, or rubella, it is rare to get the virus again.

What are the symptoms of measles, mumps, and rubella?

Measles causes rash, high fever, cough, sore throat, runny nose, and red, watery eyes. The person can spread the virus to other people from 4 days before the rash appears until 4 days after it goes away.

Mumps causes fever, headache, body aches, and swelling of the salivary glands under the ears, which can cause puffy and tender cheeks and jaw.

Rubella (German measles) usually causes a mild rash with a fever. Other symptoms may include headache, achy joints, runny nose and red eyes.

Rarely, serious problems can occur with these viruses, including pneumonia, meningitis, deafness and death.

What is the MMR vaccine?

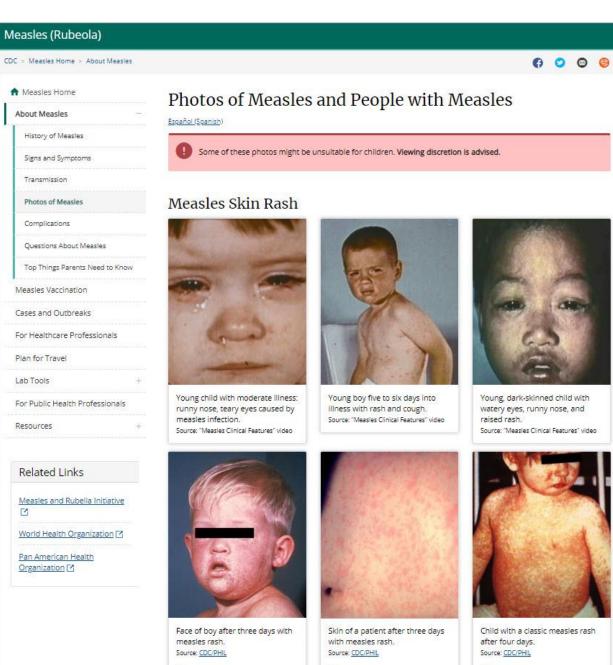
The MMR vaccine is a mixture of live but weakened viruses from measles, mumps, and rubella. The vaccine causes a person to develop antibodies to these viruses and gives protection against the viruses in the future. These antibodies usually last for life. The vaccine may cause mild side effects including rash or joint aches.

People who have had severe reactions to the antibiotic called neomycin or to the MMR shot in the past should not receive the vaccine. People who take certain medications or have health conditions that severely lower their immunity (such as HIV/AIDS or steroid treatments), or who have cancer, should not receive this vaccine until their immunity improves. Talk to your health care provider if you have concerns about getting this vaccine.

How can I lower the chance of getting measles, mumps or rubella?

Measles, mumps, and rubella are very contagious (easily spread from person to person). Getting the MMR vaccine provides protection against these. Two doses of the vaccine are recommended for the most protection. All members of a household should be vaccinated. Non-vaccinated people who are exposed to someone with a confirmed case of measles may be given the MMR vaccine within 72 hours of exposure. This can provide some protection against the disease. If measles still develops, the illness usually has milder symptoms and lasts for a shorter time.

Other ways to lower the chance of spreading these viruses are to isolate and avoid those who are sick, properly wash hands with soap and water, and avoid sharing cups or utensils with someone who has been exposed.



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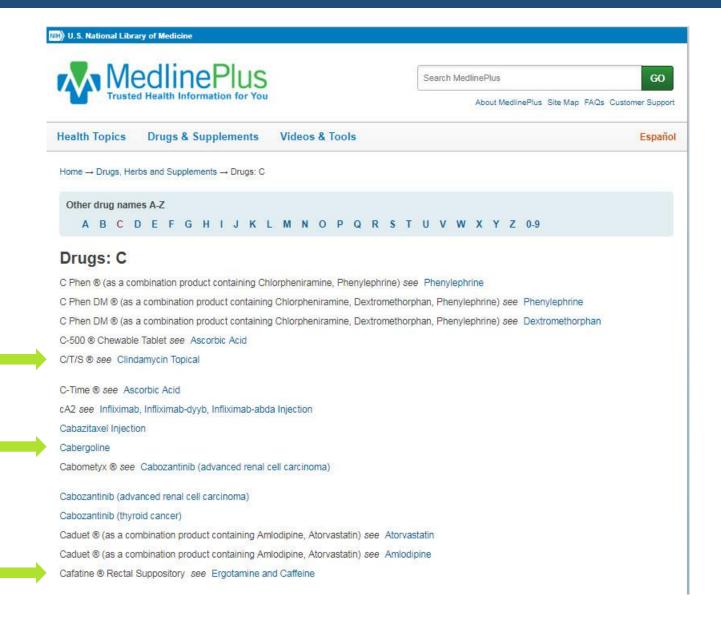
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Ergotamine and Caffeine

pronounced as (er got' a meen) (kaf' een)













Why is this medication prescribed?

How should this medicine be used?

Other uses for this medicine

What special precautions should I follow?

What special dietary instructions should I follow?

What side effects can this medication cause?

What should I know about storage and disposal of this medication?

In case of emergency/overdose

What other information should I know?

Brand names

Other names



IMPORTANT WARNING:

Do not take ergotamine and caffeine if you are taking antifungals such as itraconazole (Sporanox) and ketoconazole (Nizoral); clarithromycin (Biaxin); erythromycin (E.E.S., E-Mycin, Erythrocin); HIV protease inhibitors such as indinavir (Crixivan), nelfinavir (Viracept), and ritonavir (Norvir); or troleandomycin (TAO).

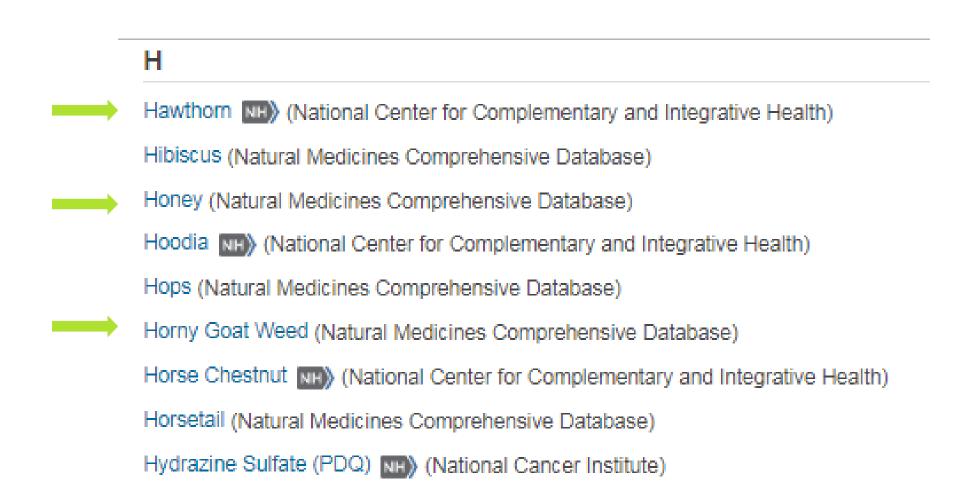
Why is this medication prescribed?

The combination of ergotamine and caffeine is used to prevent and treat migraine headaches. Ergotamine is in a class of medications called ergot alkaloids. It works together with caffeine by preventing blood vessels in the head from expanding and causing headaches.

How should this medicine be used?

The combination of ergotamine and caffeine comes as a tablet to take by mouth and as a suppository to insert rectally. It is usually taken at the first sign of a migraine headache. Follow the directions on your prescription label carefully, and ask your doctor or pharmacist to explain any part you do not understand. Take ergotamine and caffeine exactly as directed. Do not take more or less of it or take it more often than prescribed by your doctor.

Herbs & Supplements Database: Sample page





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Horny Goat Weed













What is it?

How effective is it?

How does it work?

Are there safety concerns?

Are there interactions with medications?

Are there interactions with herbs and supplements?

Are there interactions with foods?

What dose is used?

Other names

Methodology

References



What is it?

Horny goat weed is an herb. The leaves are used to make medicine. As many as 15 horny goat weed species are known as "yin yang huo" in Chinese medicine.

Horny goat weed is commonly used by mouth for sexual performance problems, such as erectile dysfunction (ED) and low sexual desire. It is also used for weak back and knees, joint pain, arthritis, mental and physical fatigue, and memory loss along with many other conditions. But there is limited scientific research to support any of these uses.



How effective is it?

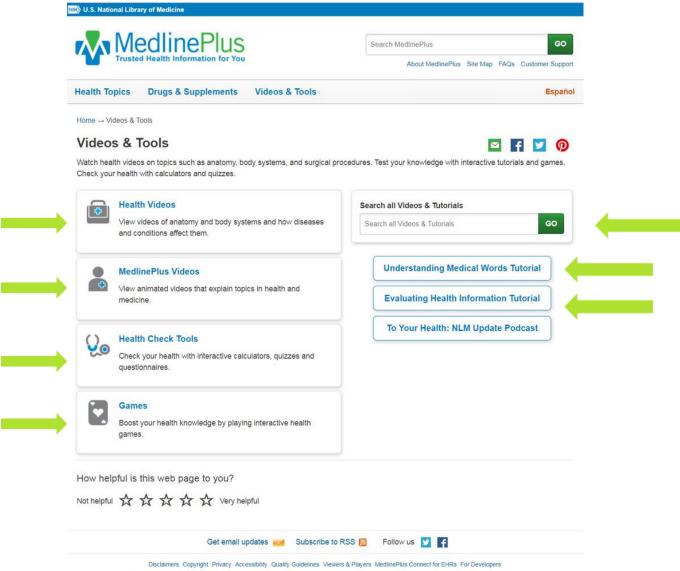
Natural Medicines Comprehensive Database rates effectiveness based on scientific evidence according to the following scale: Effective, Likely Effective, Possibly Effective, Possibly Ineffective, Likely Ineffective, and Insufficient Evidence to Rate.

The effectiveness ratings for HORNY GOAT WEED are as follows:

Insufficient evidence to rate effectiveness for...

- Osteoporosis. Taking a specific extract of horny goat weed for 24 months in combination with calcium supplements decreases bone loss of the spine and hip in women who have passed menopause better than taking calcium alone. Chemicals in the extract act somewhat like the hormone estrogen.
- Postmenopausal conditions. Taking horny goat weed water extract for 6 months can decrease cholesterol and increase estrogen levels in
 postmenopausal women.

MedlinePlus: Videos & Tools

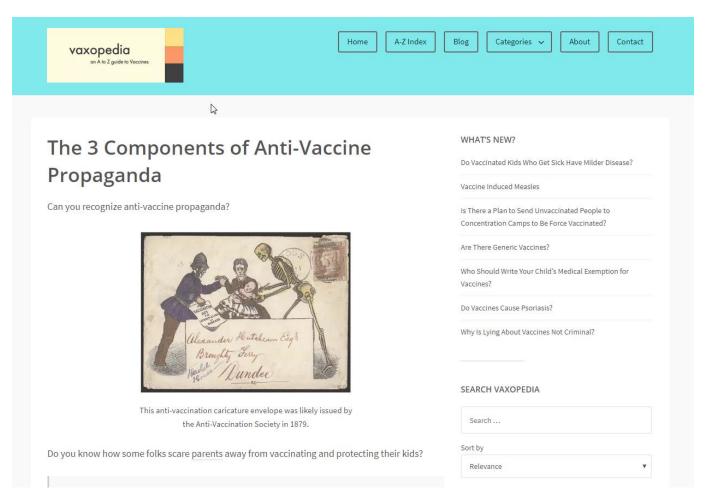


Exercises: Is this site acceptable for MedlinePlus?

Open a new window.

Go to https://medlineplus.gov/criteria.html

Open a new tab in this window and go to: https://vaxopedia.org





You are free to choose, but you are not free from the consequence of your choice.



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ABOUT HP, TITTERS & ANTIBODIES

HOMEOPROPHYLAXIS

Homeoprophylaxis Provides 100% Safe and Natural Immune System Support

Enroll now in the Children's Homeoprophylaxis Program and get FREE Parent HP Course + 20% Off Enrollment Per Child!



Homeoprophylaxis services are provided online, by Skype or email. The online Children's HP Course is available to families to learn dosing methods for 10 infectious diseases.

"Homeoprophylaxis never causes anaphylaxis or shock, never results in secondary infection, never leaves in its wake serum or vaccine disease or any other severe reaction; it simply protects surely and gently." Dr. A. H. Grimmer

How HP Works: Homeoprophylaxis, also known as "HP" or commonly referred to by parents as "homeopathic immunizations" is a safe, non-injected alternative to traditional vaccines. HP does not raise antibody titers. Instead, HP stimulates an immunological response by the body through the action of the homeopathic remedy. A homeopathic nosode is made to be so highly diluted in a lab from the disease material that not a single molecule remains of the disease substance. The energetic stimulation of the homeopathic remedy on the body then helps to stimulates increased natural immunity to that given disease. HP has been proven effective for many diseases in modern clinical studies. HP has been used successfully in many countries including Cuba, Brazil, Europe, India and Japan and others to prevent all types of infectious diseases.

"With HP I am protecting our children without subjecting them to toxic vaccines - or worse - vaccine injuries. HP is our best possible solution!

> Home Schooling Mom of 8, California. Read more testimonials here.



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BUY HOMEOPATHIC REMEDIES ONLINE!

Buy thousands of affordable homeopathic remedies and products online at https://www.homeopathicremediesonline.com

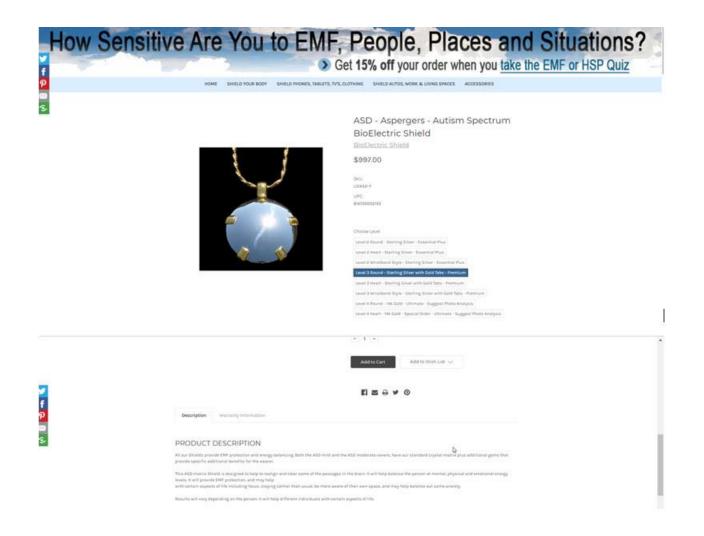
ABOUT HOMEOPROPHYLAXIS

Homeoprophylaxis (HP) has been used worldwide for over 200 years with proven clinical effectiveness. HP is the use of potentized substances in a systematic manner to prevent the development of the characteristic symptoms of disease. HP is a 100% safe, natural method of instilling and increasing natural immunity by stimulating the immune system with highly diluted substances made into a non-toxic homeopathic remedy that is an energy equivalent of a given

nttps:/	/immunizationalternatives.com/
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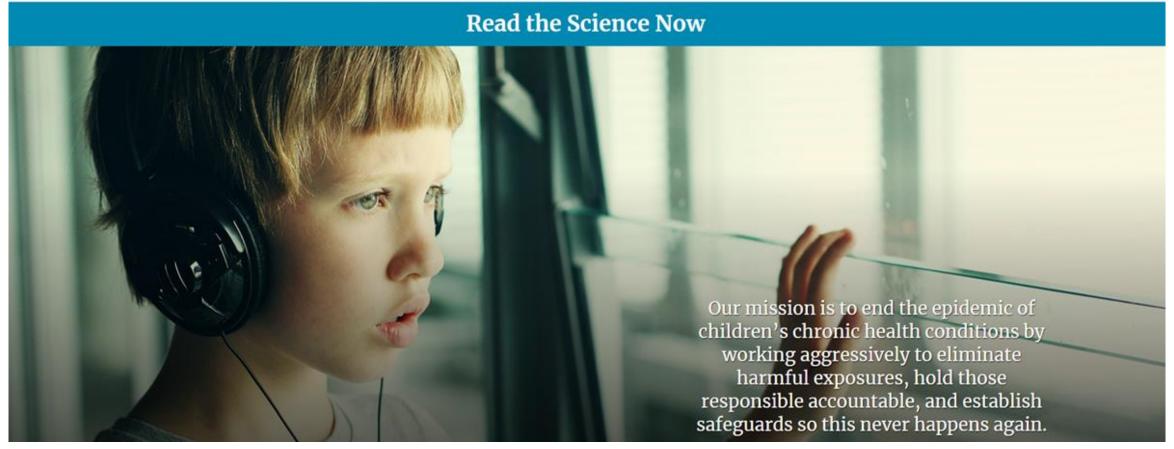
http://www.immunize.org/



https://store.bioelectricshield.com/asd-aspergers-autism-spectrum-bioelectric-shield/







https://childrenshealthdefense.org

National Network of Libraries of Medicine (NNLM)



Connect with NNLM

- Create a free nnlm.gov account
 - Sign-up for online webinars and trainings
- Find your Regional Medical Library (RML)
 - Funding opportunities
 - Partner with other NNLM members
 - Order free educational and print materials
 - NLM resources, Libraries
 Transform posters, Book Club kits, and more!
 - Membership certificates





Quality information for improved health

Consumer Health Information Specialization (CHIS)

- What is the CHIS?
 - In partnership with NNLM, a program provided by the Medical Library Association (MLA)
 - Offers free training for librarians in providing health information to consumers
- Why get a CHIS?
 - Acquire skills and knowledge needed to become a confident, expert provider of health information to your community
 - Show your commitment to consumer health information services
- How do I get a CHIS?
 - Complete one 12 CE-hour CHIS-eligible course or any combination of CHIS-eligible courses
 - Once you've taken the necessary coursework,
 NNLM sponsors the \$75 application fee!

Evaluation and Medical Library Association (MLA) Continuing Education (CE) Credit

https://dev.nnlm.gov/ZJf

Thank you!

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