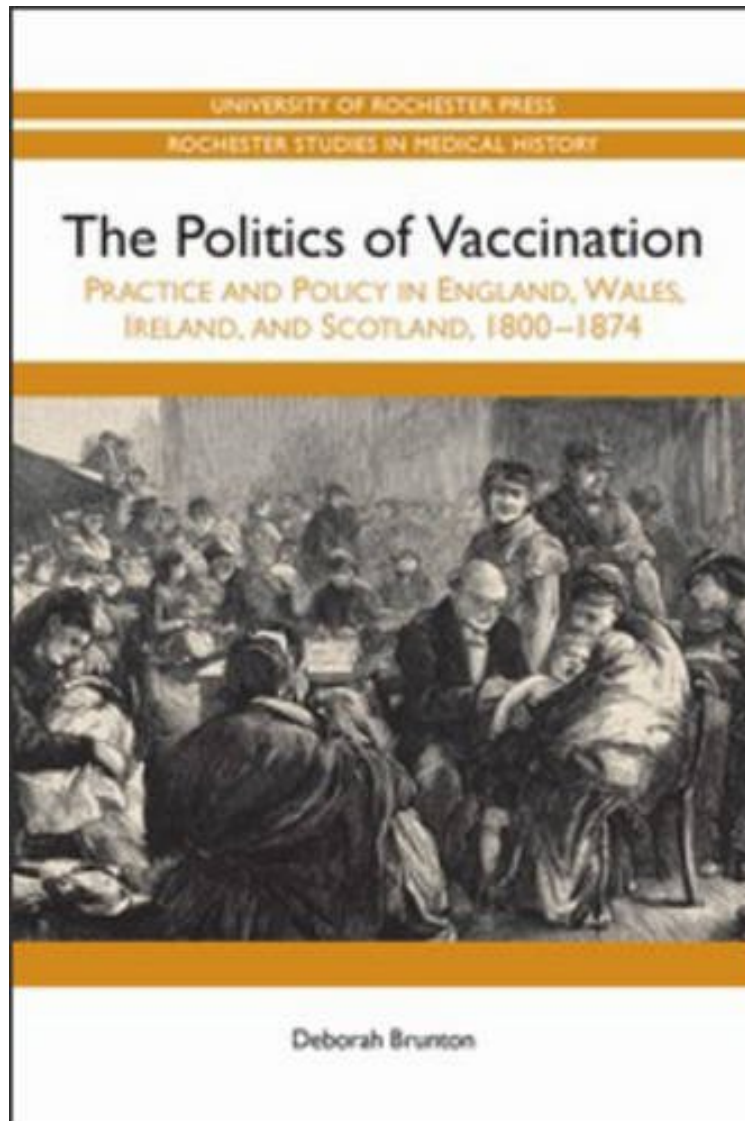


[Ebook pdf] The Politics of Vaccination: Practice and Policy in England, Wales, Ireland, and Scotland, 1800-1874 (Rochester Studies in Medical History)

The Politics of Vaccination: Practice and Policy in England, Wales, Ireland, and Scotland, 1800-1874 (Rochester Studies in Medical History)

Deborah Brunton

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Deborah Brunton : The Politics of Vaccination: Practice and Policy in England, Wales, Ireland, and Scotland, 1800-1874 (Rochester Studies in Medical History) before purchasing it in order to gage whether or not it would be worth my time, and all praised The Politics of Vaccination: Practice and Policy in England, Wales, Ireland, and

Scotland, 1800-1874 (Rochester Studies in Medical History):

0 of 0 people found the following review helpful. the index is not as useful as it should beBy Dr SherriVery well written and meticulously researched (there are 50 pages of endnotes and references), *The Politics of Vaccination* must have taken Ms. Brunton many years to research and write. The book is an important part of history, outlining the evolution of vaccination polices in the UK that have been replicated in the US and other countries. The subtext of the book describes the history of the medical profession through the early 1800s. Physicians fought with Parliament for recognition, status and money. They argued for laws that would make them the sole group to diagnose and dispense treatments based on "specialized knowledge." From the beginning, doctors unquestioningly embraced vaccination, but the interest seemed to be strongly on doing the procedure correctly and how much they would get paid rather than if the vaccine worked - or identifying the side effects and long term complications. Vaccination became part of the DNA of the medial profession as modern-day training and education evolved. It explains why today's physicians cannot (and do not) question vaccination and dismiss any side effect as "not caused by the vaccine."Throughout the 1800s, vaccination courses, trainings and clinics were established all across the country. No seemed question safety - what viruses, pathogens and foreign matter was entering into the human genome when pus taken from cows and horses (and other animals) was injected into infants? Those same questions are overlooked today.I gave the book 4stars, instead of 5, based on a few technical issues. The text is very dense and would have been much easier to read if a larger font had been chosen. The smallness of the font makes the book challenging to read. Secondly, while the references are expansive, the index is not as useful as it should be. Lastly, throughout the book, is the ongoing tussle between medical practitioners, Parliament and the Poor Law Board and Commissioners. I assumed that Poor Law must have been similar to today's medicaid in the US, but it would have been useful to have more detailed explanation about the Poor Law - what it was, how it arose, and how it worked.These suggestions are in no way meant distract from the quality of the writing and scholarliness of this endeavor. This book sets the back drop for the next, highly recommended books: *Bodily Matters* by Nadja Durbach, is the history of mandatory vaccination from 1853 to 1907 and then James Colgroves' book, *State of Immunity*, addresses vaccination laws and polices in the US from Jacobson vs Massachusetts, through the 1980s. I am using Brunton's book to prepare a 6-part educational series on Smallpox found at DrTenpenny.com and I have used all three books to update my book, *Saying No to Vaccines*.Dr Brunton, thank you for your research. This is a very important part of history that is never discussed within the context of the modern-day vaccination controversy.

The introduction of public vaccination was among the greatest of public health triumphs. By the end of the nineteenth century, legislation framed and implemented by medical experts in Britain's government brought smallpox under control for the first time. *The Politics of Vaccination: Practice and Policy in England, Wales, Ireland, and Scotland, 1800-1874*, by historian Deborah Brunton, reveals the conflict that accompanied this success, and highlights how power differentials among government officials, medical experts, and general practitioners influenced vaccination policy across Great Britain. Brunton challenges the assumption that expert supervision was crucial, showing instead that local organization was pivotal to successful public vaccination. Throughout Britain, ordinary practitioners -- eager to enhance their professional status -- demanded the right to shape and supervise public vaccination. But their achievement depended on wider political considerations, and varied from country to country. In England and Wales, for instance, practitioners were defeated by a new band of medical experts who had established a power base within government. In Scotland, medical professionals contrived to keep most vaccination within the private sector, but local enthusiasm ensured very high levels of participation. Public vaccination was most successful in Ireland, where practitioners had limited influence over dispensary provision and smallpox was nearly eradicated, if briefly, in the 1860s. In *The Politics of Vaccination*, Brunton demonstrates that public vaccination was not simply a medical matter: it was a divisive political issue, with outcomes strongly influenced by competing partisan interests.

One might wonder what could be more prosaic and representative of the new science-based government, than the administration of vaccination. But if vaccination exemplifies anything, it is interpretive flexibility, as Deborah Brunton elegantly shows. Vaccination programs evolved remarkably differently in England, Scotland, and Ireland, as groups of practitioners interpreted their interests differently, and as front line vaccinators struggled with London's biomedical elite to define vaccination expertise. --Christopher Hamlin, Department of History, University of Notre DameNot merely a classic of conciseness, indeed pithiness: three nations' vaccinal turning-points for the price of one, with jolting comparisons between all. --Logie Barrow, historian of the British Isles; Bremen, GermanyDeborah Brunton's monograph is welcome for opening up the professional and political sides of the vaccination issue, and especially for extending the geographical focus of inquiry to include Ireland and Scotland ... The insights she provides into contemporary medical issues are very valuable. -- s in HistoryAbout the AuthorDeborah Brunton is senior lecturer in history of medicine at the Open University.