

Veterinary Vaccines Progress In Vaccinology

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Veterinary Vaccines Progress In Vaccinology

developed. The science of vaccine development and production is termed vaccinology. There is overwhelming scientific consensus that vaccines are a very safe and... 138 KB (14,360 words) - 11:53, 29 January 2024

refusals to vaccinate, delaying vaccines, accepting vaccines but remaining uncertain about their use, or using certain vaccines but not others. The scientific... 235 KB (26,002 words) - 05:37, 15 March 2024
Toussaint and Galtier". Veterinary Heritage. 33 (2): 33–39. PMID 21466009. Flower, Darren R. (2008). Bioinformatics for Vaccinology. Chichester: John Wiley... 129 KB (14,050 words) - 06:45, 3 March 2024
for commercial vaccines. Aluminium salts are the most commonly-used adjuvants in human vaccines. Their adjuvant activity was described in 1926. The precise... 38 KB (4,233 words) - 18:28, 23 February 2024

(1) Reproductive Biology, (2) Veterinary Disease and Public Health Science, (3) Veterinary Agribusiness, (4) Vaccinology and Immunotherapeutics. One source... 51 KB (5,328 words) - 06:23, 3 March 2024

types of vaccines are in use: inactivated vaccines that contain "killed" (i.e. inactivated) viruses and live attenuated influenza vaccines (LAIVs) that... 103 KB (12,381 words) - 02:14, 9 March 2024

subunit vaccines. These vaccines use only the capsid proteins of the virus. Hepatitis B vaccine is an example of this type of vaccine. Subunit vaccines are... 152 KB (18,118 words) - 07:41, 19 February 2024

(2016). "Development of immunization trials against Eimeria spp". Trials in Vaccinology. 5: 38–47. doi:10.1016/j.trivac.2016.02.001. ISSN 1879-4378. Smith AL... 36 KB (3,725 words) - 12:55, 6 February 2024

is commonly used in the English language to denote a field of study. The ology ending is a combination of the letter o plus logy in which the letter o... 148 KB (770 words) - 03:49, 10 March 2024

milder cowpox. Jenner's work, a breakthrough in vaccinology and an important precursor to immunology in general, is generally credited as the very beginning... 40 KB (4,138 words) - 23:03, 26 August

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IVVN

Priorities

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Michelson Prize Winners

Prize Winners

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Dr Camila Consiglio of Keralinska Institute

Males and Females Have Differences in Their Immune Responses

How Does Immune Variation Contribute to Disease in Humans

Biological Sex Impacts Immune Function and Disease Susceptibility

Factors That Underlie these Sex Differences in Immune Responses and Disease Susceptibility

Holistic Understanding of How the Immune System Functions

Scott Bering

Current Research Investigates How Emerging Viral Pathogens Cause Severe Disease in Humans

Vascular Leak Assay

Structure of Dengue Ns1

The Crystal Structure of Ns1

In Vitro Endothelial Dysfunction Assay

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Supporting Evidence-Based Interventions

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Onset for Canine Melanoma

Carly Hamilton - International Veterinary Vaccinology Network - Carly Hamilton - International Veterinary Vaccinology Network by EFFAB European Forum of Farm Animal Breeders 60 views 5 years ago 10 minutes, 9 seconds - Carly Hamilton from International **Veterinary Vaccinology**, is presenting about the Network' at the European **Veterinary**, ...

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Lyme Disease Vaccine

Four Vaccine Volume

Adverse Reactions to Vaccinations in Dogs

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draw it back up into your syringe
drop the bordetella as well
to take his temperature
Exploiting synergies in human and veterinary vaccinology | George Warimwe - Exploiting synergies in human and veterinary vaccinology | George Warimwe by World Economic Forum 1,122 views 6 years ago 5 minutes, 11 seconds - There are virtually no interactions between researchers developing **vaccines**, for animals and for humans. George Warimwe ...
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Emerging Pathogen Sources
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Core
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Progress in Vaccinology

Vaccines have historically been considered to be the most cost-effective method for preventing communicable diseases. It was a vaccine that enabled global eradication of the dreaded disease smallpox.

Progress in Vaccinology

The twentieth century will close with 5 billion people added to the current global population. Between 1980 and the year 2000, the total world population will increase from 4 billion to a little over 6 billion. There will be half as many more people on earth during these 20 years than the number accumulated since the origin of man to 1980. Overpopulation is particularly acute in economically developing countries, where contraception has become a social necessity. Contraception Research for Today and the Nineties carries the proceedings of an international symposium convened in New Delhi in October, 1986, to review the status of current research in contraception. Major organizations supporting basic and applied research in contraception-The Population Council, World Health Organization (WHO), The Rockefeller Foundation, United States Agency for International Development (USAID), International Development Research Center of Canada (IDRC), National Institutes of Health (NIH), and the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR)- were represented by the heads of divisions who projected respective programs and strategies. Principal scientists responsible for many of the new leads participated.

Contraception Research for Today and the Nineties

Vaccines have historically been considered to be the most cost-effective method for preventing communicable diseases. It was a vaccine that enabled global eradication of the dreaded disease smallpox. Mass immunization of children forms the anchor of the strategy of the World Health Organization (WHO) to attain "health for all" status by the year 2000. Vaccinology is undergoing a dimensional change with the advances that have taken place in immunology and genetic engineering. Vaccines that confer short or inadequate immunity or that have side effects are being replaced by better vaccines. New vaccines are being developed for a variety of maladies. Monoclonal antibodies and T cell clones have been employed to delineate the immunodeterminants on microbes, an approach elegantly complemented by computer graphics and molecular imaging techniques. Possibilities have opened for obtaining hitherto scarce antigens of parasites by the DNA recombinant route. Better appreciation of the idiotypic network has aroused research on anti idiotypic vaccines. Solid-phase synthesis of peptides is leading to an array of synthetic vaccines, an approach that is expected to attain its full potential once the sequences activating suppressor cells are discovered and the rules for presentation of antigens to T and B cells are better worked out. A new breed of vaccines is on the horizon that seeks to control fertility. Originally conceived to intercept a step in the reproductive process, they are conceptual models for developing approaches to regulate the body's internal processes.

Veterinary Vaccines

Vaccines have historically been considered to be the most cost-effective method for preventing communicable diseases. It was a vaccine that enabled global eradication of the dreaded disease smallpox. Mass immunization of children forms the anchor of the strategy of the World Health Organization (WHO) to attain "health for all" status by the year 2000. Vaccinology is undergoing a dimensional change with the advances that have taken place in immunology and genetic engineering. Vaccines that confer short or inadequate immunity or that have side effects are being replaced by better vaccines. New vaccines are being developed for a variety of maladies. Monoclonal antibodies and T cell clones have been employed to delineate the immunodeterminants on microbes, an approach elegantly complemented by computer graphics and molecular imaging techniques. Possibilities have opened for obtaining hitherto

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Anti-Idiotypic Vaccines

The authoritative reference on recent developments in vaccinology. New technologies, including recombinant protein and DNA, have sparked phenomenal progress in vaccine development and delivery systems. This unique resource brings scientists up to date on recent advances and provides the information they need to select candidate adjuvants. With chapters written by leading experts in their fields, *Vaccine Adjuvants and Delivery Systems*: * Provides a comprehensive overview of the rapidly evolving field and developing formulation methods * Covers cutting-edge technologies and gives the current status of adjuvants in clinical trials and those still in the pre-clinical stage * Includes detailed information on specific vaccine adjuvants, including MF59, TLR4 agonists, new iscoms, cytokines, polyphosphazenes, and more * Provides a historical perspective on the development of vaccine adjuvants and discusses the mechanisms of adjuvant actions * Covers some novel adjuvants and delivery systems and the safety evaluation of adjuvants. A great reference for researchers, scientists, and students in vaccinology, biotechnology, immunology, and molecular biology, this resource is also valuable for researchers and scientists in veterinary medicine who work to prevent diseases in animals.

Report on the progress of vaccine inoculation in Bengal

Vaccinology, the concept of a science ranging from the study of immunology to the development and distribution of vaccines, was a word invented by Jonas Salk. This book covers the history of the methodological progress in vaccine development and to the social and ethical issues raised by vaccination. Chapters include "Jenner and the Vaccination against Smallpox," "Viral Vaccines," and "Ethical and Social Aspects of vaccines." Contributing authors include pioneers in the field, such as Samuel L. Katz and Hilary Koprowski. This history of vaccines is relatively short and many of its protagonists are still alive. This book was written by some of the chief actors in the drama whose subject matter is the conquest of epidemic disease.

Vaccines

"This volume gives a comprehensive update on recent developments in fish vaccinology and the potential and current use of vaccines in modern fish farming. The book will be an indispensable aid and source of up-to-date information for fish health professionals, managers in the aquaculture industry, and industrial researchers working in the field of fish immunology, vaccine development and disease control world-wide." --Book Jacket.

Vaccine Adjuvants and Delivery Systems

Serving as a complementary series to *AIDS Research Reviews* - edited by Drs. Wayne C. Koff, Flossie Wong-Staal, and Ronald C. Kennedy (Marcel Dekker, Inc.) - this new series reviews significant advances in immunization research and addresses scientific and public policy challenges for moving candidate vaccines from the laboratory to the population.; Exploring recent progress in immunology, vaccine development and improvement, and clinical trials, *Vaccine Research and Developments*: analyzes the capacity of lipophilic components to chemically modify peptide and protein antigens and augment their immunogenicity; discusses the potential of noninfectious packaging mutants to serve as prototype vaccines; provides a novel presentation system for peptide vaccines through the multiple antigen peptide approach; examines the current status and future prospects for contraceptive vaccines and offers perspectives for improving pertussis vaccines; furnishes a comprehensive update of vaccine clinical trials; and describes the legal policy aspects involved in developing HIV vaccines.; Containing over 915 useful references, *Vaccine Research and Developments* is for immunologists, microbiologists and virologists, molecular and cell biologists, infectious disease specialists, pharmacologists, government and industry drug regulatory personnel, and graduate level students in these disciplines.

History of Vaccine Development

With Anti-Idiotypic Vaccines, the third volume in the new series "Progress in Vaccinology," Pierre-Andre Cazenave has assembled ten invited critical reviews by leading researchers in the fields of immunology and vaccinology. Since the network hypothesis was first elaborated by Niels Jerne, the concept of internal images and idiotypic has stimulated considerable research and discussion, in particular the design of more efficient vaccination methods than traditional procedures provide. In this volume both fundamental aspects and practical applications of idiotypic for vaccines are considered. Anti-Idiotypic Vaccines first establishes a conceptual framework, then considers animal models for specific idiotypic reagents, including their role as potential tumor and viral vaccines. Other topics include: relevance of idiotypic vaccines to carbohydrate antigens; implications of human VH gene family polymorphism for idiotypic; novel approaches to immunoprophylaxis against parasites; and structural and functional manipulation of anti-idiotypes by antibody engineering. This book will be valuable to professional immunologists and vaccinologists, as well as to other molecular and cell biologists studying the immune system.

Progress in Fish Vaccinology

Vaccines have made it possible to eradicate the scourge of smallpox, promise the same for polio, and have profoundly reduced the threat posed by other diseases such as whooping cough, measles, and meningitis. What is next? There are many pathogens, autoimmune diseases, and cancers that may be promising targets for vaccine research and development. This volume provides an analytic framework and quantitative model for evaluating disease conditions that can be applied by those setting priorities for vaccine development over the coming decades. The committee describes an approach for comparing potential new vaccines based on their impact on morbidity and mortality and on the costs of both health care and vaccine development. The book examines: Lessons to be learned from the polio experience. Scientific advances that set the stage for new vaccines. Factors that affect how vaccines are used in the population. Value judgments and ethical questions raised by comparison of health needs and benefits. The committee provides a way to compare different forms of illness and set vaccine priorities without assigning a monetary value to lives. Their recommendations will be important to anyone involved in science policy and public health planning: policymakers, regulators, health care providers, vaccine manufacturers, and researchers.

Vaccine Research and Development

Topic Editor Jay Evans is the co-founder, President and CEO of Inimmune Corporation. The other Topic Editors declare no competing interests with regard to the Research Topic subject.

Anti-Idiotypic Vaccines

It has been said that "never in the history of human progress has a better and cheaper method of preventing illness been developed than immunization". This is well illustrated by the WHO Expanded Programme on Immunization (EPI) which in developing countries is now preventing nearly a million deaths annually from measles, pertussis and neonatal tetanus, and for which there is a commitment by the WHO and UNICEF to protect all children by immunization by the end of the decade. This enormous undertaking will be facilitated by the rapid advances in molecular biology and recombinant DNA technology, in the understanding of immunological mechanisms and by the production and application of monoclonal antibodies so that the structure and location of important antigenic determinants or epitopes can be determined. Chemical synthesis of oligopeptides has been simplified, and computer programmes and X-ray crystallography provide the tools for the determination of three-dimensional structure of proteins, so that the structure and location of important antigenic determinants or epitopes can be predicted. These techniques have opened the way to the improvement of existing vaccines and to the development and production of new vaccines against infections for which vaccines are not available. New vaccines under development include vaccines against hepatitis B, hepatitis A, malaria, vaccines for typhoid, cholera, rota virus infection and other diarrhoeal diseases, leprosy, rabies, the acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS), rubella, EB virus, schistosomiasis and other infections. These recent developments are discussed in the volume by internationally recognized experts assembled from several countries.

Report on the Progress of Vaccine Inoculation in Bengal

What to know about VACCINOLOGY: The Basic Principles & New Developments. An Introductory Review. Vaccines have transformed public health, particularly since national programmes for immunization

first became properly established and coordinated in the 1960s Immunization is a cornerstone of public health policy and is demonstrably highly cost-effective when used to protect child health. Although it could be argued that immunology has not thus far contributed much to vaccine development, in that most of the vaccines used today were developed and tested empirically, it is clear that there are major challenges ahead to develop new vaccines for difficult-to-target pathogens, for which scientific people urgently need a better understanding of protective immunity. Moreover, recognition of the huge potential and challenges for vaccines to control disease outbreaks and protect the older population, together with the availability of an array of new technologies, make it the perfect time for immunologists to be involved in designing the next generation of powerful immunogens. An attempt has been made in this Booklet to provide an Introductory overview of Vaccines, Immunization and related issues and thereby aiming to inform a broad Scientific audience about the underlying Immunological concepts along with plenty of relevant ILLUSTRATIONS & Tables for better understanding. ...Dr. H. K. Saboowala. M.B.(Bom) .M.R.S.H.(London)

Vaccines for the 21st Century

It was not too long ago that many physicians and biomedical scientists felt that the era of 'vaccines' for protecting mankind against infectious disease was coming to an end. During the 1940s and 50s the widespread use of newly developed antibiotics and antimicrobial chemotherapeutic agents suggested a new era in medicine, i. e. the control and eventual elimination of all infectious diseases, at least those caused by bacteria, by chemical means. The magic 'bullet' proposed by Paul Ehrlich in the early 1900s seemed to be the method of choice for controlling infection. However, it is now quite evident that those high expectations were unwarranted. Although many acute infections, especially those caused by pyogenic cocci, have been controlled by antibiotics, it is quite evident that infectious diseases, even those caused by bacteria, still are a major problem. Thus, the old 'standby' of preventative vaccination is making a strong comeback, not only for viral but also for bacterial infections. However, except for a relatively small number of viral diseases and those bacterial diseases due to toxin elaborated by microorganisms rather than invasion and replication of the microbe per se, preventative vaccination still has not fulfilled the expectations of their proponents. There has been a recent resurgence of interest concerning all aspects of vaccines, not only their preparation and administration, but also the nature and mechanism of the host immune response to the constituent micro organisms and their products.

Recent Advances in Precision Vaccine Discovery & Development

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Recent Developments in Prophylactic Immunization

Updated to reflect the wide spectrum of economic, regulatory, financial, ethical, and political issues impacting vaccinology in industrialized and developing nations, the Third Edition pinpoints relevant breakthroughs, trends, and advances in vaccinology and immunization science. The book highlights the most influential developments in vaccine safety, regulation, manufacture, and utilization, as well as clinical trials standardization and monitoring. With contributions from a renowned team of specialists and researchers, this reference tracks the technologies, experimental studies, and international programs that will revolutionize and transform the world of vaccinology in the 21st century.

Vaccines

Get the straight facts about vaccines and make informed choices Do you wonder whether vaccines are safe and whether they are all really necessary? This completely revised and updated edition of the classic Vaccines: What You Should Know helps you sort through the latest information about vaccines

in order to determine what is right for your family. Coauthored by Paul Offit, a member of the CDC advisory committee that determines which vaccines are recommended for use in the United States, this guide tells you what vaccines are made of and clearly explains how they are made, how they work, and the risks associated with them. This updated edition includes recommendations for the smallpox vaccine, the latest information on vaccines for travelers, and the latest on the progress of combination vaccines. Expanded information on vaccine safety includes discussion of vaccines and autism, mercury in vaccines, and the ability of children to tolerate numerous vaccines at once.

What to know about VACCINOLOGY: The Basic Principles & New Developments. An Introductory Review.

This latest edition of State of the World's Vaccines and Immunization highlights the immense progress made in global immunization since the mid-1990s. These achievements include the near-eradication of polio worldwide as well as dramatic reductions in the incidence of measles and maternal and neonatal tetanus in some of the lowest-income countries. This report also charts progress in the development and introduction of new life-saving vaccines that have the potential to save millions of lives each year. However, the report also points out that many children have yet to benefit from these achievements. In Sub-Saharan Africa, for example, only about 50% of children are immunized during their first year of life. The report highlights obstacles to equitable world-wide access to effective and safe immunization and how these can be overcome.

New Trends and Developments in Vaccines

This book reviews the latest findings on new vaccines research, development, and potency trials. It includes in-depth discussions of attenuated vectors, polynucleotides, AIDS, and many other subjects. Useful at both research and application levels, this work will provide all public health professionals with a tool to help in the global control of infectious diseases.

Progress towards Better Vaccines

What you should know about the Covid-19 vaccines from top experts in the field. As the SARS-Cov2 virus emerged and spread globally in early 2020, unprecedented international efforts began to develop and test vaccines to control the devastating pandemic. This book focuses on the remarkable progress in developing vaccines, the amazing effectiveness of the early vaccines, and the challenges of delivering them to the population. To put this extraordinary progress into perspective, the history of other vaccines is presented and their roles in individual protection and protection of the community, "vaccines that protect the unvaccinated," are outlined. The rigorous processes whereby vaccines are evaluated in distinct phases and the steps that must be met prior to obtaining regulatory approval for both vaccine safety and effectiveness are highlighted. Multiple vaccine approaches are reviewed, including new approaches such as "messenger or mRNA vaccine" that may revolutionize future vaccine development. The comprehensive models used to provide recommendations and priorities for vaccination of groups of people at risk are summarized. The book also focuses on the questions that remain unanswered after the vaccines are approved. These include duration of immunity, risk factors for vaccine failure, impact of viral evolution and variant strains, and assessment of both immediate and long-term safety. The authors also address concerns about vaccine acceptance including roll-out, access, and detailed and trusted sources of information.

Report on the Progress of Vaccine Inoculation in Bengal

DNA is a rapidly developing vaccine platform for cancer and infectious and non-infectious diseases. Plasmids are used as immunogens to encode proteins to be further synthesized in vaccine recipients. DNA is mainly synthetic, ensuring enhanced expression in the cells of vaccine recipients (mostly mammals). Their introduction into the host induces antibody and cellular responses. The latter are often more pronounced, and mimic the events occurring in infection, especially viral. There are a few distinct ways in which the vaccine antigen can be processed and presented, which determine the resulting immune response and which can be manipulated. Routinely, the antigen synthesized within the host cell is processed by proteasome, loaded onto, and presented in a complex with MHC I molecules. Processing can be re-routed to the lysosome, or immunogen can be secreted for further presentation in a complex with MHC II. Apart from expression, vaccination efficacy depends on DNA delivery. DNA immunogens are generally administered by intramuscular or intradermal injections, usually followed by electroporation, which enhances delivery 1000-fold. Other techniques are also used,

such as noninvasive introduction by biojectors, skin applications with plasters and microneedles/chips, sonication, magnetofection, and even tattooing. An intense debate regarding the pros and cons of different routes of delivery is ongoing. A number of studies have compared the effect of delivery methods at the level of immunogen expression, and the magnitude and specificity of the resulting immune response. According to some, the delivery route determines immunogenic performance; according to others, it can modulate the level of response, but not its specificity or polarity. The progress of research aiming at the optimization of DNA vaccine design, delivery, and immunogenic performance has led to a marked increase in their efficacy in large species and humans. New DNA vaccines for use in the treatment of infectious diseases, cancer, allergies, and autoimmunity are forthcoming. This Special Issue covers various aspects of DNA vaccine development.

New Generation Vaccines, Third Edition

Vaccinology and Methods in Vaccine Research is a combination of cutting-edge methodologies, experimental approaches and literature reviews. The book covers all aspects of vaccine development, including basic immunology (focusing on the stimulation of adaptive immunity, which is required for vaccine efficacy), approaches to vaccine design and target validation, vaccine biomanufacturer and clinical development. Existing vaccinology resources are theoretical reference books, whereas this book provides a practical handbook for use in the research lab and classroom by those working in vaccinology and training others in the field. It is authored and edited by scientists actively engaged in vaccine research and development for day-to-day teaching/methodological advice. Addresses how to design a vaccine for an emerging disease, from a practical point-of-view, with chapters written by scientists who are grappling with these questions Provides new approaches to vaccine development. including vaccine targeting and virus-like-particle vaccines Gives up-to-date information and methodologies in use for vaccine adjuvants

Vaccines

Volume 105 of Developments in Biologicals reports scientific presentations on the latest progress in polio eradication and vaccination given at an international symposium held in June 2000. The following topics are covered: - the highly impressive progress towards global eradication and the role of the WHO Polio Eradication Program - the efficiency and reliability of virological surveillance and the scientific basis for certification of eradication, including perspectives from countries in the developing world as well as from the developed - updates on the molecular biology and genetics of poliovirus and poliovaccines, including the molecular basis for attenuation and reversion to virulence and the interesting area of receptor specificity for polio and other enteroviruses - the advantages and disadvantages of current poliovaccines and immunization strategies, reviewed by participants from industry and public health organizations - the role of inactivated poliovaccines in the end game and the vexed question of when and how vaccination against polio can be safely suspended as well as the risks of re-introduction of polio post-eradication and post-vaccination - gaps in scientific knowledge in the fields of virology, immunology and epidemiology relevant to the end game of polio eradication and priorities for future scientific research This volume will remain a key reference on polio eradication and vaccination for many years to come, not only for academic researchers but also for members of public health organizations, vaccine manufacturers and managers of immunization programs.

State of the World's Vaccines and Immunization

This book offers an excellent introduction to the use of novel therapeutic vaccines for common diseases based on their ability to induce antibody production. While the role of vaccines in the treatment of infectious diseases and cancer is well known, vaccines have also recently been developed for a variety of other conditions, including Alzheimer's disease, hypertension, diabetes, and spondyloarthritis. These therapeutic advances are fully and clearly documented by acknowledged experts in the field, who explain the relevant biology and highlight the challenges involved in deploying this treatment approach effectively and safely. In addition, recent progress in the construction and delivery of DNA vaccines is documented, and the process of developing new peptide vaccines is explored in depth. While the book will be particularly valuable for researchers and scholars interested in immunotherapy, it will also appeal to clinicians seeking effective new medicines to treat patients suffering from chronic diseases.

Report on the State and Progress of Vaccine Inoculation in Bengal, During the Year 1804

This volume of Advances in Veterinary Medicine, derived in part from the First Veterinary Vaccines and Diagnostic Conferences, deals with vaccines, an especially active area of veterinary research and controversy.

Modern Vaccinology

Report on the Progress of Vaccine Inoculation in Bengal, from ... its introduction in November, 1802, to the end of ... 1803: with an appendix, submitted to the Medical Board at Fort William