VACCINES PREVENT
Disease, Hospitalization and Death

Chickenpox (Varicella)	The varicella vaccine has prevented an estimated 91 million cases, 238,000 hospitalizations and 2,000 deaths. Disease has declined overall by >97% since the introduction of the vaccine in 1997.
Diphtheria	Historically there were 200,000 cases a year. Thanks to the vaccine, that number has dropped by 99.9%.
Haemophilus Influenza Type B (Hib)	Hib disease is now uncommon. It occurs primarily in the under-immunized and those too young to have completed the primary vaccination series. Vaccine efficacy against confirmed invasive Hib disease is 93% after three vaccine doses and 92% after two doses.
Hepatitis A	Since the hepatitis A vaccine was first recommended in 1996, cases of hepatitis A in the United States declined dramatically.
Influenza (Seasonal Flu)	A recent study showed that among adults, flu vaccination was associated with a 26% lower risk of ICU admission and a 31% lower risk of death from flu compared with those who were unvaccinated.
Measles	Very few people - about 3 out of 100 - who get 2 doses of the measles vaccine will still get measles if exposed to the virus.
Mumps	Mumps cases in the U.S. declined by 99% after the introduction of the vaccine.
Pneumococcal Disease	Overall, the vaccine is 60% to 70% effective in preventing invasive pneumococcal disease caused by pneumococcal strains in the vaccine.
Polio	Poliovirus has been eliminated in the U.S.
Rotavirus	40-50,000 hospitalizations each year are prevented by the vaccine. Prior to the vaccine in 2006, Rotovirus caused up to 70,000 hospitalizations and 20-60 deaths annually. Since 2006, 40-50,000 hospitalizations are prevented each year by the vaccine.
Rubella	The 1964-65 epidemic infected 12.5 million people. Today less than 10 cases are reported each year.
Tetanus	Cases have declined more than 95% and deaths have declined more than 99%.
Pertussis (Whooping Cough)	Pertussis affects a lot fewer people today than before pertussis-containing vaccines became widely available in the 1940s.
COVID-19	Those vaccinated with the updated COVID-19 vaccine were 54% less likely to get COVID-19 during the four-month period from mid-September to January.
RSV	90% effective at preventing RSV-associated hospitalization in infants during their first RSV season. RSV vaccines for people ages 60 and older reduced the risk of symptomatic lower respiratory tract disease by 80%-90% in the first season after RSV vaccination.

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Sources: Linked in the left column

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