

VACCINE EQUITY CASE STUDIES

FEMINIST HISTORICAL ANALYSIS

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● 2009-10 H1N1 US

Patriarchal cultural norms posed as an obstacle to vaccine uptake in ethnic men, and their children. Translated materials in vaccination campaigns were not considerate of cultural perspectives and immigrant experiences that affect vaccine uptake. Foreign-born nativity status decreased vaccine uptake and access. The U.S.' internal surveillance system was undermined by the lack of coordination with Mexico's, delaying information of the emergence, and spread of the virus

● 1976 Swine Flu Fiasco US

The decision to mass immunize the U.S. population in 1976 illuminates both pitfalls and opportunities in terms of political responses to scientific matters. Overall, lessons can be gleaned on how to/not to navigate the intersection of media, politics, and science when implanting public health strategies.

● 1980s-Present HIV/AIDS Durham, US

Even though Duke University has been at the forefront of HIV/AIDS research, the local Durham community did not experience improved health equity as a result of the institution's close proximity.

● 2009-10 H1N1 Mexico

General distrust in the Mexican government and disbelief in H1N1 contributed to low vaccine uptake, and pregnant women were more accepting of the H1N1 vaccine once they understood the harms of H1N1.

● 2015 MERS-CoV South Korea

Overall, South Korea has learned from its pitfalls in communication of MERS-CoV to the public and has since developed and implemented public health strategies to better tackle infectious disease.

● 1980s-Present HIV/AIDS South Africa

Despite having the largest HIV/AIDS treatment program in the world today, stigmatization of disease prevented effective implementation of policies and undermined protections for vulnerable groups such as migrants and incarcerated individuals.

