

Italy's vaccine debate shows anti-establishment sway

February 26 2018, by Nicole Winfield And Maria Grazia Murru



In this photo taken on Friday, Feb. 23, 2018 Doctor Roberto Ieraci checks a syringe before vaccinating a child in Rome. The nation is battling one of its worst epidemics of measles in recent years, reporting a six-fold increase in cases last year that accounted for a quarter of all the cases in Europe. And yet the Italian government's response, a new law requiring parents to vaccinate their kids against measles and nine other childhood diseases, has become one of the most divisive issues going into the nation's March 4 general election. Public health authorities are incredulous that the small but loud anti-vax movement has gained traction during an entirely preventable measles outbreak, thanks to an election campaign where prominent politicians have questioned the safety of shots and denounced obligatory inoculations. (AP Photo/Alessandra Tarantino)

In Italy, the fight against measles has moved from the doctor's office to the political battleground.

The nation is facing one of its worst epidemics of measles in recent years, reporting a six-fold increase in cases last year that accounted for a quarter of all the cases in Europe.

And yet the government's response—a new law requiring parents to vaccinate their kids against measles and nine other childhood diseases—has become one of the most divisive issues going into March 4 general elections.

Public health authorities are incredulous that the small but loud anti-vax movement has gained traction during an entirely preventable measles outbreak, thanks to an election campaign where prominent politicians have questioned the safety of shots and denounced obligatory inoculations.

It's just one example of how anti-establishment politics has upended even the most basic facts of life and death in Italy, and how a now-discredited Lancet article that linked autism to the MMR vaccine—published 20 years ago this week but subsequently retracted—has had lasting impact.

"Politics shouldn't enter into questions about health, otherwise we'll start debating using antibiotics for infections," Dr. Roberto Ieraci, vaccine coordinator for Rome's district No. 1, said between administering shots to his squirmy, tiny patients.



In this photo taken on Friday, Feb. 23, 2018 doctor Roberto Ieraci vaccinates a child in Rome. The nation is battling one of its worst epidemics of measles in recent years, reporting a six-fold increase in cases last year that accounted for a quarter of all the cases in Europe. And yet the Italian government's response, a new law requiring parents to vaccinate their kids against measles and nine other childhood diseases, has become one of the most divisive issues going into the nation's March 4 general election. Public health authorities are incredulous that the small but loud anti-vax movement has gained traction during an entirely preventable measles outbreak, thanks to an election campaign where prominent politicians have questioned the safety of shots and denounced obligatory inoculations. (AP Photo/Alessandra Tarantino)

"Let's be clear: Vaccines save lives," he said. "They improve quality of life. They diminish health costs, both for the individual and collective."

But Italy's mainstream medical community is up against a rising tide of populist, anti-establishment politicians, who have jumped on the vaccine-skepticism bandwagon. Many have criticized the new law spearheaded by the Democratic Party requiring parents to inoculate their children against 10 diseases before they can enroll them in school.

"Vaccine yes, obligation no," has become the mantra of Matteo Salvini, leader of the right-wing, euroskeptic League party who is running alongside Silvio Berlusconi's Forza Italia party on the center-right coalition that leads the polls. Salvini has vowed to scrap the law if the center-right wins next week.

At an anti-vax rally Saturday in Rome, more than 1,000 people turned out in the rain to denounce the new law and demand "freedom of choice" for their children. They carried banners reading "Science: Doubt it to improve it," and "The risks connected to vaccines are negligible—until it happens to your child."



People hold banners showing a baby and reading "1992 - Law 210 - The Italian state admits vaccine's damage. 2017 - Law Lorenzin coercion to mass vaccination ... after? What future for our children?" during a rally to protest mandatory vaccines, in Rome, Saturday, Feb. 24, 2018. Thousands of police have been deployed for protests in Rome, Milan and other Italian cities tasked with preventing clashes during an election campaign that has increasingly been marked by violence. (AP Photo/Alessandra Tarantino)

"We want to be free to choose ourselves what to do with our children who were born healthy," said Milena Muccioli, a mother of a 1-year-old from the seaside city of Rimini. "We don't want to introduce in their bodies medicines or other things that could damage their body."

The law goes into effect next month and noncompliance can result in fines of up to 500 euros (\$615).

The law was passed over the objections of both the League and the populist 5-Star Movement, whose founder Beppe Grillo has cast doubt about vaccines, mammograms and parents' obligations to vaccinate, part of his overall distrust of [pharmaceutical companies](#) and the health industry.

The 5-Stars insist they're not anti-vaccination, just against obliging parents to inoculate. But until recently, their official program "Vaccinate yes, vaccinate no, Let's have clarity" posed the question of whether to vaccinate. It highlighted possible side effects, said parents had lost faith in science, doctors, pharmaceutical companies and politicians, and called for a reduction in the number of obligatory inoculations.



People take part in a rally to protest mandatory vaccines, in Rome, Saturday, Feb. 24, 2018. Thousands of police have been deployed for protests in Rome, Milan and other Italian cities tasked with preventing clashes during an election campaign that has increasingly been marked by violence. (AP Photo/Alessandra Tarantino)

One 5-Star candidate for the northern Veneto region, Sara Cunial, once called vaccines "genocide."

So Health Minister Beatrice Lorenzin, architect of the law and leader of a small party in the center-left coalition, has spent most of her campaign time defending it.

"Too many vaccines? And who decides, Salvini?" Lorenzin said in Rome, denouncing the anti-vax campaigners and noting that France requires 11 vaccinations. "Let's let mothers and fathers do their jobs, doctors do theirs, and politicians step aside and stop talking about things

they don't know."

Prior to the new law, parents in Italy were only obliged to vaccinate children against four diseases: diphtheria, tetanus, polio and hepatitis B. But enforcement was uneven and a certain vaccine-skepticism grew, thanks in part to the doubts cast by the Lancet article, since retracted, linking autism to the measles, mumps and rubella vaccine.



People take part in a rally to protest mandatory vaccines, in Rome, Saturday, Feb. 24, 2018. Thousands of police have been deployed for protests in Rome, Milan and other Italian cities tasked with preventing clashes during an election campaign that has increasingly been marked by violence. (AP Photo/Alessandra Tarantino)

By 2015, Italy's overall vaccination rate among 2-year-olds fell to 93.4 percent, well below the 95 percent threshold set by the World Health

Organization as the minimum benchmark to prevent epidemics. For some individual vaccines like MMR, Italy's inoculation rate in 2015 fell to 85.3 percent, creating ripe conditions for the epidemic that last year led to 5,006 cases and four deaths.

"85.3 percent is simply not good enough," said Robb Butler, European program manager for WHO's division of [vaccine](#)-preventable diseases. "That places Italy in the bottom handful of countries of the 53 in our region."

Italy's measles cases were second only to Romania's 5,562 cases, and the two together accounted for half the measles cases in Europe last year. Romania, however, has a large population of Roma, also known as Gypsies, who face discrimination and often can't access health services, which is not the case in Italy, where health care is universal and free, Butler said.

Butler said Italy's measles outbreak spread in part among adolescents and young adults—precisely the age group who might have missed out on measles vaccinations following the doubts sown by the Lancet article 20 years ago. These unvaccinated young adults, he said, then spread the disease to more vulnerable groups: unvaccinated newborns, immuno-compromised people who can't be vaccinated, the elderly and the frail.



Hanged dolls are shown during a rally to protest mandatory vaccines, in Rome, Saturday, Feb. 24, 2018. Thousands of police have been deployed for protests in Rome, Milan and other Italian cities tasked with preventing clashes during an election campaign that has increasingly been marked by violence. (AP Photo/Alessandra Tarantino)

Dr. Giovanni Rezza, research director at the health ministry's Superior Institute of Health, said some traits made Italians vulnerable to the power of the internet to spread disinformation.

Italians can be selfish, he said, often question authority and dote excessively over the one or two children they have. He says many parents have forgotten there was a time when people died of the diseases that now can be prevented if everyone is vaccinated.

"Vaccines are victims of their own success," Rezza said.

© 2018 The Associated Press. All rights reserved.

Citation: Italy's vaccine debate shows anti-establishment sway (2018, February 26) retrieved 10 April 2024 from

<https://medicalxpress.com/news/2018-02-italy-vaccine-debate-anti-establishment-sway.html>

This document is subject to copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of private study or research, no part may be reproduced without the written permission. The content is provided for information purposes only.