Autism is a neurodevelopmental condition with a broad range of symptoms and impacts. People with autism often have difficulty with social interaction and communication. Other features include repetitive behaviors, interests in仪式, and difficulty with change. Disorders of autism spectrum (ASD), formerly known as autism, Asperger syndrome, Childhood disintegrative disorder, Rett syndrome and attention hyperactivity disorder (ADHD). syndrome and PDD-NOS. ASD also includes the very common abnormalities, attention deficit disorder the disease category, ASD, are autism, Asperger syndrome, Childhood disintegrative disorder, Rett syndrome, and ADHD. While numerous American autism groups connect vaccines to autism, Canada remains mute regarding the association. Independent research has provided significant evidence that the mercury-containing preservative, thimerosal; aluminum adjuvants; and the colossal number of vaccines injected within a very short time span, all contribute to the total burden of autism.

In 2001, Andrew Wakefield and colleagues published an article in The Lancet that suggested a possible link between the measles, mumps, and rubella vaccine (MMR) and autism. The article caused a public outcry and led to a decline in vaccination rates, with some parents avoiding vaccines for their children. However, subsequent investigations found no evidence to support the claim of a link between MMR and autism. In 2010, the journal retracted the original article after an investigation revealed that the study was based on fraudulent data.

In May 2011, a peer-reviewed study published in the journal *Pediatric Neurology* showed that children who were vaccinated with MMR at a young age had a lower risk of autism than those who were vaccinated later in life. The study suggested that early vaccination may help to reduce the risk of autism.

In the 2000s, there were several high-profile cases where children developed autism-like symptoms shortly after receiving a vaccine. Hannah Poling was one of these cases. After receiving a MMR vaccine at 18 months of age, she developed symptoms of autism. A subsequent investigation found that she had encephalopathy, a neurological disorder that can cause a range of symptoms, including autism.

The status of research into vaccine safety and autism is ongoing and complex. Scientists continue to study the relationship between vaccines and autism, but the findings are inconsistent and controversial. Some studies suggest a possible link, while others do not. The controversy over vaccine autism has persisted for decades, with some parents and advocacy groups still convinced of a link. In 2011, the journal *Pediatric Neurology* published a study showing that children who were vaccinated with MMR at a young age had a lower risk of autism than those who were vaccinated later in life. The study suggested that early vaccination may help to reduce the risk of autism.