

Vaccination is one possible means to prevent the emergence and spread of many infectious diseases, and even though we now consider it obvious, it has been one of the most significant discoveries in the history of medicine. Thanks to vaccination, smallpox has been eradicated worldwide and polio has disappeared in many countries. Yet even today, millions of people are dying around the world, who could have been saved by vaccination. Fortunately, the Czech Republic has had a long history of vaccination programs, with the first vaccination dated back to 1821 when an Imperial decree ordered a vaccination against smallpox. In 1960 the Czech Republic became one of the first countries in the world which had eliminated the polio virus.

Therefore, I have chosen as the theme of my BA diploma work, the topic 'Vaccination Schedule – The Past, Present and Future'. The thesis is divided into several chapters, with one being a summary relating to immunity and the immune system, with types of vaccines and individual vaccinations being included in routine vaccinations. Individual diseases are not sorted alphabetically, but by the time they were included in the vaccination calendar. Each disease is briefly described by its characteristics, clinical features, incidence, disease history and vaccination options. The work also mentions the differences from other European countries and countries world-wide and the final chapter of the General section provides insight into the development of new vaccines. A special section focuses on the questionnaire survey, whose purpose was to determine whether gender, education, age or the presence of children under 10 years of age in the respondent's family is crucial for more and better information about vaccination.