

SUMMARY

Vaccination is the most important and effective procedure of primary prevention of infectious diseases. More than 80 % of children all over the world are vaccinated against one or more infections. It is estimated that due to this strategy is prevented about 3 million of death each year. In countries of western and middle Europe and Northern America are not any more notified deaths due to poliomyelitis, measles, tetanus, diphtheria. There is an estimation that without vaccination in Czech republic should die about 500 children and thousands of children should have komplikace onemocnění mnohdy s trvalými následky. Distribution of many infectious diseases decrease to minimal value (rubella, mumps) or there is an elimination of some infectious diseases (poliomyelitis, tetanus, diphtheria, measles). This is due to long term regular vaccination in the Czech republic and due to long term důslednou kontrolou proočkování of vaccination status. The aim of the study was to examine how many children have failed to undergo regular vaccination, either because of refusal or failure to attend by parents, or because of a genuine or suspected health contraindication. The study also assessed the demand for alternative vaccines (particularly tetravaccine and hexavaccine), which can be provided within the regular vaccination schedule, but for a fee or physician's recommendation. Records of 5038 children, registered in a sample of general practices and born between 1.1.2000 and 31.12.2004, were searched in 2005. None, incomplete or alternative vaccination were identified in 1284 children (25,5%). Unperformed regular vaccinations due to long-term medical contraindication were found in 307 (6,1%) of examined records. The most common contraindications were conditions of central nervous system (106 cases, 34,5%), such as encephalopathy, epilepsy or unspecified conditions. Alternative vaccines (mainly hexavaccines) were administered to 936 (18,5 %) children; among these, 275 (5,5%) were due to medical contraindication, 716 (14,2 %) were on parental request and in 55 (1,1 %) children alternative vaccines were used for both reasons. Only 60 children (1,3% from the sample) remained unvaccinated against no more than one disease; this confirms good quality of the routine vaccination in the Czech Republic.