

ABSTRACT

Bc. Monika Sejkorová

Vaccinations before travelling abroad

Charles University in Prague, Faculty of Pharmacy in Hradec Králové

Specialist in laboratory methods

Background: The thesis consists of theoretical summary of information which characterizes travel vaccination. Further, it consists of a questionnaire study, whose goal was to determine the volume of people's knowledge about travel vaccination, their attitude and personal experience with vaccination. Next goal was to statistically evaluate influence of age, level of education and work in healthcare industry on individually chosen questions.

Methods: Questionnaire study was performed from September 2020 to January 2021 and consisted of 24 questions. The questionnaire was directed to male and female respondents of all age groups from Czech Republic (620 respondents). Statistical outputs were done by IBM SPSS Statistics software.

Results: Most of the respondents (95 %) were aware of travel vaccination. Most often they found out about it from media (36 %), the source of more detailed information was obtained from vaccination and travel healthcare center (35 %). 30 % of respondents chose to let themselves vaccinate. The most frequent reason for no vaccination was that the respondents did not travel to a high-risk country (86 %). Three respondents were diagnosed with the disease they refused to vaccinate before their travel. It was hepatitis A, hepatitis B and typhoid. Most often (43 %) the respondents got vaccinated once, and most often they travelled to Asian countries (55 %). Most often the respondents chose vaccination against typhoid (26 %). 39 % of the respondents started to search for vaccination less than a year and more than 6 months before their travel. Even being vaccinated, the disease was diagnosed to three respondents. Specifically, it was typhoid, flue and nonspecific "intestinal problems". Most of the respondents (87 %) were not affected by side effects of vaccination. Majority of the respondents (88 %) would choose to vaccinate before their next travel again. 82 % of the respondents did not feel any pressure from vaccination experts to let themselves vaccinate

and 87 % of the respondents did not exclude risk country for vaccination reasons. 12 % of the respondents let their children vaccinate.

It was determined that there is a correlation between increasing age and choice not to travel to risk countries for vaccination reasons. Also, people with lower educational status choose not to travel to risk countries for vaccination reasons. There is no correlation between a job in healthcare and a choice not to travel to risk countries. There are also no correlations between a job in healthcare and an influence by vaccination experts' opinion and a job in healthcare and the time people inform about the vaccination.

Conclusions: The experimental part shows that respondents are well-informed about travel vaccination and they are searching information in the sufficient time before the travel. Most of the respondents had a good experience with vaccination and did not feel any pressure from experts when deciding to let themselves vaccinate. It was confirmed that people with increasing age or lower educational status tend not to travel to risk countries for vaccination reasons.

Key words: vaccination, mandatory vaccination, optional vaccination, international certificate of vaccination