

ABSTRACT

In the Czech Republic a complex study of adverse reactions after vaccination in children has not been presented yet. Even though reporting of serious adverse reactions to the State Institute for Drug Control (SUKL) is mandatory by law, it is seldom performed. Moreover, there is no analysis correlating adverse reactions that occurred at doctors` surgeries with actual reported adverse reactions to SUKL.

The main focus of presented work was to analyze and map adverse reactions appearing after vaccinations from the children`s vaccination schedule in the Czech Republic.

The study was conducted in the form of retrospective-prospective questionnaires concentrating on adverse reactions, their occurrence, character, seriousness, duration and frequency. Furthermore, the questionnaires also focused on socio-demographic data such as gender, age, residency, parents` education, birth weight. Also, the refusal of the compulsory vaccination was assessed.

Occurrence of adverse reactions after vaccination in the Czech Republic was analyzed by questionnaires in pediatricians` surgeries (active surveillance). Obtained data were correlated with data available at SUKL (passive surveillance). The study data showed higher number of collected adverse reactions than number of adverse reactions reported to national program at SUKL due to the active surveillance used in the study. Highest number of adverse reactions transpired in children of 5 years of age. Serious adverse reactions occurred in 5.5% with no death. More than half reactions (57.5%) were not treated with any treatment. Increasing tendency of vaccination declining by parents of children was noted.

The study results could serve as an important source of information in education of healthcare professionals and general public about adverse reactions after vaccination, in debates concerning the compulsory vaccination schedule and in consulting activities about vaccination and their adverse reactions. Project results published in a scientific journal with impact factor, presented on conferences and also provided to pediatricians could help increase reports of adverse reactions, which is an important aspect for the vaccination safety in the Czech Republic.