

Planirana nabavka i bezbedno čuvanje vakcina

Planned purchase and safe storage of the vaccines

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Apstrakt

Uvod: Vakcine se uz antibiotike smatraju najvećim dostignućem medicine, što pomaže da čovečanstvo kontroliše većinu različitih bolesti. Koliko god čitali u tabloidima o katastrofalnim epidemijama, one se odavno nisu desile. Obavezna, redovna imunizacija je imunizacija lica određenog uzrasta, kao i drugih lica određenih zakonom, koju lice koje treba da se imunizuje treba da se imunizuje, kao ni roditelj, odnosno staratelj ne može da odbije, osim u slučaju postojanja medicinske privremene ili trajne kontraindikacije. Koju utvrđuje doktor medicine odgovarajuće specijalnosti ili stručni tim za kontraindikacije.

Cilj rada je planirana nabavka i bezbedno čuvanje vakcina:

Materijal i metoda rada: Nabavka vakcine mora biti blagovremena, trebovanje u skladu sa izrađenim planom imunizacije, pri čemu je neophodno voditi računa o broju pozvane dece, zalihama vakcina i rasturu:

- 10% za DPT, DT, tD;
- 30% za OPV
- 50% za BCG

Na svakom vakcinalnom punktu potrebno je odrediti osobu koja će biti odgovorna za čuvanje vakcina, poštovanje hladnog lanca transporta. „Hladan lanac“ čuvanja i transporta praćen je adekvatnom medicinskom dokumentacijom, postoji evidencija o preuzetim vakcinama i serijskom broju svake pojedinačne i višedozne bočice vakcina. Transport vakcina do vakcinalnog punkta i pribor za transport je adekvatan (namenski ručni frižider sa PVC patronama i termometrom – gde su patrone i vakcine razdvojene). Vakcine se čuvaju u frižideru na temperaturi „hladnog lanca“ od +2 do +8°C, što prati adekvatna medicinska dokumentacija.

Problemi koji mogu nastati i mere koje je potrebno preduzeti:

Ako su vakcine bile izložene temperaturama van dozvoljenog opsega, odvajaju se od ostalih, obeležavaju se etiketom „NE KORISTITI“ i traži se savet od nadležnih državnih ustanova ili od proizvođača.

Postupak sa oštećenim bočicama vakcina:

- ne bacati ih pre kontakta s nadređenima,
- radi zaštite od svetlosti, čuvati vakcine i rastvarače u originalnom pakovanju,
- ne stavljati vakcine sličnog naziva ili izgleda jedne uz druge,
- rastvarače čuvati u frižideru, nikada ih ne ostavljati u zamrzivaču, najbolje je da, kad je moguće stoje uz odgovarajuće vakcine.

Jednom izgubljena potentnost vakcine pri izlaganju neadekvatnoj temperaturi ne može se vratiti povratkom vakcine u adekvatne uslove čuvanja. Mrtve, inaktivisane vakcine (DTP, DT, Td, TT, hepatitis B, HiB, DtaP) se ne smeju zamrzavati, jer već temperatura +1°C može umanjiti njihovu imunogenost zbog fizičko hemijske promene antigena. Žive vakcine (OPV,

Abstract

Introduction: In addition to antibiotics, vaccines are considered to be the greatest achievement of medicine, which helps humanity control most infectious diseases. No matter how much you read in the tabloids about catastrophic epidemics, they haven't happened for a long time. Mandatory, regular immunization is the immunization of a person of a certain age, as well as other persons determined by law, which the person to be immunized, should be immunized, as well as the parent or guardian can not refuse unless there is a medical temporary or permanent contraindication. determined by a doctor of medicine of the appropriate specialty or an expert team for contraindications.

Aims of the research: Planned purchase and safe storage of the vaccines

Materials and methods: Vaccine procurement must be timely, requiring in accordance with the developed immunization plan, where it is necessary to take into account the number of invited children, vaccine stocks, and distribution:

- 10% for DPT, DT, tD;
- 30% for OPV
- 50% for BCG

At each vaccination point, it is necessary to determine the person who will be responsible for storing the vaccines, respecting the cold chain of transport. The “cold chain” of storage and transport is accompanied by adequate medical documentation, there is a record of vaccines taken and the serial number of each individual and a multi-dose vial of the vaccine. Transport of vaccines to the vaccination point and transport accessories is adequate (dedicated handheld refrigerator with PVC cartridges and thermometer - where cartridges and vaccines are separated). Vaccines are stored in the refrigerator at a “cold chain” temperature of +2 to +8 °C, which is accompanied by adequate medical documentation.

Problems that may arise and measures to be taken:

If the vaccines have been exposed to temperatures outside the permitted range, they are separated from the others, marked with the label “DO NOT USE” and advice is sought from the competent state authority or from the manufacturer.

The procedure with damaged vaccine vials:

- do not throw them away before contact with superiors,
- for protection against light, store vaccines and solvents in the original packaging,
- do not put vaccines of similar name or appearance next to each other,
- Store the solvents in the refrigerator, never leave them in the freezer, it is best to stand with appropriate vaccines when possible.

MMR) mogu biti zamrznute onoliko dugo, koliko dozvoljava proizvođač. Žive vakcine čuvaju se uz zadnji zid frižidera, veoma su osetljive na povišenu temperaturu. vakcine se čuvaju u središtu frižidera, ne u vratima, obezbeđen je i alternativni način očuvanja, potrebne temperature u frižideru u slučaju nestanka struje (npr. agregat ili zamrznute flaše vode koje bi se pri nestanku struje stavile u središte frižidera).

Zaključak: Instituti i Zavodi za javno zdravlje vrše nadzor nad celom procedurom izvođenja imunizacije. Inspekcijski nadzor nad hladnim lancem vakcina sprovodi organ nadležan za poslove sanitarnog nadzora. (čl. 73, stav 9 Zakona – sanitarni inspektor ima pravo i dužnost da zabrani dalju distribuciju vakcine ili imunološkog preparata ako se utvrdi da se prilikom njihovog transporta ili čuvanja nije se pridržavalo principa hladnog lanca).

Once the potential of the vaccine is lost when exposed to inadequate temperature, the return vaccine cannot be returned to adequate storage conditions. Dead, inactivated vaccines (DTP, DT, Td, TT, hepatitis B, HiB, DtaP) must not be frozen, because a temperature of + 1 ° C can reduce their immunogenicity due to the Physico-chemical change of the antigen. Live vaccines (OPV, MMR) can be frozen for as long as the manufacturer allows. Live vaccines are stored in the back wall refrigerator, they are very sensitive to elevated temperature. vaccines are stored in the center of the refrigerator, not in the door, an alternative method of preservation is provided, the required temperature in the refrigerator in case of power failure (eg generator or frozen water bottles that would be placed in the center of the refrigerator).

Conclusion: Institutes and Institutes of Public Health supervise the entire immunization procedure. Inspection supervision over the cold chain of vaccines is carried out by the body in charge of sanitary supervision (clause 73, paragraph 9 of the law - the sanitary inspector has the right and duty to prohibit further distribution of the vaccine or immunological preparation if it is determined that the principle of the cold chain was not observed during their transport or storage).