



Preporučena imunizacija u pedijatriji

Recommended Immunization in Pediatrics

Aleksandra Stoilković, Marija Mladenović Stanojević

Dom zdravlja Aleksinac

Health Center Aleksinac

Apstrakt

Uvod: Među svim merama prevencije zaraznih bolesti, imunizacija predstavlja najbržu, najefikasniju i ekonomski najopravdaniju meru. Preporučena aktivna imunizacija lica određenog uzrasta sprovodi se u skladu sa stručno-metodološkim uputstvom Instituta za javno zdravlje Srbije „Dr Milan Jovanović Batut“. Preporučena aktivna imunizacija lica određenog uzrasta sprovodi se na osnovu preporuke doktora medicine ili doktora specijaliste odgovarajuće grane medicine koji sprovodi imunizaciju, uz prethodnu pismenu saglasnost lica koje se aktivno imunizuje, odnosno njegovog zakonskog zastupnika. Pismena saglasnost ili odbijanje saglasnosti za preporučenu aktivnu imunizaciju daje se na Obrascu 3 koji je odštampan uz pravilnik i čini njegov sastavni deo.

Preporučena imunizacija dece je imunizacija koju pedijatar preporučuje, u skladu sa programom imunizacije stanovništva protiv određenih zaraznih bolesti. Jedna od preporučenih imunizacija je protiv infekcije *Haemophilus influenzae* tip b, koja predstavlja značajan zdravstveni, biološki i ekonomski problem, posebno u nerazvijenim zemljama sveta u kojima se još uvek ne sprovodi aktivna imunizacija lica određenog uzrasta protiv ovog oboljenja. Prema podacima Svetske zdravstvene organizacije, u svetu godišnje oboli najmanje 3.000.000 dece, a umire 400.000 do 700.000. Najčešće oboleva uzrast od 4 do 18 meseci, ređe obolevaju deca u uzrastu mlađem od 3 meseca i starijem od 6 godina.

Humani papiloma virus izaziva virusne infekcije organa reproduktivnog trakta. HPV se prenosi seksualnim putem i predstavlja neophodan, mada ne i dovoljan uslov za nastanak genitalnih kondiloma i malignih neoplazmi, najčešće na grliću materice. Uzročnik je humani papiloma virus DNK. Između infekcija HPV-om i razvoja karcinoma prođe više od 10 godina. Trenutno se primenjuju dve vakcine protiv HPV-a. Obe sadrže inaktivisane subjedinice. Bivalentna vakcina (HPV2) se primenjuje samo kod žena, dok se četvorovalentna (HPV4) primenjuje i kod muškaraca i kod žena. Prioritetna grupa za davanje vakcina su devojčice uzrasta od 9 do 13 godina. Imunizacija sa tri doze po mesecima (0,1–2,6) može se sprovoditi i kod devojaka i žena starijih od 15 godina koje nisu prethodno vakcinisane, kod imunosuprimiranih osoba, uključujući i osobe sa HIV infekcijom.

Zaključak: Zdravstveno-vaspitni rad je od velikog značaja u sprovođenju imunizacije. Upoznavanje roditelja sa značajem vakcinacije je zadatak svih zdravstvenih radnika: medicina počiva na poverenju između zdravstvenih radnika i građana.

Abstract

Introduction: Among all infectious disease prevention measures, immunization is the fastest, most effective, and economically justifiable measure. The recommended active immunization of people of a certain age is carried out in alignment with the professional-methodological instructions of the Institute for Public Health of Serbia “Dr Milan Jovanović Batut”. The recommended active immunization of a person of a certain age is carried out based on the recommendation of a medical doctor or a doctor specializing in the appropriate branch of medicine who carries out the immunization with the prior written consent of the person being actively immunized, that is, their legal representative. Written consent or refusal of consent for recommended active immunization is given on Form 3, which is printed with the rulebook and forms an integral part of it.

Recommended immunization of children is immunization recommended by a pediatrician, in accordance with the population immunization program against certain infectious diseases. One of the recommended immunizations is against *Haemophilus influenzae* type b infection, which represents a significant health, biological and economic problem, especially in underdeveloped countries of the world where active immunization of people of a certain age against this disease is still not carried out. According to data from the World Health Organization, at least 3,000,000 children fall ill, and 400,000 to 700,000 die. The age of 4 to 18 months is most often affected, and children younger than 3 months and older than 6 years are less often affected.

The human papillomavirus causes viral infections of the organs of the reproductive tract. HPV is transmitted sexually and is a necessary, but not sufficient, condition for the appearance of genital warts and malignant neoplasms, most often on the cervix. The causative agent is human papillomavirus DNA. More than 10 years pass between HPV infections and the development of cancer. Two HPV vaccines are currently in use. Both contain inactivated subunits. The bivalent vaccine (HPV2) is administered only to women, while the quadrivalent (HPV4) is administered to both men and women. The priority group for vaccinations includes girls aged 9–13. Immunization with three doses per month (0.1–2.6) can be carried out in girls and women over 15 years of age who have not been previously vaccinated, in immunosuppressed people, including people with HIV infection.

Conclusion: Health education work is of great importance in the implementation of immunization. Introducing parents to the importance of vaccination is the task of all health workers: medicine is based on trust between health workers and citizens.

