



# Zdravstveno-vaspitni rad na terenu, preporučena aktivna imunizacija

## Health Education Work in the Field, Recommended Active Immunization

Zorana Deljanin

Institut za javno zdravlje Niš

Institute for Public Health Niš

### Apstrakt

**Uvod:** Među svim merama prevencije zaraznih bolesti, imunizacija predstavlja najbržu, najefikasniju i ekonomski najopravdaniju meru.

**Cilj rada** je pokazati značaj preporučene imunizacije.

Mera je bliže regulisana Zakonom o zdravstvenoj zaštiti stanovništva od zaraznih bolesti. Posebno su novine uvedene u članu 32 gde je definisano da se sprovodi imunološkim lekovima i time se usklađuje sa Zakonom o lekovima. Definisana je obavezna imunizacija i bolesti protiv kojih se sprovodi, a sve je grupisano prema indikacijama.

Uvedena je preporučena imunizacija kao novi vid imunizacije i omogućena je za sve bolesti za koje postoji vakcina, a i utvrđene su grupe indikacija prema kojima se sprovodi, precizno je navedena obaveza imunizacije i provera vakcinalnog statusa pre ulaska u predškolske i školske kolektive. Definisana je i neobavezna imunizacija kako bi se napravila razlika u odnosu na preporučenu. Članom 33 definisana je vanredna imunizacija, kao i uslovi prema kojima se imunizacija protiv neke bolesti može uvesti kao obavezna, kao i put i osnov za takvu odluku. Preporučena imunizacija je imunizacija koju doktor medicine ili specijalista odgovarajuće grane medicine preporučuje, u skladu sa programom imunizacije stanovništva protiv određenih zaraznih bolesti. Kod preporučene imunizacije neophodna je pismena saglasnost ili odbijanje saglasnosti za preporučenu aktivnu imunizaciju i ona se daje na Obrascu 3. Potpisana saglasnost je deo medicinske dokumentacije koja se čuva u zdravstvenom kartonu pacijenta. Značaj prevencije masovnih zaraznih bolesti i edukacija zdravstvenih radnika, koji istu sprovode sa stanovništvom i građanima, velika je karika u radu na prevenciji nastanka i u cilju suzbijanja zaraznih bolesti.

**Zaključak:** Zdravstveno-vaspitni rad je od velikog značaja u sprovođenju imunizacije. Upoznavanje stanovništva sa značajem vakcinacije je zadatak svih zdravstvenih radnika, jer 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 aim** of the paper is to show the importance of the recommended immunization.

The measure is more closely regulated by the Law on Health Protection of the Population from Infectious Diseases. In particular, the novelties were introduced in Article 32, where it is defined that it is carried out with immunological drugs, thus harmonizing it with the Law on Medicines. Mandatory immunization and diseases against which it is carried out are defined, and everything is grouped according to indications.

The recommended immunization is available for all diseases for which there is a vaccine, and the groups of indications according to which it is carried out are determined. The obligation of immunization and checking the vaccination status before entering preschool and school collectives are precisely stated. Optional immunization is also defined in order to make a difference from the recommended one: Article 33 defines extraordinary immunization, as well as the conditions under which immunization against a certain disease can be introduced as mandatory, as well as the way and basis for such a decision. Recommended immunization is immunization recommended by a medical doctor or a specialist in the appropriate branch of medicine, in accordance with the population immunization program against certain infectious diseases. In the case of recommended immunization, written consent or refusal of consent for recommended active immunization is required on Form 3. The signed consent is part of the medical documentation that is included in the patient's health record. The importance of the prevention of mass infectious diseases and the education of health workers, who carry out the same with the population and citizens, is a strong link in the work on the prevention of the occurrence and the goal of suppressing infectious diseases.

**Conclusion:** Health education work is of great importance in the implementation of immunization. Acquainting the population with the importance of vaccination is the task of all health workers: medicine rests on trust between health workers and citizens.

