



ACTIVITY OF PRIMARY MEDICAL CARE PATIENTS IN VACCINATION AGAINST INFLUENZA, TICK- BORNE ENCEPHALITIS, HEPATITIS AND PNEUMOCOCCAL DISEASE

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Infectious diseases do harm not only to human health, but also cause certain consequences for national economics as well. The programme on immunisation is one of the most acknowledged and successful public health programmes in the whole world

Aim: Assessing the activity of primary medical care patients in vaccination against influenza, tick-borne encephalitis, hepatitis and pneumococcal disease.

Methodology: The research was carried out from April 2015 up to March 2016. The data was collected at medical centre *Saulės šėimos medicinos centras* (SŠMC) of Kaunas city. During patients' visits, family doctors filled in anonymous questionnaires about the patients visiting SŠMC for consultation by indicating their gender, age and vaccination. There were 10 family doctors in total from SŠMC taking part in the research.

Results: The research involved 1686 patients: 1022 (60.6%) females and 664 (39.4%) males. The average age of the investigated population was 39.16 (\pm SN) \pm 27.62 of 0 to 94 years of age. The group of randomly-selected patients of 0-18 years of age included 497 persons (29.5%), 19-35 years of age – 280 (16.6%), 36-50 years of age – 260 (15.4%), 51-70 years of age – 358 (21.2%), \geq 71 years of age – 291 (17.3%). The total number of the patients vaccinated with any vaccine amounted to 864 (51.25%), the number vaccinated against influenza was 494 (29.30%), against pneumococcal disease – to 330 (19.60%), against TBE – to 154 (9.10%), against hepatitis – to 130 (7.70%). An influenza vaccine was administered in 331 (32.89%) females and 163 (24.55%) males, $p=0.001$. A pneumococcal vaccine was administered in 199 (19.47%) females and 131 (19.73%) males, $p=0.90$. A TBE vaccine was administrated in 97 (9.49%) females and 57 (8.58%) males, $p=0.53$.

Conclusions: 1. The most part of the patients has vaccinated against influenza and pneumococcal disease, the least part – against TBE and hepatitis. 2. The influenza vaccine has been administrated in females more often than in males. 3. Vaccines against influenza and pneumococcal disease are mostly used by patients older than 71 years of age. Vaccines against hepatitis and TBE are mostly administrated in the patients of 0 to 18 years of age. 4. Most patients have been vaccinated against influenza only. And very little part of the patients has been vaccinated with two or more different vaccines. **Keywords:** vaccination, primary medicine.

PIRMINĖS SVEIKATOS PRIEŽIŪROS PACIENTŲ AKTYVUMAS SKIEPIJANTIS GRIPO, ERKINIO ENCEFALITO, HEPATITO IR PNEUMOKOKO VAKCINOMIS

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Ižanga

Infekcinės ligos daro žalą ne tik žmonių sveikatai, bet turi pasekmių ir šalies ekonomikai. Imunizacijos programa yra viena labiausiai pripažintų ir sėkmingų visuomenės sveikatos programų visame pasaulyje. Ši programa pasiekė reikšmingų rezultatų daugelyje šalių, todėl skiepais gerinama užkrečiamųjų ligų kontrolė. Ypač svarbu nepamiršti imunoprofilaktikos suaugusiems, esantiems rizikos grupėse, kuriems imunizacija pagerintų ligų išėjimą.

Tikslas

Įvertinti pirminės sveikatos priežiūros pacientų aktyvumą skiepijantis gripo, erkinio encefalito, hepatito ir pneumokoko vakcinomis.

Uždaviniai

1. Nustatyti pacientų aktyvumą skiepijantis gripo, erkinio encefalito (EE), hepatito ir pneumokoko vakcinomis.
2. Palyginti besikreipiančių vyrų ir moterų skiepijimosi dažnį.
3. Išsiaiškinti, kokiomis vakcinomis dažniausiai skiepijasi skirtingų amžiaus grupių pacientai.
4. Nustatyti skiepijimosi gripo, EE, hepatito ir pneumokoko vakcinomis dėsningumus.

Metodika

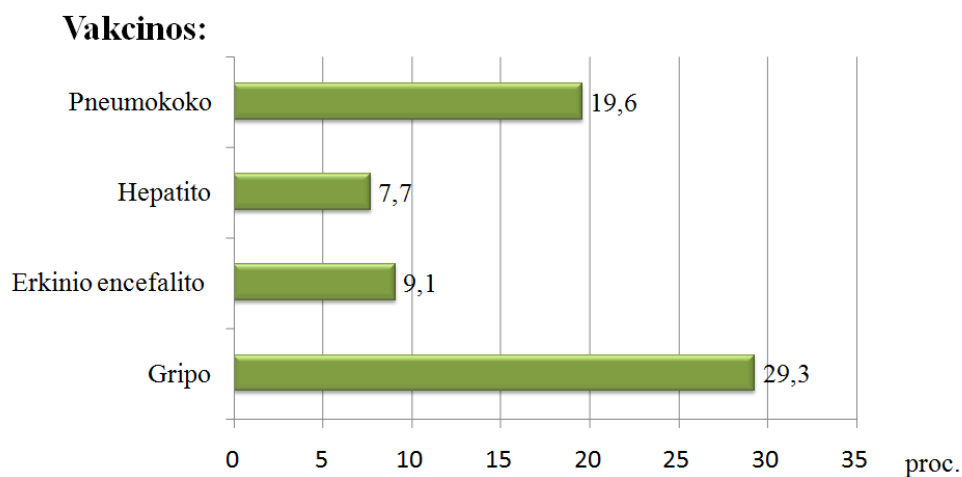
Tyrimas vykdytas nuo 2015 m. balandžio mėn. iki 2016 m. kovo mėn. Duomenys rinkti Kauno miesto Saulės šeimos medicinos centre (SŠMC). Šeimos gydytojai pacientų vizitų metu pildė anonimines anketas apie į SŠMC besikreipiančius pacientus, pažymėdami jų lytį, amžių ir skiepus. Viso tyrime dalyvavo 10 SŠMC šeimos gydytojų, kurie surinko duomenis apie atsitiktinai atrinktus 1686 besikreipiančius pacientus. Analizuojant duomenis pacientai buvo suskirstyti į amžiaus grupes: 0-18, 19-35, 36-50, 51-70 ir ≥ 71 metų grupės. Statistinė duomenų analizė atlikta SPSS 20.0 statistiniu paketu. Duomenys vertinti kaip statistiškai reikšmingi kai $p < 0,05$.

Rezultatai

Į tyrimą buvo įtraukti 1686 pacientai: 1022 (60,6 proc.) moterys ir 664 (39,4 proc.) vyrai. Tiriamųjų amžiaus vidurkis $39,16 (\pm SN) \pm 27,62$ nuo 0 iki 94 metų. Iš visų atsitiktinai atrinktų pacientų 0-18 metų amžiaus grupėje buvo 497 tiriamieji (29,5 proc.), 19-35 metų - 280 (16,6 proc.), 36-50 metų - 260 (15,4 proc.), 51-70 metų - 358 (21,2 proc.), ≥ 71 metų - 291 (17,3 proc.).

Viso buvo pasiskiepiję kuria nors vakcina 864 (51,25 proc.) pacientai, gripo vakcina - 494 (29,30 proc.), pneumokoko - 330 (19,60 proc.), EE - 154 (9,10 proc.), hepatito - 130 (7,70 proc.) (1 pav).

PACIENTŲ AKTYVUMAS SKIEPIJANTIS GRIPO, ERKINIO ENCEFALITO, HEPATITO IR PNEUMOKOKO VAKCINOMIS

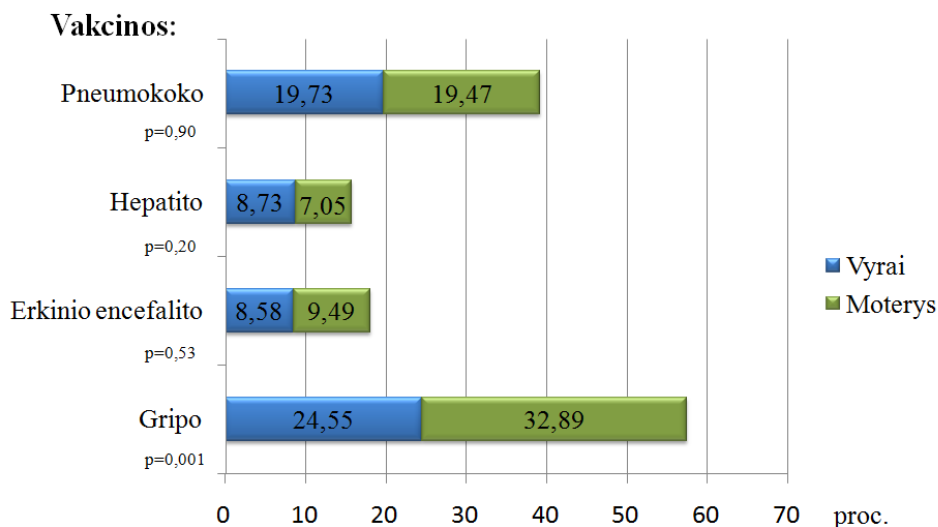


1 pav. Pacientų aktyvumas skiepijantis gripo, EE, hepatito ir pneumokoko vakcinomis

Gripo vakcina skiepijosi 331 (32,89 proc.) moteris ir 163 (24,55 proc.) vyrai, $p=0,001$. Pneumokoko vakcina skiepijosi 199 (19,47 proc.) moterys ir 131 (19,73 proc.) vyrai, $p=0,90$. EE vakcina skiepijosi 97 (9,49 proc.)

moterys ir 57 (8,58proc.) vyrai, $p=0,53$. Hepatito vakcina skiepijosi 72 (7,05proc.) moterys ir 58 (8,73proc.) vyrai, $p=0,20$ (2 pav.).

VYRŲ IR MOTERŲ SKIEPIJIMOSI DAŽNIS

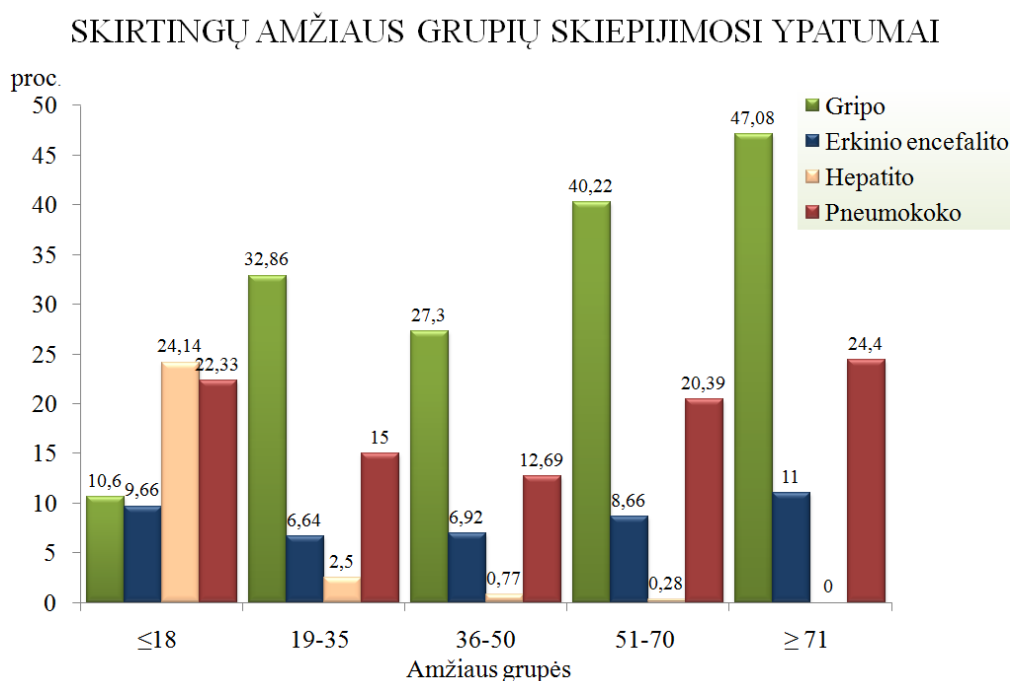


2 pav. Vyrų ir moterų skiepijimosi dažnių palyginimas

Gripo vakcina <18 amžiaus grupėje skiepijosi 50 (10,06proc.) pacientų, 19-35 grupėje – 92 (32,86proc.), 36-50 grupėje – 71 (27,30proc.), 51-70 grupėje – 144 (40,22proc.), ≥ 71 grupėje – 137 (47,08proc.) pacientai, $p=0,0001$. Pneumokoko vakcina <18 amžiaus grupėje skiepijosi 111 (22,33proc.) pacientų, 19-35 grupėje – 42 (15,00proc.), 36-50 grupėje – 33 (12,69proc.), 51-70 grupėje – 73 (20,39proc.), ≥ 71 grupėje – 71 (24,40proc.) pacientas, $p=0,001$. EE vakcina <18 amžiaus grupėje

skiepijosi 46 (9,66proc.) pacientai, 19-35 grupėje – 27 (6,64proc.), 36-50 grupėje – 18 (6,92proc.), 51-70 grupėje – 31 (8,66proc.), ≥ 71 grupėje – 32 (11,00proc.) pacientai, $p=0,57$. Hepatito vakcina <18 amžiaus grupėje skiepijosi 120 (24,14proc.) pacientų, 19-35 grupėje – 7 (2,5proc.), 36-50 grupėje – 2 (0,77proc.), 51-70 grupėje – 1 (0,28proc.) ≥ 71 grupėje pasiskiepijusių nebuvo, $p=0,0001$ (3 pav.).

3 pav. Skiepijimosi ypatumai skirtingo amžiaus grupės



Tik gripo vakcina skiepijosi 339 (20,10proc.) pacientai, pneumokoko – 161 (9,50proc.), EE– 74 (4,40proc.), hepatito - 71 (4,20proc.), gripo ir pneumokoko vakcinomis - 98 (5,80proc.) pacientai, gripo ir EE - 31 (1,80proc.) pacientas, gripo ir hepatito - 32 (1,90proc.) pacientai, EE ir hepatito - 7 (0,40 proc.) pacientai, gripo, pneumokoko ir EE vakcinomis - 13 (0,80proc.) pacientų, gripo, pneumokoko ir hepatito - 2 (0,10proc.) pacientai, pneumokoko, EE ir hepatito - 8 (0,50proc.) pacientai, gripo, EE ir hepatito - 1 (0,10proc.) pacientas.

Išvados

1. Daugiausia pacientų skiepijosi gripo ir pneumokoko vakcinomis, mažiausia dalis pacientų skiepijosi EE ir hepatito vakcinomis.
2. Gripo vakcina dažniau skiepijasi moterys nei vyrai.
3. Gripo ir pneumokoko vakcina dažniausiai skiepijasi vyresni nei 71 metų pacientai. Hepatito ir EE vakcina dažniausiai skiepijasi pacientai nuo 0 iki 18 metų.
4. Daugiausia pacientų buvo pasiskiepiję tik gripo vakcina. Ir labai nedidelė pacientų dalis buvo pasiskiepiję dviem ar daugiau skirtingų vakcinų.

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