ANALYSIS OF THE STATE OF VACCINE SUPPLY FOR PLANNED PREVENTIVE VACCINATIONS OF THE POPULATION OF MOROCCO

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Vaccination - the introduction into the child's body of antigenic material (vaccination) in order to induce immunity to the disease, which will prevent infection with this disease or reduce its negative consequences. According to the European Regional Office of the World Health Organization, routine immunization against polio, tetanus, diphtheria, pertussis, measles and mumps saves the lives and health of 3 million children worldwide each year.

The aim of the work was to analyze the state of vaccine supply for routine preventive vaccinations in Morocco.

Medical centers provide a full range of vaccination of children in accordance with the approved vaccination schedule. If necessary, it is possible to carry out additional vaccination against such infections that are not listed in the general vaccination schedule (chickenpox, hepatitis A, pneumococcal infection, meningitis, typhoid fever, Haemophilus influenzae, etc.). Medical centers carry out vaccination only with high-quality vaccines of foreign production in compliance with the necessary standards of storage and transportation of vaccines.

Vaccination in medical centers is: individual approach to the child; pediatrician's consultation (allergy collection, patient examination, thermometry); manipulation of vaccines; observation of the child for 30 minutes in the clinic, after administration of the vaccine; monitoring the child's health for 3 days after administration of the inactivated vaccine, and on the 5-6th, 10-11th days after the introduction of live vaccines; issuance of a document on vaccination.

Before vaccination, you must follow the basic rules: The child should not tolerate the disease for 2 weeks before vaccination, and at the time of vaccination

should be healthy (there should be no acute and exacerbation of chronic disease); The interval between two vaccinations should be at least 30 days, after R. Mantoux - 3 days; In case of anaphylactic reactions, further vaccination is contraindicated, with a burdensome allergy history, the patient needs additional consultation and preparation for vaccination; Children who are on the dispensary register with specialized specialists must have their conclusion with a permit for vaccination; Children must have a vaccination card and an outpatient observation card.

After vaccination it is necessary: Record in the Vaccination Passport (issued by the medical center) the date of the next vaccination schedule; Carefully read the instructions for the vaccine and the doctor's recommendations to follow; Monitor your child's health for the first few days after the vaccine is given; If you have symptoms that cause you concern, call a medical center for advice.

Analysis of the list of drugs needed for newborns showed that it is divided into drugs for vaccination - 55%, used in digestive disorders, skin diseases, fever, cough, etc.

Vaccination of a newborn in a maternity hospital: vaccination against hepatitis B in newborns is done in the first 12-24 hours after birth; the second vaccination of a newborn - BCG (against tuberculosis) is carried out in the first three to seven days of life. Vaccination of a newborn under one year: vaccination in the month following the newborn: the second hepatitis B vaccination; at three months: the first vaccination against polio and DPT (diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus); at four, five months: the second polio vaccination and DPT; six months: the third vaccination against polio, hepatitis B and DPT; 12 months: the first vaccination against measles, rubella and mumps (three in one). Vaccination after one year: 18 months: first polio revaccination, DPT; 20 months: second polio revaccination; six years: second vaccination against measles, rubella and mumps; seven years: the second revaccination against diphtheria and tetanus, the first revaccination against tuberculosis; 13 years: vaccination against hepatitis B and rubella; 14 years: third revaccination against diphtheria, tetanus and polio; revaccination - tuberculosis.

Conclusions. Analysis of the literature showed that the reaction to vaccination is:

1. Hepatitis B. Vaccination against hepatitis in newborns can have such consequences as painful redness at the injection site and fever (conditionally normal is an increase in body temperature to 37-37.5 degrees). At repeated vaccinations probability of such reaction decreases.

2. BCG. When BCG vaccination is given to newborns, the reaction does not occur immediately. Here's what parents will observe: in four to six weeks, a seal (possibly also redness) will form at the injection site, which will disappear in two or three months, leaving a small scar. This reaction of the newborn to BCG vaccination is natural and will indicate the development of immunity.

3. DTP. The local reaction is manifested by tightness and redness of the skin at the injection site, which should pass in a few days. The general reaction may include fever up to 38 degrees, malaise, drowsiness or, conversely, excessive agitation. Such manifestations may be after both the first and subsequent vaccinations and are considered normal.

4. Polio. Polio vaccination is given either as an injection or as drops are dropped into a child's mouth. In the first case, compaction and redness may occur at the injection site. The reaction to the vaccine orally is almost absent. In some cases, allergic complications such as rash may occur.

5. Rubella. Seven days after vaccination, the temperature may rise slightly. A small enlargement of the lymph nodes is also considered a normal reaction. One week after vaccination, the temperature sometimes rises slightly

6. Cyrus. A serious rise in temperature (up to 39 degrees) can occur five or even ten days after this vaccination. The baby may have red eyes and cheeks and a stuffy nose.

7. Mumps (mumps). The reactions are similar to those of measles vaccines, which may occur ten days after vaccination.