

87.76 Comparison of variation of vaccination application places for 0-23 month children in Edirne during health care reform in Turkey

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Aim of this study was to investigate the effect of this practition on the vaccination services and changes in vaccination places(VP) during Health Care Reform(HCR).

Research was conducted in a sample of 0-23 months children representing Edirne, by using Lot Quality Tecnique. Data collection were performed on December 2006, the beginning of HCR pilot application, and February 2008. This is a cross-sectional study with the level of accuracy as ± 5 and level of confidence as 95%. Sample size was 400 children.

In the study, revealed following **results**: BCG vaccine was applied in health centres(HC) and dispensaries with the ratios of 55,6% and 39,2%, respectively, in 2006. In 2008, the ratios were 47,1% and 37,7% for Family Practitionary Offices(FPO) and dispensaries, respectively. Mobile health services were increased from 0,9% to 9,2%, in 2008. In 2006, the common vaccine application place(VAP) for DPT and OPV/IPV were HCs with the ratio between 86,5%-89,3%, while those were FPOs in 2008 with the ratios between 91,7%-93,5%. The ratio of hospitals as HBV1 AP is higher than others and increased from 38,7%, in 2006 to 75,8%, in 2008. The ratios of HCs for HBV2 and HBV3 according to AP were 89,4% and 91,5%, respectively, in 2006. The most common AP were FPOs in 2008 for HBV2 ve HBV3 vaccines, and ratios were 92,7% and 95,6%, respectively. The ratio of HCs for measles vaccine was 89,2% in 2006, while the most common places were FPOs in 2008, with the ratio of 99,0%.

Vaccination services are one of the important criteria for the evaluation of performance of a FP in Turkey. Decrease of the vaccination ratio of a FP causes a deduction of income, so the increased ratio of FPOs as VAP may be related with this issue of fact.

KEY WORDS: Health Reform, Lot Quality Tecnique, EPI

Learning Objectives: to evaluated vaccination services and changes in vaccination places during Health Care Reform.

Sub-Theme: Public Health and Research: Evidence Based Policy on Health