

## **87.75 Comparison of variation of vaccination status of 0-23 month children in Edirne during health care reform in Turkey**

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### **AIM:**

Aim of this study was to investigate the effect of Pilot practition of Health Care Reform in primary health care on the coverage of vaccination health services during Health Care Reform.

### **MATERIAL AND METHOD:**

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 health care reform pilot application, and February 2008.. This is a cross-sectional study with the level of accuracy as  $\pm 5$  and level of confidence as 95%. Sample size was 400 children.

### **FINDINGS AND RESULTS:**

Evaluation of vaccination status of children revealed following results: Vaccination ratio for BCG, DPT1 and DPT2 decreased from 99,8% to 99,2; from 100% to 99,4% and from 99,6% to 99,4%, respectively. Ratio for DBT3 was found to increase from 98,6% to 99,2%. Assessment of OPV/IPV vaccination ratio showed the changes for OPV1, OPV/IPV2 and OPV/IPV3 from 99,7% to 96,7%, 99,8% to 98,2% and 98,6% to 98,7%, respectively. Hepatitis B vaccination ratio was found to be decreased for all three doses of vaccine. Vaccination ratio changes for HBV1, HBV2 and HBV3 were from 99,7% to 97,5%, from 99,8% to 99,3% and from 97,6% to 97,3%, respectively. Ratio for measles vaccination was found to be increased from 95,9% to 98,7%, between 2006 and 2008. Vaccination ratios for HIB1, HIB2 and HIB3 are 92,5%, 93,2% and 89,0%, respectively.

The differences of vaccination ratios between both data collection stages should be found by chance or should be the first signals of decrement in vaccination ratios.

**KEY WORDS:** Health Care Reform, Lot Quality Technics, Vaccination Coverage, Edirne

**Learning Objectives:** to avaluated and to compare primary health care on the coverage of vaccination before and after health system reform

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