HIGH RISK GROUPS		Vaccines recommended *
Children having a chronic (ongoing) lung disease.	Cystic fibrosis	54%
	Chronic lung disease	69%
	Previously admitted with a lower respiratory tract disease	9%
	Asthmatics requiring regular use of inhaled or systemic steroids	41%
	Previously admitted because of asthma	9%
Respiratory conditions caused by or predisposing to aspiration. Chronic heart disease e.g. requiring regular medication. Chronic kidney disease such as	Neuromuscular disease (eg CP)	59%
	Congenital heart disease	63%
	Chronic heart failure.	54%
	Nephrotic syndrome	57%
	Chronic renal failure	48.5%
Chronic liver disease such as	Post renal transplant	37%
	Biliary atresia, Chronic hepatitis	38%
	Cirrhosis	28%
	Asplenia or severe splenic dysfunction (eg. sickle cell anaemia or Coeliac disease).	71%
	HIV/AIDS	43%
Immunocompromised patients	On chemotherapy or steroid treatment	38%
	Diabetes mellitus.	41%
	Children with cochlear implants	44%
	Patients with CSF shunts	31%
	Children under the age of 5 who have previously had invasive pneumococcal disease	65%

[Table1]

The least correctly identified high-risk groups were children previously admitted for asthma or a lower respiratory tract disease (9% each), cirrhosis (28%), patients with CSF shunts (31%), following renal transplant (37%), on chemotherapy or steroids (38%) and chronic liver diseases (38%).

Conclusion: Most paediatricians were aware of the CMO's recommendations on pneumococcal vaccines for high-risk children. This knowledge however was poorly translated into correct advice given to patients. The introduction of PV into the universal immunisation schedule would enable all the high-risk children to be optimally protected and not subjected to the unreliable knowledge of their busy paediatricians and "postcode lottery" effect.

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CHARACTERIZATION OF RECOMBINANT SABIN POLIOVIRUS ISOLATED FROM CHILDREN WITH ACUTE FLACCID PARALYSIS

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Background and aims: Oral poliovirus vaccine (OPV) proved to be very effective vaccine for interrupting wild poliovirus transmission. However, due to its genetic instability OPV is the potential source of vaccine derived polio virus (VDPVs). Therefore, we studied to detect recombination in

Sabin poliovirus (SPV) isolated from children with acute flaccid paralysis (AFP).

Methods: Virus isolation was carried out from 800 consecutively collected stool samples from 400 patients with AFP enrolled during August-December 2009 in northern India. RT-PCR and sequencing was performed to detect recombination and characterization of SPV. Reproductive capacity temperature assay was done to study the phenotypic characteristics of recombinant Sabin PV.

Results: Of 80 SPV, 5 (6.25%) were confirmed as recombinant SPV. Three strains (3.75%) were found to be bi-recombinant (Sabin3/Sabin2); two strains (2.50%) were characterized as multirecombinant (Sabin3/Sabin2/Sabin1). There was a common recombination junction in the 2C genomic region for three isolates and in 3D genomic region for two isolates. Four recombinant strains (80.0%) have lost temperature sensitivity and clinically behaved as wild on 60 days follow up of the patients.

Conclusions: Our study underlines the role of specific positions and motifs of the poliovirus genomic sequences involved in recombination process. In the last stage of poliovirus eradication there is a need of careful monitoring and characterization of Sabin poliovirus to achieve the goal of poliomyelitis eradication world wide.

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DEVELOPMENT, EVALUATION AND APPLICATION OF A WEB-BASED IMMUNIZATION REGISTRY SYSTEM

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Vaccination decreases children mortality and its' application, especially in the developing world, is a means towards the achievement of the United Nations Millennium Development Goals.

Objects: We sought to develop, apply and, evaluate a web-based immunization registry system that logs and calculates the vaccination timetable based on the age, gender, and previously administered vaccine doses.

Method: We designed and created a computational system based on the Greek National Immunization Program. The system was used by pediatricians and parents for a period of 4 months (01/09/2009-

31/12/2009) in Patra, Greece. Participants were asked to answer to a questionnaire.

Results: In total 60 parents and 60 pediatricians used the online system and 500 vaccinations were logged. We observed time-application errors and missed doses, mainly among children older than 2 years (27%). A considerable 17% of the participants did not have the essential vaccination card and 7% of them had lost it. Parents had a positive opinion (56) about the online system mainly based on the usability and high availability. On the other hand, health-care professionals considered that the electronic assistance in calculating dosage intervals and the logging capabilities of the system, that offers the possibility to extract and statistically analyze data, were the main advantages of the system (54).

Conclusion: The use of information technology may help parents to keep up with the immunization schedules, health-care professionals to calculate dosage intervals, provide them with a valuable data analysis tool and, contribute in the effective application of the national immunization policy.

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PARENTAL INTENTION TO HAVE CHILDREN VACCINATED WITH H1N1 VACCINE. A COMPARATIVE STUDY IN THE MULTICULTURAL AREA OF NORTH EVROS

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Background: The goal of this study was to ascertain parental intentions to vaccinate their children with an H1N1 vaccine and to compare factors that may influence positive attitudes.

Methods: An anonymous targeted survey was conducted among 453 parents by means of a written structured questionnaire that contained assessments of : parental age, demographic data, religious culture and levels of informed knowledge of the H1N1 vaccination by physicians, friends and the media. The survey was conducted in Didimoteicho from 1-6-2009 until 1-12-2009 , before children's vaccination against H1N1 started in our country. Data collected was manipulated by Windows SPSS

14.0 Software package to calculate odds ratios (OR).

Results: Christians are less likely to have their children vaccinated than Musulmans (OR 3, 6). The vaccination intention is positively affected by parent's basic information by the media (OR 4, 3), and by their family physicians recommendation (OR 2, 3) in comparison with hospital health professionals. Parental intention to vaccinate their children is not affected by age (OR 0, 8). 98% of Christians state "they wont' do it", 90% of Musulmans "will consider about it" and a small percentage of 1, 6%, all Musulmans Roma "intend to do it".

Conclusions: Parents showed considerable scepticism to have their children receive the pandemic influenza vaccination, despite our hospital strong recommendation policy. Reluctances were equally attributed to reservations about the vaccine's safety as well as its necessity and efficacy.

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PAIN RELIEF EFFECT OF MOTHERS' HUG ON INFANTS' VACCINATION PAIN IN WEST OF TEHRAN, 2009

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Pain management of neonate is important.

Aim: To Comprise pain relieving effect of mothers' hug with routine procedure of health centers during Infants' Vaccination.

Material and Method: This controlled trial study, was performed on 76 healthy term infants with 2- 4 months years old, which was brought to the health centers of Iran University of Medical Sciences in west of Tehran by their parents and had DPT Vaccination. Volunteer parents filled in informed consent of research. By randomized collection 35 infants were given in their mothers' hug, during 2 minutes before vaccination till 15 seconds after it. Second group according to routine of clinics lied on the examining bed during Vaccination. Changes in appearance of Neonates were assessed by Modified Behavioral Pain Scale (MBPS) during 5 second before immunization till 15 second after it.

Descriptive and inferential statistics were used.