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.

1460

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.

Median scores of 2 groups were compared with the Independent sample T test. Pre and post-scores of each group were compared with the Paired sample T test.

Result: 15 second after vaccination **average** of pain was 8.36 in control group and 6.68 in experimental group. There were significant differences in Behavioral Pain Scores of two groups in all parts of tools. ($P < 0.0001$) There was no significant difference between the groups regarding gender.

Conclusions: Regarding to significant difference in behavioral of pain responds in two groups, it is suggested that, with simple and safe intervention of hugging infants by their mothers reduce pain during vaccination and muscular injections too.

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IMMUNIZATION STATUS REGARDING HEPATITIS B OF CHILDREN 6 TO 12 Y. O. IN THE ISLAND OF THERA, GREECE

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Background and aims: In pediatrics, immunizations are vital for the prevention of infections. Aim of this study was to determine the immunization status of children 6 to 12 years of age that attend elementary school regarding Hepatitis B, in the Greek island of Thera (Santorini).

Methods: Data were collected from the immunization records of 1473 children (1031 Greek) aged 6 to 12 years, who were examined for various reasons at the public Health Center of Thera, during a period of 7 months (1-9-2009 to 31-3-2010). Fully immunized were considered the children who had received three doses of the vaccine with at least 6 months interval between the first and the third dose.

Results: 98.23% of the children were fully immunized, 0.81% were incompletely immunized and only 0.95% had not received any dose of Hepatitis B vaccine. Among the Greek children, 98.73% were fully immunized, while the foreign children were fully immunized at a 97.06% rate. Most of the Greek unimmunized children had parents who refused to vaccinate their children as a principle, while most of the foreign unimmunized children were illegal immigrants.

Conclusions: In the island of Thera, Hepatitis B immunization of children is carried out at a

satisfactory rate and we are content with the compliance of the people, both Greek and foreign.

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VACCINE ADVERSE EFFECTS IN CHILDREN OF MOTHERS INFECTED WITH HIV

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Introduction: The vaccines are at risk for adverse reactions (AR). The reactions of Children of mothers infected with human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) exposed or infected vary in the administration of a vaccine as there may be serious adverse reactions, most particularly with live vaccines.

Objective: To describe adverse reactions to vaccines in children born from infected mothers.

Methodology: Voluntary prospective descriptive study with the patients assisted in the clinic.

The data were obtained during consultation hours based on an adverse reactions record in a coded form and filled out after the administration of the vaccine. Percentages were calculated and used χ^2 test.

Results: Data from 100 children in the period 2008 to 2010 were collected: 60 exposed, 39 infected and 1 serorevertio.

62% were younger than 6 months. 45% had no AR to vaccines.

46% of the infected children showed local or systemic AR, which were similar to those of uninfected children ($p > 0.05$). There were no disseminated diseases after receiving live virus vaccines.

Conclusions: The vaccines were safe in children of infected mothers who participated in the work. The ARs were similar in infected and exposed children.

Monitoring should be continued for a total AR record.