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.

1461

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.

1462

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.