



# Vaccination programme in Poland. GP

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Vaccines are the most studied  
and most controlled drugs.





# What is PSO?

- Protective Vaccination Program (PSO)
- the so-called "Vaccination calendar"
- every year, the regulation of the Minister of Health is announced in the Announcement of the Chief Sanitary Inspector in the Journal of Laws





# What is PSO?

The PSO contains a list of compulsory and recommended vaccinations and the rules for carrying them out. It consists of four parts:

Compulsory vaccinations, including compulsory vaccinations of children and adolescents by age, and compulsory vaccinations of persons particularly at risk of infection due to clinical or epidemiological reasons, and post-exposure vaccinations,

Recommended vaccinations,

Supplementary information, i.e. the rules of vaccination against selected infectious diseases,

General rules for carrying out and organizing vaccinations.





# Mandatory and recommended vaccinations - how do they differ?

Mandatory vaccinations

financed from the budget of the Ministry of Health

Is compulsory vaccination the same as compulsory vaccination?

Compulsory vaccination is not tantamount to compulsory vaccination - it happens, especially in the media, that these terms are equated.

The only compulsory vaccination in Poland was the vaccination against smallpox used during the memorable epidemic in Wrocław in 1963.







# Types of vaccines

Vaccines are classified into

- live, containing whole germ free,
- inactivated vaccines containing killed viruses / bacteria or their fragments (proteins, polysaccharides)
- latest generation vaccines containing genetic information (e.g. mRNA) about antigen production. Vaccines can protect against one disease or they can be multi-component.



## Inactivated vaccines

### Szczepionki inaktywowane

Błonica, tężec, krztusiec (D, T, DTP, DTaP, dTap)

Zakażenia *Haemophilus influenzae* typu b (Hib)

Wirusowe zapalenie wątroby typu B

Wirusowe zapalenie wątroby typu A

Ludzki wirus brodawczaka (HPV)

Poliomyelitis (IPV)

Pneumokoki

Cholera

Grypa

Dur brzuszny

Japońskie zapalenie mózgu

Kleszczowe zapalenie mózgu

Meningokoki grupy B

Meningokoki grupy C lub A, C, W, Y

## Live vaccines

### Szczepionki żywe

Dur brzuszny (szczepionka doustna)

Grypa (szczepionka donosowa)

Odra/świnka/różyczka (MMR)

Biegunka rotawirusowa

Żółta gorączka

Ospa wietrzna

Gruźlica (BCG)





pediatrician

family doctor

gynecologist



adults





**Qualification for vaccinations**



**The doctor ordering the vaccination is responsible for the correctness and documentation of the vaccination qualification process.**





**If there are no contraindications to co-administration, all preparations should be administered during one visit.**



## **Interview during qualification during the visit during which we perform vaccinations**

- 1) vaccinations proposed during a given visit**
- 2) available vaccine preparations and the differences between them**
- 3) concise information on the benefits of vaccination**
- 4) the risk and type of post-vaccination reactions and what to do in the event of their occurrence (including informing about the patient's right to report NOP)**
- 5) the course of the procedure and methods of combating pain and discomfort associated with vaccination and the time of administration of subsequent doses (or other vaccinations)**



**Supportive examinations should not be performed as part of the qualification of children for vaccination, if the history or physical examination do not reveal any alarm symptoms or reasonable suspicion of a disease which is a contraindication to vaccination.**

**Laboratory tests for potential diseases or genetic predisposition should not be ordered if there is no clinical justification for it (a new method of avoiding vaccination by some parents).**







**First visit**

Cykl „sanepidowski”

	1 d.ż.	2 m.ż.	3-4 m.ż.	5-6 m.ż.	7 m.ż.	13-14 m.ż.	16-18 m.ż.
<i>gruźlica</i>	○						
<i>WZW B</i>	○	○			○		
<i>DTPw</i>		○	○	○			○
<i>HiB</i>		○	○	○			○
<i>polio</i>			○	○			○
<i>MMR</i>						○	
<i>pneumokoki</i>		○	○			○	
<i>ospa wietrzna</i>						○	
<i>meningokoki</i>		○ <sup>B</sup>		○ <sup>B</sup>	○ <sup>A+C+W+Y</sup>	○ <sup>B</sup>	
<i>rotawirusy</i>		●	●	(●)			
<i>WZW A</i>							○
<i>KZM</i>							○
<i>grypa</i>					○		

obowiązkowe

zalecane



Cykl „6w1”

	1 d.ż.	2 m.ż.	3-4 m.ż.	5-6 m.ż.	7 m.ż.	13-14 m.ż.	16-18 m.ż.
<i>gruźlica</i>	○						
<i>WZW B</i>	○						
<i>DTPa</i>		○					
<i>HiB</i>			○	○			○
<i>polio</i>							
<i>MMR</i>						○	
<i>pneumokoki</i>		○	○			○	
<i>ospa wietrzna</i>						○	
<i>meningokoki</i>		○ <sup>B</sup>		○ <sup>B</sup>	○ <sup>A+C+W+Y</sup>	○ <sup>B</sup>	
<i>rotawirusy</i>		●	●	(●)			
<i>WZW A</i>							○
<i>KZM</i>							○
<i>grypa</i>					○		

obowiązkowe

zalecane





# Whooping cough in PSO

A DTwP vaccine (containing the whole cell component of pertussis) is given in a schedule that includes vaccination:

basic:

- first dose: at 2 months of age,
- second dose: at 3-4 months of age,
- third dose: at 5-6 months of age,
- fourth dose: at 16-18 months of age,

resembling:

- at 6 years of age (DTaP vaccine containing the acellular pertussis component),
- at the age of 14 (with dTap vaccine containing the acellular pertussis component),



# Whooping cough in PSO

- children born before 37 weeks of gestation or with a birth weight less than 2,500 g should be given acellular vaccine (DTaP),
- children with contraindications to vaccination against pertussis with whole cell vaccine should be given acellular vaccine (DTaP),
- children who in the first year of life received DTaP acellular vaccine in place of DTwP whole cell vaccine, at 16-18 months of age should be vaccinated with DTaP acellular vaccine.







# Measles, mumps, rubella in PSO

**Vaccination against measles, mumps and rubella is compulsory (financed from the budget of the Minister of Health) for children in the vaccination scheme:**

- **basic at 13-15 months of age,**
- **supplementary at 6 years of age.**





# Pneumococci and rotaviruses in PSO

## Pneumococci

- free / mandatory PCV10 from 2017

## Rotaviruses

- free / compulsory (3 doses) from 2021





# HPV (human papilloma)

According to the American Vaccine Committee (ACIP), vaccination against HPV is recommended in:

- girls and boys aged 11-12,
- people up to 26 years of age who have not been vaccinated before,
- vaccinations for unvaccinated people aged 27-45 who may benefit from vaccination should be considered.





**Adults  
vaccinations**

# Selected vaccinations recommended for people over 19 years of age in accordance with the current Preventive Immunization Program

Vaccination against	19-26 yo	27-49 yo	50-64 yo	>65 yo
Hepatitis B			All unvaccinated - at least 3 doses*	
Hepatitis A			All unvaccinated – 2 doses	
diphtheria, tetanus, whooping cough			1 booster dose every 10 years	
poliomyelitis		People leaving for endemic areas and people > 19. year not vaccinated under compulsory vaccinations		
meningococci		Meningococcal type B - 2 doses		
			ACWY type meningococci - 1 dose	
tick-borne encephalitis			A booster dose every 3 to 5 years	
chicken pox		Unvaccinated people and those who did not suffer from chickenpox, especially women planning pregnancy - 2 doses		
measles mumps rubella		Persons not vaccinated under compulsory vaccinations - 2 doses with an interval of at least 4 weeks		
pneumococci			1 dose	
flu			Once a year before the flu season - 1 dose	

\*Zależnie od schematu szczepienia

1. Program Szczepień Ochronnych na rok 2018. Komunikat Głównego Inspektora Sanitarnego z dnia 16 października 2020, [http://dziennikmz.mz.gov.pl/api/DUM\\_MZ/2019/87/journal/5727](http://dziennikmz.mz.gov.pl/api/DUM_MZ/2019/87/journal/5727) ostatni dostęp: luty 2020. 2. Rywczak I., Ściubisz M. Cz. I Szczepienia obowiązkowe i zalecane. Mp.pl <https://www.mp.pl/szczepienia/programszczepien/polska/155787.szczepienia-obowiazkowe-i-zalecane>, dostęp: luty 2020.





Polskie Towarzystwo  
Wakcynologii

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WARSZAWIE  
Jana Nielubowicza  
Lecznica-lekarska.w

#WakcynolodzySięSzczepią  
lek. Łukasz Durajski

# Myths



# grypa po szczepionce?

to jakby sugerować, że zmielony kurczak zniesie jajko



Flu after flu shot?

Dead chicken is not getting egg





Chroń siebie i swoich pacjentów przed grypą. Szczepienia przeciwko grypie są skuteczne i bezpieczne.

Szczepienie jest bezpieczne

Zaszczep się



[WWW.DOKTOREKRADZI.PL](http://WWW.DOKTOREKRADZI.PL)

#VaccinesWork #NaukaRadzi  
#KochamWiecSzczepie

Get Vaccine  
WHO programe for  
medical stuff





# ZARODKOWE LINIE KOMORKOWE

WYKORZYSTYWANE DO PRODUKCJI SZCZEPIONEK

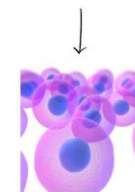
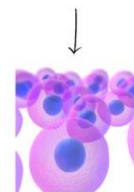
1964, USA

1966, WIELKA BRYTANIA



12-TYGODNIOWY  
PŁÓD ŻEŃSKI

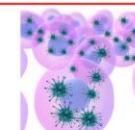
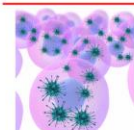
14-TYGODNIOWY  
PŁÓD MĘSKI



**WI-38**

**MRC-5**

**PRODUKCJA  
SZCZEPIONEK**



namnażanie  
wirusów w  
komórkach

**SZCZEPIONKA  
ODRA, ŚWINKA, RÓŻYCZKA  
(MMR)**

**SZCZEPIONKA  
WZW A  
OSPA WIETRZNA**

[www.DoktorekRadzi.pl](http://www.DoktorekRadzi.pl)



„Aborted children  
in vaccines”







We can vaccine during summer and winter



**ANI UPAŁ, ANI MRÓZ NIE  
JEST WSKAZANIEM DO  
ODROCZENIA SZCZEPIENIA.**





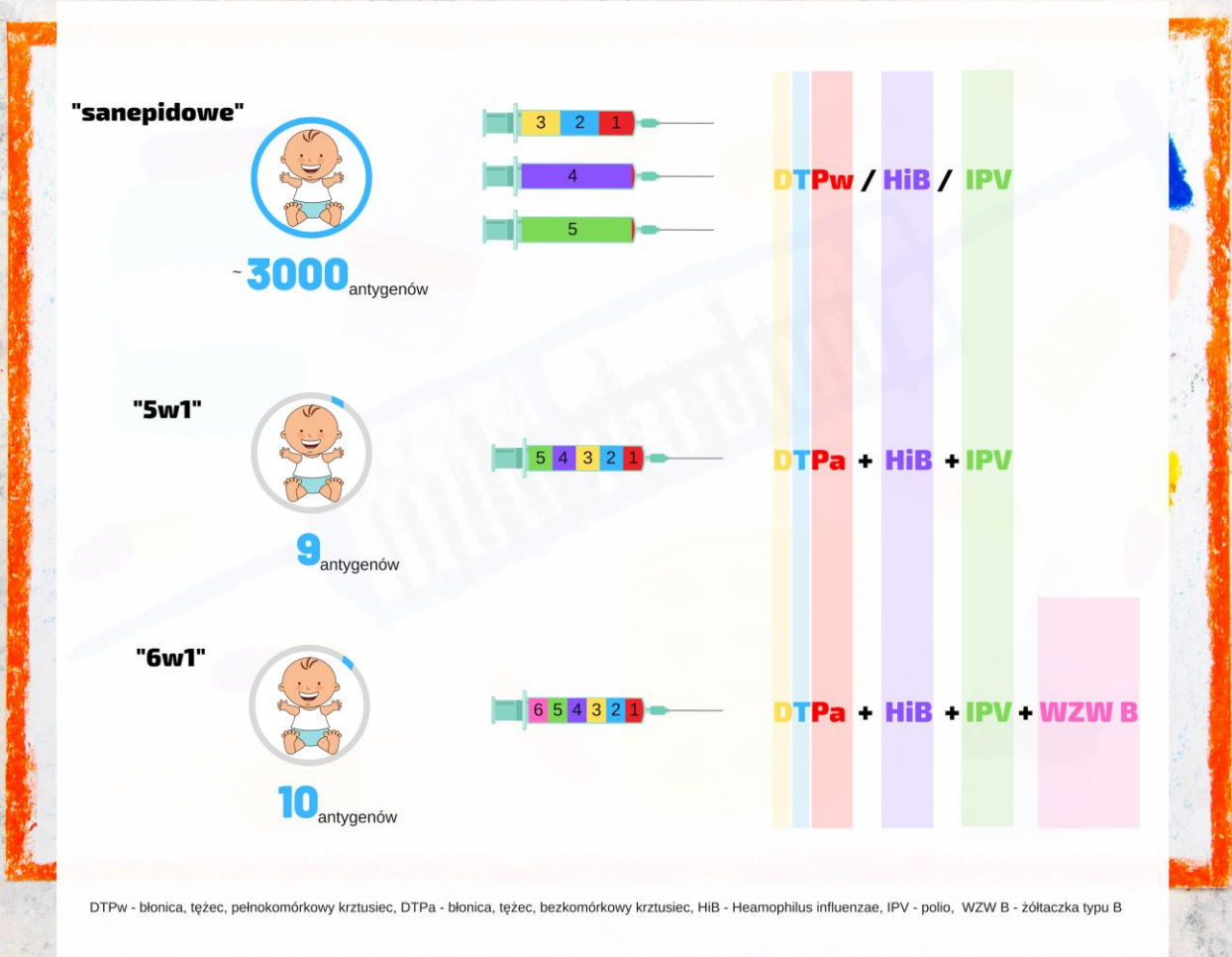


# SZCZEPIENIA

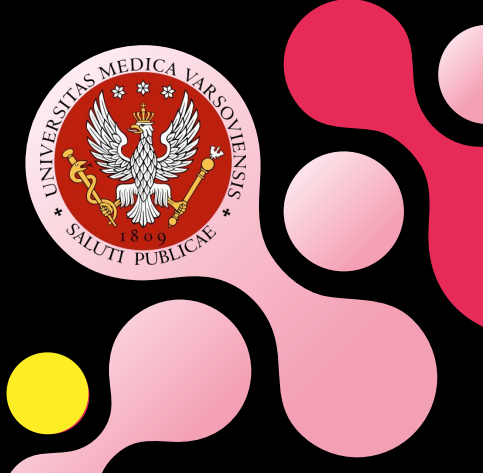
## "sanepidowe" vs 5w1/6w1



www.DoktorekRadzi.pl

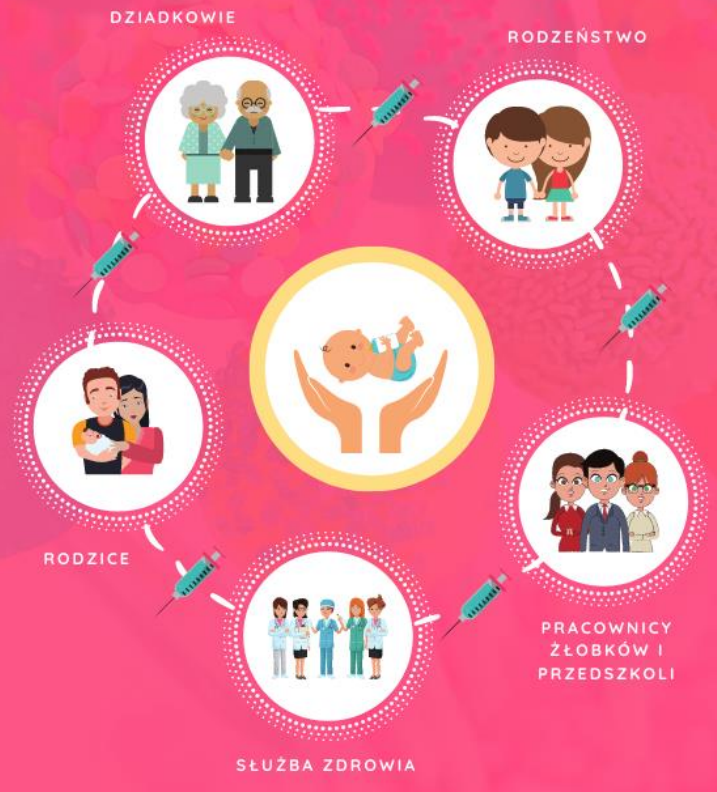


DTPw - błonica, tężec, pełnokomórkowy krztusiec, DTPa - błonica, tężec, bezkomórkowy krztusiec, HiB - Heamophilus influenzae, IPV - polio, WZW B - żółtaczka typu B





# OCHRONA KOKONU



DOKTOREKRADZI.PL

Protection strategy





# GLIN

5 MG



czekolada zawiera nawet 10 razy więcej glinu niż szczepionki

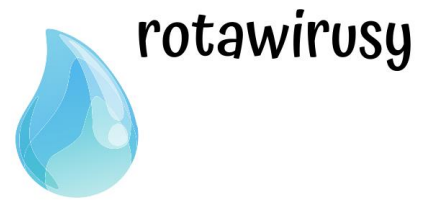
0,5 MG



Aluminium in vaccines







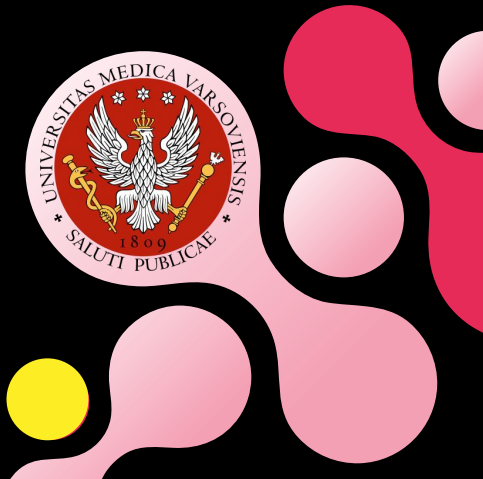
rotawirusy



6w1

meningokoki

pneumokoki



The diagram is set against a yellow background with a vertical dotted line. On the left, a grey bottle with a skull and crossbones is labeled 'RTEĆ (Hg)'. An arrow points down to a photograph of a hand holding a vaccine vial and syringe, with a green shield icon containing a white checkmark to the left. Below this is the text 'TIOMERSAL (etylortęć)'. On the right, a red bottle with a skull and crossbones is labeled 'SÓD (Na)', and a blue bottle with a skull and crossbones is labeled 'CHLOR (Cl)'. Arrows from both point down to a photograph of a glass salt shaker and a small vial, with 'NaCl' written above them and a green shield icon with a white checkmark to the left. Below this is the text 'SÓL KUCHENNA (chlorek sodu)'.

Merkury in  
vaccines





szczepienia info



COVID-19 vaccines can be administered during menstruation, during pregnancy, and before conception

## Szczepionki przeciw COVID-19: karmienie piersią, ciąża, miesiączka, płodność

Szczepionki przeciw COVID-19 mogą być podawane w czasie miesiączki, w okresie ciąży, przed zajściem w ciążę oraz w okresie karmienia piersią.







**Karmienie piersią**  
**nie jest przeciwwskazaniem**  
do podania **żadnej** szczepionki  
zalecanej dorosłym.

breastfeeding is not a contraindication to  
any vaccine

**Source of information**

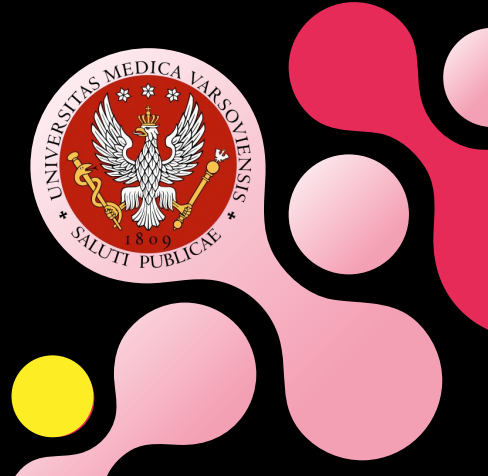




szczepienia info  
należy do

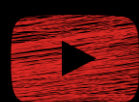


Możesz być pewien, że znajdziesz tu wiarygodne, oparte na dowodach naukowych informacje dotyczące szczepień.





Thanks



DoktorekRadzi.pl