# 12 - VACCINATION CAMPAIGNS OF SUS: PUBLIC OPINION AND EFFECTIVENESS TO MEET TARGETS

FELIPE BARROS FREIRE;
FELIPE PINTO DA SILVA MARTINS;
ROBERTO CARLOS DO REGO;
SORAYA GARCIA AUDI
Centro Universitário das Faculdades Metropolitanas Unidas – FMU
Núcleo de Ciências Biológicas e da Saúde – Departamento de Biomedicina
lipe-freire@hotmail.com

## INTRODUCTION

Vaccination plays an important highlight in Public Health policy in Brazil, where campaigns achieve significant efficiency and serve as a model for other nations. The Ministry of Health has achieved good results, both past and present, where we can mention vaccination campaigns against smallpox, poliomyelitis, and more recently the probable eradication of measles throughout the national territory (PÔRTO, 2003).

Despite the victories achieved over the past decades, most of the historical record are running the risk of disappearing, and with it, letting future generations do not have access to experiences in this area. The lack of an effective policy in the organization of historical archives eventually leads to the loss of such records.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

The study performed is an epidemiological, cross-sectional, descriptive and quantitative, attended by fifty (n = 50) university students in the area of health, from Higher Education Institutions in the Municipality of São Paulo.

Data collection consisted of a questionnaire with objective questions in order to set, first, the socio-cultural profile and considerations for vaccination of research subjects and which subsequently were used as variables in the composition of the study.

The data, after compiled, were presented in tables and simple frequency graphs, expressed in numbers and percentages.

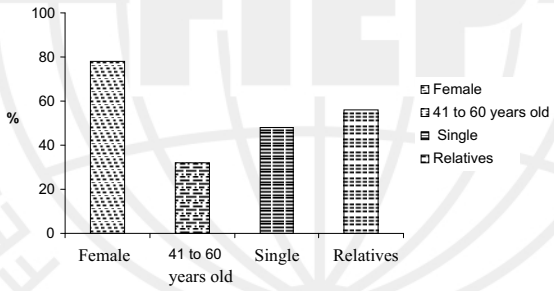
For the observance of ethical aspects it was used the Term of Free and Clarified Consent, based on Resolution No. 196/96, the National Council of Health (MOH), which establishes the Ethics in Public Health, which was duly completed and signed by the research subjects who gave their consent to participate in the study.

## OBJECTIVES

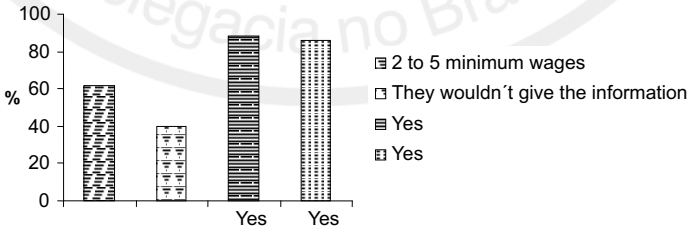
Verify, with the research subject, their knowledge about the importance of vaccination, as well as their risks and the efficiency of vaccination campaigns promoted by the Unified Health System (SUS).

## RESULTS

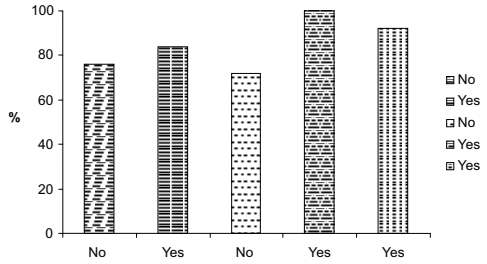
Graph 1: Percentage distribution related with gender, age, marital status and housing of respondents in São Paulo, SP, 2013




Graph 2: Percentage distribution in relation to the minimum wage, education, vaccination and knowledge about the vaccination calendar of respondents in São Paulo, S.P., 2013.




Graph 3: Percentage distribution in relation to knowledge of adverse reactions, satisfaction of the effectiveness of the SUS, knowledge of priority waiting, are in favor of vaccinations and the importance of access to information of respondents in São Paulo, SP, 2013.



**CONCLUSION**

The obtained results suggest that in view of the research subjects, vaccination is important to prevent diseases that can affect thousands of people and even offering some risk, there is an satisfaction with the immunization service offered by the SUS, which is efficient in materialize their campaigns.

**BIBLIOGRAPHY**

PÔRTO, Ângela e PONTE, Carlos Fidelis. Vacinas e campanhas: imagens de uma história a ser contada. História, Ciências, Saúde – Manguinhos, Vol. 10 (suplemento 2): 725-42, 2003.

RAMOS, Camilo Ferreira, et al. Cumprimento do calendário de vacinação de crianças em uma unidade de saúde da família. Rev. Pan-Amaz Saúde 2010; 1(2):55-60.

TEMPORÃO, José Gomes. O mercado privado de vacinas no Brasil: a mercantilização no espaço da prevenção. Cad. Saúde Pública, Rio de Janeiro, 19(5):1323-1339, set-out, 2003.

Calendário Nacional de Vacinação, [acesso em 2013 May 10], disponível em: http://portal.saude.gov.br/portal/saude/visualizar_texto.cfm?idtxt=21462

**VACCINATION CAMPAIGNS OF SUS: PUBLIC OPINION AND EFFECTIVENESS TO MEET TARGETS**

**ABSTRACT**

The vaccination campaigns have shown, over time, the significance of vaccinating and to track the calendar of the SUS, as well as being aware of the benefits and efficacy of vaccines. Objective: Verify the knowledge of the research subjects about the importance of vaccination as well as evaluate the opinion about its benefits and harms. Methods: This is a descriptive, transversal and quantitative study of which 50 people agreed to participate in the research, by answering to a form containing objective questions which have been used as variables. The data, once compiled, were presented in tables and simple frequency graphs expressed in numbers and percentage. The ethical aspects were respected, according to Resolution Nº 196/96 (CNS-MS). Results: 76% of vaccinated respondents didn't suffer any adverse reactions; 84% shown to be satisfied with the service; 72% did not wait in queues, and 86% were aware or have had access to information about vaccination campaigns, and all, without exception, proved to be in favor of vaccination. Conclusion: The obtained results suggest that in the view of the research subjects, vaccination is important to prevent diseases which may involve thousands of people and even providing some risk, there is satisfaction with the service offered by the SUS immunization, which is efficient at achieving their campaigns.

**KEYWORDS:** vaccination, public health, vaccination campaigns, immunization.

**CAMPAGNES DE VACCINATION DU SUS: L'OPINION PUBLIQUE ET L'EFFICACITÉ DE LA RÉALISATION DES OBJECTIFS**

**RÉSUMÉ**

Les campagnes de vaccination ont démontré, au fil du temps, l'importance de la vaccination et d'accompagner le calendrier de SUS, ainsi qu'être conscient des avantages et de l'efficacité des vaccins. Objectif: Vérifier les connaissances des sujets de la recherche sur l'importance de la vaccination, ainsi qu'à évaluer l'opinion à propos de ses effets nocifs et les avantages. Méthodes: Il s'agit d'un descriptif, transversales, quantitatifs, dont 50 personnes ont accepté de participer à la recherche, en réponse à un formulaire, contenant questions objectives qui ont été utilisés comme variables. Les données, une fois compilé, ont été présentés dans des tableaux et des graphiques de simple fréquence exprimée en chiffres et en pourcentages. Les aspects éthiques sont respectés, conformément à la Résolution no 196/96 (CNS-MS). Résultats: De ces répondants vaccinés, 76 % n'ont pas subi les effets indésirables; 84% étaient satisfaits du service; 72% pas attendu dans les files d'attente, et 86% ont été informés ou ont accès à des informations sur des campagnes de vaccination, et tous, sans exception, étaient en faveur de la vaccination. Conclusion: Les résultats suggèrent que, compte tenu des thèmes de recherche, la vaccination est important de prévenir les maladies qui peuvent affecter des milliers de personnes et, offrant même certains risques, il y a une satisfaction à l'égard du service de vaccination offerts par SUS, qui est efficace dans la réalisation de leurs campagnes.

**MOTS CLÉS:** la vaccination, campagnes de santé publique, la vaccination, la vaccination.

**LAS CAMPAÑAS DE VACUNACIÓN DEL SUS: LA OPINIÓN PÚBLICA Y LA EFICACIA PARA EL CUMPLIMIENTO DE LAS METAS**

**RESUMEN**

Las campañas de vacunación han demostrado, a lo largo del tiempo, la importancia de vacunar y acompañar el calendario de SUS, así como ser conscientes de los beneficios y la eficacia de las vacunas. Objetivo: a fin de verificar el conocimiento de los temas de la investigación en cuanto a la importancia de la vacunación, así como evaluar la opinión sobre sus efectos nocivos y los beneficios. Métodos: Se trata de un estudio descriptivo, transversal, cuantitativo, de los cuales 50 personas accedieron a participar en la investigación, responder a un formulario, que contiene cuestiones objetivas que se utilizaron como variables. Los datos, una vez compilado, se presentaron en tablas y gráficos de frecuencia simple expresada en números y porcentajes. Los aspectos éticos son respetados, de conformidad con la Resolución nº 196/96 (CNS-MS). Resultados: De los vacunados los encuestados, el 76% no tiene ninguna reacción adversa; 84% estaban satisfechos con el servicio; 72% no esperado en las colas, y 86% fueron informados o tienen acceso a la información sobre las campañas de vacunación, y todos, sin excepción, estaban a favor de la vacunación. Conclusión: Los resultados obtenidos sugieren que, en vista de los temas de la investigación, la vacunación es importante para prevenir enfermedades que pueden afectar a miles de personas y, incluso con cierto grado de riesgo, hay una satisfacción con el servicio de vacunación de SUS, que es eficiente en el logro de sus campañas.

**PALABRAS CLAVE:** vacunación, campañas de salud pública, la vacunación y la inmunización.

**CAMPANHAS DE VACINAÇÃO DO SUS: OPINIÃO PÚBLICA E EFICÁCIA PARA O CUMPRIMENTO DE METAS**

**RESUMO**

As campanhas de vacinação têm demonstrando, ao longo do tempo, a importância de se vacinar e acompanhar o calendário do SUS, assim como ter consciência dos benefícios e eficácia das vacinas. Objetivo: Verificar o conhecimento dos sujeitos da pesquisa sobre a importância da vacinação, bem como avaliar a opinião sobre seus malefícios e benefícios. Métodos: Trata-se de um estudo descritivo, transversal, quantitativo, do qual 50 pessoas concordaram em participar da pesquisa, respondendo a um formulário, contendo questões objetivas que foram utilizadas como variáveis. Os dados, depois de compilados, foram apresentados em tabelas e gráficos de freqüência simples expressos em números e percentagens. Os aspectos éticos foram respeitados, de acordo com a Resolução Nº 196/96 (CNS-MS). Resultados: Dos vacinados

entrevistados, 76% não sofreram quaisquer reações adversas; 84% se mostraram satisfeitos com o atendimento; 72% não esperaram em filas e, 86% estavam informados ou tiveram acesso às informações sobre campanhas de vacinação, e todos, sem exceção, se mostraram a favor da vacinação. Conclusão: Os resultados obtidos sugerem que, na visão dos sujeitos da pesquisa, a vacinação é importante para prevenir doenças que podem acometer milhares de pessoas e, mesmo oferecendo algum risco, existe uma satisfação com o serviço de imunização oferecido pelo SUS, o qual é eficiente em concretizar suas campanhas.

**PALAVRAS CHAVES:** vacinação, saúde pública, campanhas de vacinação, imunização.