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Determination of frequency and reasons of vaccine rejection of parents of 0-24 month's children**Esengul Hazir² and Gulzade Uysal¹**¹Okan University, Turkey²Hamidiye District Family Health Center, Turkey

The aim of the research was to prospectively evaluate the frequency and reasons of vaccine rejection 0-24 months old children's parents. The data of the study were determined by simple randomization and were obtained from two family health centers in Istanbul between March 1st and October 31st 2017. The study's universe consists of 3942 parents who applied for two health centers within that period and the sample was 470 parents who were willing to participate in the study. In the research, the questionnaire was applied face to face with the parents. Data were transferred to SPSS 21.0 program and analyzed with appropriate statistical tests. When investigating parents' infant/child immunization status; 80.4% of them had their babies/children vaccinated, and 11.9% did not have some vaccinations. It was determined that 7.7% (n=36) of the parents refused to have the vaccine. It was found that 79.1% of the parents have the vaccine because they believed that the vaccines were necessary and 46.7% of the rejected group refused because they thought that the substances were harmful. The difference between the vaccination status of parents and the descriptive characteristics of the baby/child was statistically insignificant ($p>0.05$). When the vaccinated cases were compared with the whole interviewed parents, the difference between the groups was found to be significant ($p<0.05$). The difference between the parents' perception of the side effects of vaccinations and the descriptive characteristics of the baby/child was statistically insignificant ($p>0.05$). When the parents, education status and parents' perception about the side effects of vaccinations were compared, it was determined that the difference between the groups was meaningful ($p<0.05$). The difference between the parents' intentions to obtain information about the vaccination and the descriptive characteristics of baby/child was statistically insignificant ($p>0.05$). When the age of the baby/child, the parents and the socioeconomic status and the parent's desire of getting information about the vaccination were compared, it was determined that the difference between the groups was significant ($p<0.05$). As a result, it has been determined that the majority of parents have their children completed their vaccinations and those who completed their vaccination have concerns about the content of vaccinations and also have concerns about whether or not to vaccinate.

Biography

Gulzade Uysal is currently the Assistant Professor of Faculty of Health Sciences at Okan University, Turkey. Her research Interests are Pediatrics, Nursing science and Addiction medicine.

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