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Organization of Routine Immunization of The Population in Crisis Situations

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Abstract:
Immunization is one of the most effective methods of preventing and controlling infectious diseases. Routine immunization of the population is key to ensuring the health and well-being of people. However, in crisis situations, such as epidemics, wars or natural disasters, the organization of immunization becomes a more difficult task. In this article, we will look at how to organize routine immunization of the population in a crisis.

Keywords: immunization, crisis situations, population, planning, vaccination, healthcare, epidemic, pandemic, prevention, safety measures.

INTRODUCTION

Routine immunization of the population is one of the key elements of the global strategy to combat various diseases. However, when crises such as epidemics, pandemics, natural disasters or conflicts arise, the planning and implementation of immunization becomes more complex and requires special efforts and approaches. Organization of routine immunization of the population. Immunization planning is a key element in organizing the vaccination process. This includes identifying target groups for vaccination, choosing the type of vaccine, scheduling vaccinations, and obtaining the required number of doses. In the event of a crisis, these steps may be hampered or altered due to a lack of resources or a security threat. In such cases, it is necessary to develop strategies that allow immunization of the population in times of crisis. In a crisis, the target groups for vaccination may change. For example, in the event of an influenza epidemic, people with a high risk of complications (pregnant women, the elderly and people with chronic diseases) will become the primary for vaccination. However, in the event of the emergence of a new coronavirus (COVID-19), the target groups can be expanded to all age categories of the population. The choice of vaccine type may also change in a crisis. For example, if the supply of a certain type of vaccine due to transport problems cannot be carried out, then it is necessary to choose another type of vaccine. In the case of COVID-19, two main vaccine technologies have been developed: RNA vaccines and vector vaccines. The choice of technology depends on the availability, efficacy and safety of the vaccine. Immunization of the population in a crisis may require a change in the vaccination schedule. For example, if under normal conditions vaccinations are carried out in polyclinics or hospitals, then in a crisis, the organization can switch to mass vaccination in open areas or specially equipped centers. It is also possible to use mobile teams to deliver vaccines to remote areas.

PART AND PARCEL

Crises often arise in the world that can seriously affect the health of the population. Such situations include disasters, epidemics of infectious diseases, military conflicts and other unforeseen circumstances. Immunization of the population is an important element of public health, which prevents the development of many infectious diseases. Routine immunization of the population allows you to control the spread of infectious diseases, which is especially important in crisis situations, when the risk of infection increases. In such situations, it is especially important to ensure that the population has access to health services, including immunization, which is one of the most effective measures to protect against infectious diseases. In light of recent global events, such as the COVID-19 pandemic, it is important to consider organizing routine immunization of the population in a crisis. During the COVID-19 pandemic, many countries have faced problems in providing immunization, as medical facilities have been overwhelmed, and staff are busy treating COVID-19 patients. This has led to delays in immunization and a deterioration in public health. Immunization has also become less affordable in some countries due to cuts in health funding. Organization of routine immunization in crisis situations. In order to ensure routine immunization of the population in a crisis, appropriate measures and strategies need to be developed. First and foremost, health funding needs to be increased to ensure that enough vaccines, health workers, and other necessary equipment are available. There is also a need to develop an effective immunization management and vaccine quality control system. Crisis situations can be different: it can be an epidemic of an infectious disease, a natural or man-made disaster, etc. In any crisis situation, the risk of infection increases, so routine immunization of the population is necessary. Routine immunization begins with the development of a strategy and an action plan. The first step is to define the goals and objectives of the immunization programme. The goal may be to control the spread of a particular infection or to reduce the overall incidence rate. Tasks may include identifying risk groups, organizing the delivery and storage of vaccines, conducting an information campaign, etc. The next step is to identify risk groups. These can be, for example, children of preschool and school age, pregnant women, the elderly, etc. Risk groups may vary depending on the specific crisis situation. Organizing the delivery and storage of vaccines is also an important aspect of the immunization programme. Vaccines require special storage and transportation, so it is necessary to provide appropriate conditions. It is also necessary to organize the delivery of vaccines to the place of immunization. The information campaign is an equally important element of the immunization programme. An information campaign should be conducted among the population in order to convey to them the importance of immunization and to attract more people to participate in the program. One example of a crisis situation is the influenza epidemic. Influenza is one of the most common diseases that can lead to serious complications and even death. In the event of an influenza epidemic, it is necessary to conduct routine immunization of the population to prevent the spread of the disease.

CONCLUSION

Immunization of the population is an important element of public health, which prevents the development of many infectious diseases. Routine immunization of the population allows you to control the spread of infectious diseases, which is especially important in crisis situations, when the risk of infection increases. In conclusion, it can be noted that the organization of routine

immunization of the population in crisis situations is an important factor for the prevention of infectious diseases and the maintenance of public health. However, crisis situations can complicate immunization due to limited resources and access to health care.

To successfully organize routine immunization in crisis situations, it is necessary to develop an immunization plan that takes into account all factors, such as the target population for immunization, vaccines and medical equipment, immunization sites and a logistics plan for the delivery of vaccines and medical equipment.

Technologies such as mobile clinics and telemedicine can be used to ensure access to health care in crisis situations.

Finally, the organization of routine immunization of the population in crisis situations requires coordination of efforts of the state, medical organizations and the public in order to ensure the best results in the fight against infectious diseases and maintaining public health.

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