

Finally we suppose a lot of deregulation of the health state of medical workers caused by the deregulation of the circadian rhythm connected with the occupational stress and incorrect schedule.

231. CONTRACEPTION. A TRICKY PROBLEM WHICH HAS BECOME ESSENTIAL

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Introduction: Last year in Romania was recorded the highest number of children abandoned at birth in a decade while more that 11.000 babies were not recognized by fathers according to the Directorate for People and Management Database by Ministry of Internal Affairs. In connection whit this, in literature, the impugned aspect is the lack of sexual education and family planning outlining for contraception.

Our main objective is to check the knowledge about the most widely used contraceptive methods between general population, female students from University of Medicine and Pharmacy of Targu Mures, Romania and some medical doctors in order to demonstrate if the knowledge about contraception can ensure a safe sex life as well as choosing a contraceptive method knowingly.

Material and methods: The name of this study is CONCEPT and is a prospective, transversal study who include 182 patients(pts) divided in 3 groups as followed: group 1:127 young females from University of Medicine and Pharmacy of Targu Mures, Romania,group 2: 41 patients from community and group 3:14 young medical doctors. We developed a score in order to evaluate the knowledge of these 3 groups with a maximum of 80 points and a minimum of 0. We also applied a questionnaire for all those patients to see what contraceptive methods they're using. All statistical analysis were performed using Graph Pad Prism 6.1.

Results: The demographic dates were quite similar for group 1 of students(mean age: 23,59, SD:1,91); group 2 of patients from community(mean age:22,39, SD: 3,53) and group 3 of medical doctors(mean age: 27,21, SD: 2,29). The group with the higher scores at our test was group 3 (mean:60,33; SD: 10,14, $p<0.05$) followed by group 1 of students (mean:56,82; SD:10,69; $p<0.05$) and group 3 with a mean of 51,26 and SD:12,19, $p<0.05$).Using unpaired t test we compare the group 3 with the group 1 and we found a statiscal difference ($p=0.0238$) and a higher statistical difference between the group 3 of medical doctors and group 2 of young females from community ($p=0.012$). We also find a big difference between the group 1 of students and group 3 ($p=0.019$). We observed that the group 1 tended to use more birth control pills more than any other group ($p=0, 0254$). Chi Square test was used in order to clarify which group tended to use condoms as a contraceptive method but we didn't find any difference.

In conclusion the health and sexual education received in college seems to be very helpful for young women regarding contraception and we are looking forward to start a local campaign of information. However we are pleasantly surprised that all 3 categories of patients are using condoms.

We think that the collective effort from the medical authorities regarding family planning, sexual education and contraception can lead to lower rates of abortions and abandonment of newborns.

232. THE VACCINATION ISSUE – WHO IS RESPONSIBLE? RETROSPECTIVE STUDY ON 278 INFANTS HOSPITALIZED IN A PEDIATRIC CLINICAL HOSPITAL IN BUCHAREST

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Introduction. Vaccines represent one of the most effective and cost-saving public health interventions. Still, this measure continues to be under-used all over the world. Immunization averts an estimated 2 to 3 million deaths every year from diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis (whooping cough), and measles. Although globally the proportion of children who receive recommended vaccines has remained steady for the past few years, we observed during our clinical practice that the vaccination rate in Romania might be lower than the needed vaccination rate. The objective of this study is to test this hypothesis and to highlight the causes of low vaccination rates in Romania.

Materials and methods. We collected data regarding different variables such as vaccination status, living area, mothers' age from the patient charts of all the infants (278) hospitalized in the Clidren's Clinical Hospital "Dr Victor Gomoiu" during a three-month period (1st of august – 31st of October 2015). We determined the frequencies and analyzed the differences between vaccinated and unvaccinated children regarding the above mentioned variables using EpiInfo 7.1.4.0.

Results and discussion. Of a total of 278 hospitalized infants, 15 (5.9%) were excluded because of missing data, 194 (69.79%) were completely vaccinated and 69 (24.8%) were unvaccinated or incompletely vaccinated.

According to WHO, the global vaccination coverage of the vaccines included in Romania's immunization schedule ranges between 82% (vaccine against hepatitis B) and 86% (DTPa vaccine) which makes the immunization coverage we found alarmingly low. Our data shows that one explanation for this situation could be child neglect. We found that unvaccinated or incompletely vaccinated infants are more likely to have adolescent mothers than vaccinated children (24.64 % compared to 10.82%).

Children who live in rural areas have lower immunization rates. In our study, we observed that vaccination rate is higher among children living in urban areas (78.8%) than among children living in rural areas.

Conclusions. The immunization rate in Romania is lower than the recommended immunization rate. Child neglect, difficulty to reach health providers, lack of information could be some of the causes. Whether the true responsible for this issue is the children's caregiver, the Health Ministry, or both, immunization coverage represents an important public health issue and it should be further and thoroughly investigated.