

**O0676 Risk factors for incomplete vaccination in the infants born in the two years before mandatory vaccines extension in France**

Rougier Helene<sup>1</sup>, Olivier Epaulard\*<sup>1</sup>, Dominique Plantaz<sup>1</sup>, Cécile Bost Bru<sup>1</sup>, Julie Arata-Bardet<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Cente Hospitalier Universitaire Grenoble Alpes, LA TRONCHE, France

**Background:** Due to a suboptimal vaccine coverage of infants in France, the number of mandatory vaccines has been extended from three to eleven in 2018. We aimed to determine the risk factors of incomplete vaccination in the infants born in the 2 years before this extension, and to harvest the perceptions of parents concerning mandatory vaccines and the reason of refusal or delay vaccination.

**Materials/methods:** We conducted an epidemiological, descriptive, multicenter and prospective study. All parents of 2-year-old children attending a consultation with a pediatrician, a general doctor or a medical social doctor, or hospitalized in pediatric ward in Grenoble Hospital between May and September 2018 and living in Isère area, France, were proposed to fill an anonymous questionnaire, paired with a questionnaire filled by the referred physician. Children were classified in 2 groups: complete vaccination schedule, or incomplete if at least one injection missed.

**Results:** 525 children were included; 394 (75.0%) had a complete immunization schedule and 131 (25.0%) an incomplete one. 374 (72.6%) were followed by a pediatrician, 74 (14.4%) by a general practitioner, and 77 (15.0%) by a medical social doctor. There was an association between incomplete vaccination coverage and follow-up by a general practitioner ( $p < 0.001$ ) and home care ( $p = 0.038$ ). Conversely, follow-up by a pediatrician was associated with a higher proportion of complete vaccine schedule ( $p = 0.003$ ). The main reasons of vaccine refusal from parents were the fear of adjuvant, of short-term sides effects (fever, pain...), and of long-term sides effects (such as multiple sclerosis after hepatitis B vaccination). The main reason for delaying immunization was that the child was sick when he was supposed to be vaccinated. Parents rated their confidence in vaccination 7.8/10 (+/-2). Furthermore, 55.4% of parents were favorable to the vaccine obligation; 61% would like to receive more information about vaccination, mostly through their doctor.

**Conclusions:** We identify some risk factors of incomplete vaccination coverage such as medical follow-up. The reasons for refusal or delay vaccination will help to target the information in order to optimize vaccine coverage.

