

# Barreras a la vacunación.

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Vaccinia

# Menti

¿Qué barreras consideras a la hora de vacunar un paciente?



# Sociales

- Idioma
- Cultura

Tayrona



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Emberá



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[pelecanus.com.co/](https://pelecanus.com.co/)

Front Public Health. 2024 Apr 10;12:1324336. doi: 10.3389/fpubh.2024.1324336.

- Violencia intrafamiliar

Sci Rep. 2025 Oct 9;15(1):35248. doi: 10.1038/s41598-025-05474-3.

# Económicas



El Tiempo  
26/12/2016

# Geográficas

## Zonas rurales

- Acceso limitado a cuidado primario
- Rutina en la prevención?
- Tiempo, trabajo en el campo
- Acercamos las vacunas a dónde están los pacientes?
- Disponibilidad de servicios (fines de semana, tarde, etc.)
- Disponibilidad limitada de biológicos
- Costos
- Logística

# Estigma, desconocimiento

*Reasons for not seeking medical attention<sup>a,c</sup>, n (%)*

Fear of discrimination or social stigma.	9 (75)
Lack of confidence in maintaining the privacy of personal data.	6 (50)
Difficulties in access to medical care.	6 (50)
Had mild symptoms that resolved quickly and did not consider it necessary to go.	4 (33.3)
<u>Self-medicated by following recommendations found on google.</u>	<u>4 (33.3)</u>
<u>Went to a pharmacy near your place of residence.</u>	<u>2 (16.6)</u>
Received nonmedical care by an acquaintance or family member.	1 (8.3)
Would accept vaccination for mpox if offered, n (%)	702 (89.5)

# Dónde está el conocimiento de las vacunas?

- ¿En Google?
- ¿Qué sitios autorizados hay?
- ¿Qué saben los pacientes?
- ¿Qué sabemos los médicos?



Para ti Siguiendo



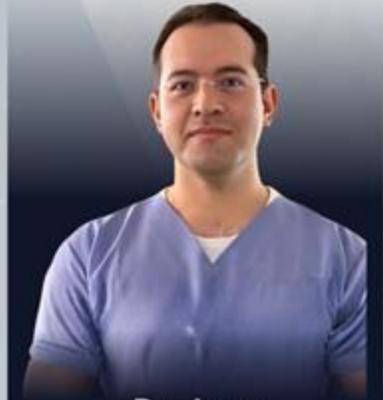
vaccin.ia · 1 día



**La Inteligencia Artificial**  
aplicada a vacunación puede transformar  
la manera **en que prevenimos enfermedades**



**El cambio comienza ahora.**



**Dr. Juan Sebastián Bravo**



*The* NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL *of* MEDICINE

## Perspective

### **Antigenic Drift and Antivaccine Shift in the 2025–2026 Influenza Season**

Sonja A. Rasmussen, M.D.,<sup>1</sup> and Daniel B. Jernigan, M.D., M.P.H.<sup>2</sup>

**R**ecent headlines about influenza have reported a “super flu” causing a “record-breaking season” that is “overwhelming hospitals.” Although less dramatic, data from the Centers for

2026 season? Both viral and host factors are involved. Some of these factors can be managed, whereas others are largely beyond human control. Influenza viruses are con-

# Perspective

- “This season, the effects of antigenic drift are being felt through out the world, with high numbers of cases having been reported in a short period “
- “Finally, it will be essential for more people, not fewer, to get vaccinated against influenza. It is a truism that “**vaccines don’t save lives — vaccinations do.**” Rather than working to reduce the burden of influenza during the current season, HHS, under Secretary Robert F. Kennedy, Jr., has taken steps to increase mistrust in vaccines.

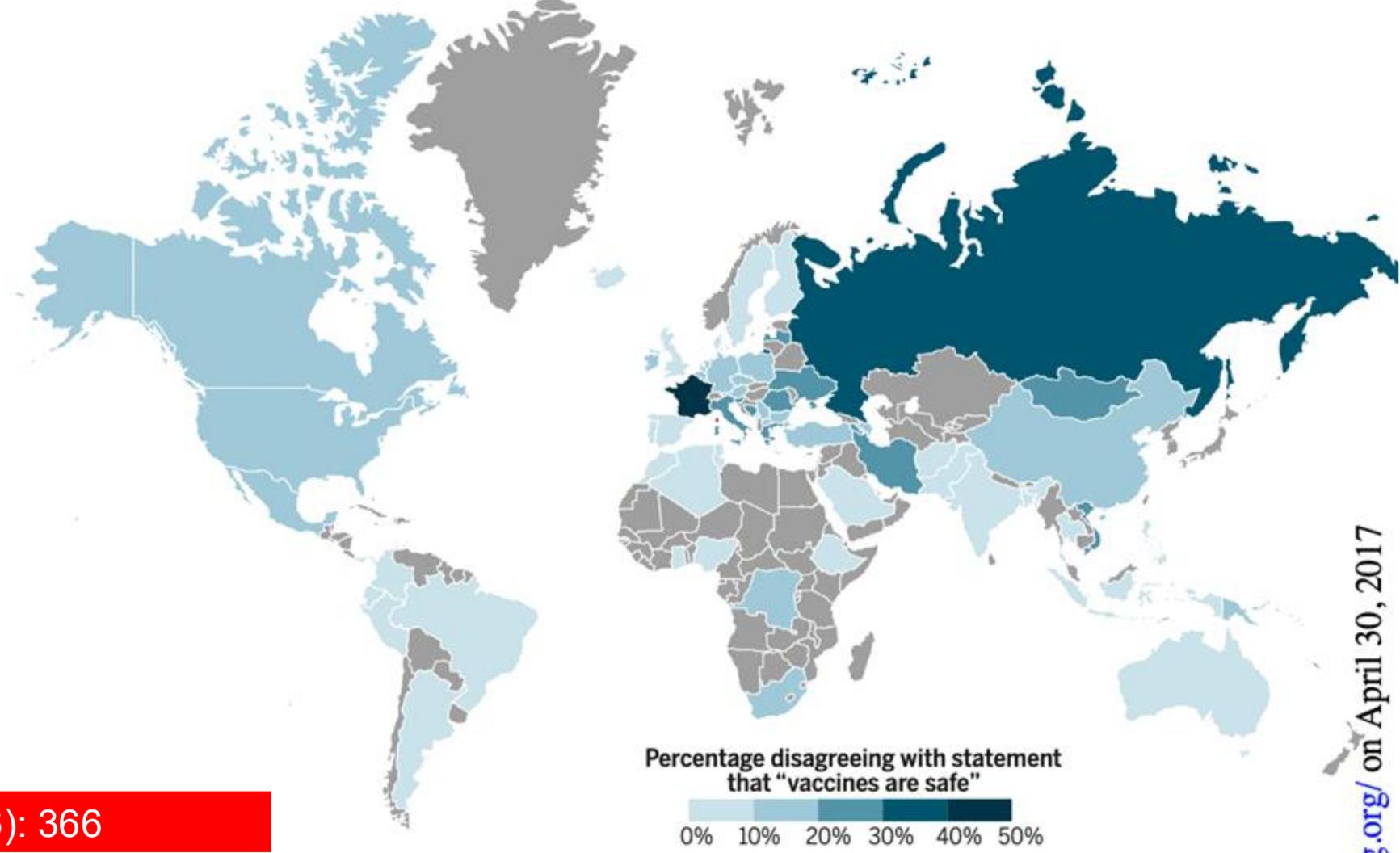
# ¿Dudas?

- Conocimiento de vacunas y entrenamiento se asocia con menores dudas
- Papel (p. ej. Infectólogos y pediatras, en general)

# A matter of trust

A 2016 survey in 67 countries found that trust in vaccines is high overall but varies by country. Safety concerns were highest in Europe and Russia; in France, 41% disagreed with the statement that vaccines are safe.

# Desconfianza en las vacunas



Science 2017; 356 (6336): 366

## VACCINE MYTHS

## False: Vaccination can cause autism

In 1998, U.K. doctor Andrew Wakefield published a paper in *The Lancet* claiming that a mumps vaccine could trigger autism. After, in 2002, a 2-year-old boy was found to have autism, Brian Doolittle applied for a measles vaccine money compensation. Citing further concerns about ethics and misrepresentation, *The Lancet* retracted the paper in 2010. Shortly after, the United Kingdom's General Medical Council permanently pulled Wakefield's medical license.

But the MMR–autism falsehood made headlines again in 2016 with

The measles, mumps, and rubella (MMR) vaccine has been linked to autism among children in the United Kingdom. The list of symptoms had been applied to the child. The vaccine.



SCIENCE sciencemag.org

## VACCINE MYTHS

## False: Mercury in vaccines acts as a neurotoxin

In 2005 the magazines *Rolling Stone* and *Salon* published a story by environmental lawyer Robert F. Kennedy (son of former President John F. Kennedy) alleging a government conspiracy to cover up evidence that thimerosal, a mercury-containing preservative once used in vaccines, caused health problems, including autism. Multiple corrections followed, including one noting that Kennedy had incorrect mercury levels. In 2011 *Salon* retracted and removed the article, noting "continued revelations of the flaws and even the science behind the connection."

Kennedy has continued to use his name to promote vaccine skepticism, and in recent months vaccine skeptics have called for a "vaccine safety" commission with Kennedy at its head.

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) in the United States and the World Health Organization, no evidence exists that thimerosal from vaccines causes health problems in kids. Thimerosal was removed from all childhood vaccines in the United States in 1999, well before Kennedy's article or his related book, *Crimes Against Children*. It was removed from all childhood vaccines in the United States in 1999, not just the multidosed vials of flu vaccine. "If it did cause autism, you would be that once thimerosal was taken out of the vaccine, at that time the numbers of cases of autism should have gone up or gone down. But that did not happen," says Frank O'Leary, director of CDC's Immunization Safety Office. A rumor that autism incidence dropped in Denmark after it removed thimerosal in 1992 also is not true. The rumor apparently arose from a misinterpretation of epidemiological data. —Lindzi Wessel



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# ¿Qué necesitamos?

- Información de calidad
- Ayudar a diseminar las buenas noticias
- Mejorar las trabas administrativas
- Balancear las indicaciones médicas y el costo de las vacunas



Vaccinia