vaccination is the most effective method of preventing infectious diseases. The majority of parents (80%) understand that vaccinated children are less likely to develop severe illness than those who have not been vaccinated. More than half of respondents (60%) are not satisfied with the quality of information about vaccinations obtained from the doctor.

Conclusion The findings suggest that the majority of parents have a generally positive attitude toward vaccination and consider it necessary. However, respondents showed insufficient awareness of vaccination problems. Therefore, educational events should be planned and new methods of work should be developed to raise awareness about vaccination among parents.

THE APPROACHES FOR EARLY DETECTION IMMUNE PRIMARY IMMUNODEFICIENCIES (PID) OF THE CHILD: SYSTEMIC LUPUS ERYTHEMATOSUS OF THE CHILD: ABOUT 16 CASES

Introduction Primary immunodeficiency disorders (PIDs) in children are genetic diseases that affect adaptive or innate immunity. The importance and nature of the clinical signs depend on the deficit function predominantly within the immune system.

Objective To study the epidemiological, clinical, paraclinical, therapeutic and evolutionary characteristics of PID in children.

Patients and methods A retrospective study of 16 cases of primary immunodeficiencies (PIDs) of the child collected at the pediatric emergency and resuscitation department Hedi Chaker University Hospital Sfax over a period of 15 years (2004–2019).

Results 14 boys and 2 girls, mean age 3 years (range 2 months to 10 years). A notion of consanguinity was present in 15 cases. The respiratory manifestations were revealing in 9 cases. Five patients had impaired expression of HLA class II molecules, 4 patients had agammaglobulinemia, 5 patients had chronic septic granulomatous disease, 2 patients had hyper IgM syndrome and one patient had ataxia telangiectasia. Therapeutically all our patients have benefited from symptomatic treatment based on veinoglobulins. The outcome was favorable in 6 patients, one patient had hematopoietic stem cell transplantation, 4 patients had frequent hospitalisations for infections, and 5 patients had died.

Conclusion A better knowledge and characterization of the different immunodeficiencies allows an improvement of the care of these patients both preventive and curative, adapted to the deficit, as well as a more precise genetic advice.

SYSTEMIC LUPUS ERYTHEMATOSUS OF THE CHILD: STUDY OF 6 CASES

Objective To study the clinical, therapeutic and progressive features of systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) in children.

Patients and methods A retrospective study of 5 cases of childhood SLEs collected at the Pediatric Emergency and Resuscitation Department Hedi Chaker University Hospital Sfax over a period of 13 years (2006–2018).

Results These are 3 girls and 3 boys. The age of onset of symptomatology ranged from 9 years to 13 years. The telltale