



Lag in compliance with the childhood immunization schedule in Brazil

Atraso no cumprimento do calendário de imunização infantil no Brasil

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: The National Immunization Program was regulated in 1975, and since then, it has been responsible for the organization of national public vaccination policies and has more than 12 immunobiologicals in the basic calendar, with children under 2 years of age as the main target audience. **Objective:** To identify the factors that trigger the gap in compliance with the Childhood Immunization Calendar. **Methodology:** This is a descriptive study of the literature review type where they were collected in the databases SCIELO (*Scientific Electronic Library Online*), VHL (Virtual Health Library) and *Lilacs* (*Latin American and Caribbean Literature in Health Sciences*). The selected articles were published from 2019 to 2022 and the search in the databases took place between May 5 and 19, 2023. Sixteen articles were selected that were related to the theme. **Results:** The studies showed that the gap is due to socioeconomic factors vaccines with multiple doses, difficulty in accessing the health service, religious factors, alienation of the population on the subject, distrust of effectiveness, post-pandemic reflex, contextual and individual influences. **Conclusion:** The findings of the studies revealed that non-compliance with the basic / mandatory vaccination schedule has different reasons. Intervention and capture by health teams, intensification of policies and dissemination through the most accessible channels to society about the importance of compliance are necessary. In this way, proving the effectiveness of vaccines with epidemiological studies, thus reestablishing and/or strengthening the link between the State and the population. So that the promotion of the Unified Health System (SUS) increasingly seeks more to implement actions and policies focused on disease prevention and increased childhood immunization.