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**Summary of doctoral thesis**

**‘Compensatory accountability for adverse vaccine injury accompanying vaccination of the schedule type on the validity principle’**

Prophylactic vaccination is considered the greatest blessing of contemporary medicine since it allows to eliminate or significantly reduce the occurrence of contagious disease. Nevertheless, the issue also raises a lot of controversy and doubt, especially among the parents of the underage, who are afraid that their child may experience a vaccine injury. This fear is heightened by the conviction that in case of the occurrence of the vaccine injury, especially if it was an unforeseeable reaction of the toddler’s system to the vaccine, the injury caused will not be sufficiently compensated for. Those fears unequivocally result in the decrease of the vaccination numbers among the juvenile, which increases the risk of the contagious diseases epidemic breakout. Moreover, this trend undoubtedly poses a threat for the entire society. Therefore the main objective of this thesis is to determine whether this type of bodily harm, according to the dominant stance of the doctrine - may be subject to compensation on the basis of article 417<sup>2</sup> of the civil code, which projects the compensatory responsibility accountability of the State Treasury as legitimate exercise of official authority any time it is justified by considerations of equity. Since this conception constitutes the continuation of the conception adopted on the basis of the article 5 of the legal act dated 15 November 1956 regarding the accountability of the State for the harm caused by state officials as well as the article 419 of the civil code, it is considered a legitimate measure to refer also to those regularizations, especially within the scope in which they affect the format of current regulation. In order to obtain a response to the question posed, it was necessary to conduct the analysis of the rationale of the abovementioned accountability, such as ordaining of mandatory vaccination or recommendation to conduct the prophylactic vaccination as a manifestation of legitimate exercise of official authority, emergence of the bodily harm on a person, occurrence of causal connection between an instrumental event and the occurrence of the injury. Furthermore, the structure of the analysed regulation required that it is essential to determine whether the compensation of the harm caused by prophylactic

vaccination should be considered legitimate in the light of validity principle. At the same time, because the youngest ones constitute the most numerous group of people the prophylactic vaccinations (especially the mandatory ones) is aimed at, but the execution of vaccination procedure of the elective type, because of its character, is of great significance for maintenance of immunity against contagious diseases in entire population, the scope of doctoral thesis has been limited to schedule prophylactic vaccinations conducted among children and teenagers.