

Full Vaccination Coverage and Associated Factors Among 12-to-23-Month Children at Assosa Town, Western Ethiopia, 2020

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Introduction: Vaccination is the injection of a dead microbe into the body to stimulate the immune system's defences against the organism and thereby avoid communicable diseases. It's the most significant and cost-effective public health measure for lowering child death and morbidity. Ethiopian national full vaccination coverage is 43%. The goal of this study was to determine full vaccination coverage and associated characteristics among children aged 12 to 23 months in Assosa Town.

Methods: From November to December 2020, a community-based cross-sectional study was conducted among children aged 12 to 23 months. There are two woredas in Assosa town. There are five kebeles in each woreda. Five kebeles were chosen from two woredas using the lottery technique. For sampling, a systematic sampling technique was adopted. A total of 372 people were included in the study. The proportionate allocation method was used to calculate it. Data was gathered through observation of immunization care and interviews with mothers using questioners. The data was entered and analyzed in SPSS. A 95 percent confidence range was employed for multivariate analysis. Significant variables were those with a p-value of less than 0.05.

Results: This study has a 372 percent response rate (100 percent). There were 338 females (90.8%) and 34 males (9.1%) among the total responders. Full, partial, and non-vaccination coverage rates are 71.77 percent, 16.67 percent, and 11.56 percent, respectively. Child age [AOR=2.7, 95 percent CI: (1.36, 5.4)], no antenatal care

visit [AOR=0.41, 95 percent CI: (0.24, 0.71)], and fear of covid 19 at health institutions [AOR=3.5, 95 percent CI: (2, 6)] were identified as significant variables based on multivariate logistic regression analysis. There are several significant factors that have been identified as contributing to partial and non-vaccination.

Conclusion: The percentages of those who were fully vaccinated, partially vaccinated, and not vaccinated were 71.77 percent, 16.67 percent, and 11.56 percent, respectively. Significant variables included the age of the child, the absence of a prenatal care visit, and the anxiety of being 19 in a health facility. The most common reason for incomplete and non-vaccination is fear of covid-19.

Biography

Melkamu Senbeta has completed his Bachelor of Science in nursing from Haramaya University, Ethiopia at the age of 23. After graduation, he was employed to different positions of Benishangul Gumuz region, Ethiopia like Public Health Emergency Management (PHEM) officer of Guba health district and pediatrics ward care provider, pediatrics emergency ward head and nursing director of Pawe general hospital. In July 4, 2019, he was graduated in masters of science of pediatrics and child health nursing at University of Gondar, Ethiopia. Since, this time he is working as Lecturer, community service provider and researcher of Assosa University, Ethiopia. Also, he has experiences of conducting and reviewing different researches, providing training on child health, COVID 19, infection prevention, pediatrics emergency triage assessment and treatment, maternal and neonatal death surveillance. Additionally, he has experience of advising Benishangul Gumuz regional health bureau on child health and COVID 19 by being regional advisor.

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