Vaccine dropout rate and associated factors among children age 12-23 month in Shewa Robit, Ethiopia

Abstract

Background: Vaccination is the administration of a vaccine, to help the immune system develop protection from a disease. However, children in Africa did not receive recommended vaccines. Many children are still susceptible to the vaccine preventable target disease. The objective of this study was to assess the magnitude of vaccine dropout rate and associated factors among children age 12-23 month.

Methods: Community based cross sectional study was implemented from April 5 to April 10/2019 with 432 mothers/caregivers’ who have children 12-23 month of age were include in the study. Template was prepared and the data was entered, categorized, coded, and summarized using Epi data version 3.1 and analysis by using SSPSS version 21 for further analysis. Bivariate and multivariate logistic regression analysis was done to see the association of each categories of variable with the outcome variable. Significance was checked at 95% CI with p-value <0.05.

Result: from the total 432 children 392(90.7%) were fully vaccinated and the BCG- Measles dropout rate were 9.3%. Occupation of mothers/caregiver’s being student (AOR: 0.075(0.006,0.971)), distance of time to reach health facility <15 minute (OR:15.617(2.06, 118.4) and ANC follow-up of mothers/caregivers(AOR:4.87(1.39,16.98)) were significantly associated to vaccine dropout rate.

Conclusion: The overall immunization dropout rate in Shewa robit town was 9.3% in 2019. time to reach health facility, ANC follow-up of mothers and occupation of mother were statistically significant predictors of vaccine dropout rate of children.

Key words: Vaccine, Dropout rate, Immunization, Children