

Factors influencing childhood immunization

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Abstract

Background: This article explores the hypothesis and focuses discussion group among the mothers that predisposing and enabling factors of households influence the vaccination status of the children under the age of five. Under the national immunization program, childhood vaccination is not mandatory, but its recommendation by childhood vaccine providers is important for maintaining high vaccination coverage. In this review the researcher has examined the factors which influence the parents complains of the following factors related to childhood immunization.

Objective: To explore the factors influencing of childhood immunization.

Method: The articles related to the factors influencing of childhood Immunization and using the method of focus group discussion and semi structure interview was done to collect the data from the parents. The articles were searched from the PubMed, DELNET, Library databases, 6 reviews were selected which were related to review.

Results: Themes like lack of knowledge, education status of mothers, and lack of support from husbands, age of the mothers, socioeconomic status and children illness during time of immunization schedule are the factors which influencing the childhood Immunization.

Conclusion: In this review the factors influencing childhood immunization include illiteracy of parents, lack of knowledge, timing, transport facility etc. People have got the information with the help of national immunization program and awareness programme and they are providing the lots of information related to childhood immunizations.

Keywords: influencing factors childhood immunization

1. Introduction

Immunization is a proven tool for controlling and eliminating life-threatening infectious diseases and is estimated to avert 2 to 3 million deaths each year. Immunization is a major health intervention for child survival throughout the world. Immunization is often cited as being one of the greatest public health achievements of 20th century but effective immunization requires population coverage levels of 90 to 95% depending upon the vaccine-preventable disease. In developing countries including India each year 30 lakh infants and children are dying and another 30 lakh are become crippled deaf or mental retarded because of six vaccine preventable diseases namely diphtheria, pertussis, neonatal tetanus, polio, measles and tuberculosis (Munshi R, Lee SH. 2000) [9].

Despite this effort, over 24,000 children die of vaccine-preventable diseases every day around the world. This is equivalent to 1 child dying every 3.6 seconds, 16-17 children dying every minute, and just about 9 million children dying every year. Of these deaths in 2008, a bigger proportion occurred in sub-Saharan Africa (4.4 million) and South Asia (2.8 million) compared to Latin America, the Caribbean (0.2 million), and industrialized countries (0.1 million). The Government of Uganda is committed to achieving the targets set out in the recently launched National Development Plan (NDP, 2010-2015), many of which are in line with the MDGs to be achieved by 2015. In spite of these efforts, huge challenges still remain. The under-five and infant mortality rates are still high at 137 and 78 per 1,000 live births respectively.

Children are an embodiment of our dreams and hopes for the future. Child hood is more precious period in human lifecycle. It requires more care and protection from the diseases. They are the most vulnerable group in the society. The physical health of a child is important because it is associated with mental and social development of children. Mothers are the first care provider of children, is needed to reduce the under five mortality rates (Sherene G Edwin 2009) [4]

In addition, Uganda's total fertility rate (TFR) of about 7 children per woman is one of the highest in the world. It is noteworthy that any efforts to reduce the total fertility rate will yield very little, if not matched with tremendous reductions in the infant mortality rate (health survey 2009).

Universal immunization of children against eight vaccine-preventable diseases [tuberculosis, diphtheria, whooping cough (pertussis), tetanus, hepatitis B, respiratory diseases caused by Haemophilus influenzae, polio, and measles] is crucial to reducing infant and child mortality.

The needs of the study the researcher it will be useful to educate the parents regarding importance of immunization and remove the doubts. And to find the factors which are influencing the childhood immunization of parents regarding immunization and eliminate disturbed of the parents.

2. Methods

The factors influencing of childhood immunization among parents selected villages of rural area. The review in which I have to select articles from the journals, online, library, pub med,

EBSCO to received qualitative research as well as quantitative research articles published about factors influencing of immunization among parents. The key words used in this review of the research that is factors influencing of childhood immunization and vaccination. This study was conducted from the Uganda, Brazil, Nederland, Bangladesh, Sudan, Scotland, and India. The reviews of literature are based on my research articles that are factors influencing of immunizations. I have to identify the 6 research articles in that based upon the participant age of mother 27 years above, and it is based upon the factors of childhood immunization. The quantitative research articles have been included percentage of factors influencing of immunizations. I have find the some review related to qualitative study that is based upon the An exploratory qualitative

assessment of factors influencing childhood vaccine providers' intention to recommend immunization in the Netherlands (2012) and one study based upon the More support for mothers: a qualitative study on factors affecting immunisation behaviour in Kampala, Uganda and they are organized the semi structure and open ended questions and focus group discussion. The qualitative research articles should be less as compared to quantitative study. In qualitative study sample is too small and uses the limited questions, scope, and size. Around 15 articles are investigating the factors which influencing childhood immunization and from this articles, 6 articles are related to this review which are related to eligible criteria. The studies are synthesized and narrative review is prepared.

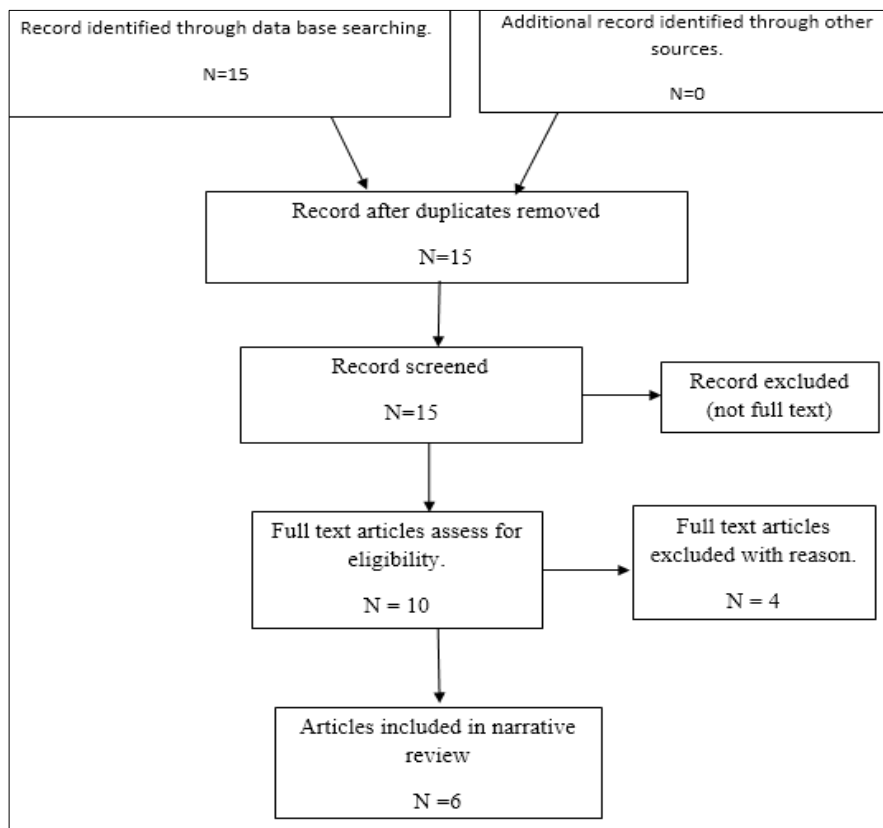


Fig 1

3. Discussion

The most of the studies explained that the mothers who were having knowledge and higher educational status, were well know regarding immunization so there children are preventable. Some studies explain that if there is a family support with knowledge upon immunization is mostly helpful for their children. As per mimic studies they says that children who under illness were unable to receive the immunization because, it may provide side effects. So children to be get treated priory and immediate immunization should be given. Review of these studies mainly based on three aspects that is knowledge, socioeconomic status, and parents have an attitude. Three study compared in Netherlands at (2012) by Mr. Liesbeth mollena. It describe that parents had positive attitude towards national immunization programme but doubts about the vaccine against disease.

Other study conducted in sudan at (2007) by AH Ibnouf. He explains that children of older mothers were more likely to the correct vaccination. The mother’s knowledge and attitude vaccination should as strong.

4. Result

Themes like lack of knowledge, education status of mothers, and lack of support from husbands, age of the mothers, socioeconomic status and childrens illness during time of immunization schedule are the factors which influencing the childhood Immunization.

5. Conclusion

The qualitative studies say that the factors influencing childhood immunization include illiteracy of parents, lack of knowledge, timing, transport facility etc. Mothers have got the information about childhood immunization and provide the positive reinforcement for the childhood immunizations.

6. Tables of Reviews

Table 1

S. No	Problem statements and author	Place of research and year	Research objective	Variables	Tools	Time duration	Outcomes	Remark
1.	An exploratory qualitative assessment of factors influencing childhood vaccine providers' intention to recommend immunization in the Netherlands. Liesbeth mollema	Netherlands. (2012)	To identify the factors influencing childhood vaccine providers intension to recommend immunization	Factors influencing childhood vaccine	Semi-structure interview	30min	Parents had positive attitude towards national immunization program but doubts about NIP plans to vaccine ate against the diseases	In this Study the participants Three focus groups were conducted child welfare centred. Two of the standard groups included 8 and 6 physicians, respectively and a third included 3 physicians and 3 nurses. The anthroposophical group included 5 physicians, making a total of 25 study participants.
	A qualitative study on Factors affecting immunisation behaviour (more supported mother) in Kampala, Uganda Juliet N	Uganda (2010)	To examine the influences on immunisation behaviour using the attitude-social influence-self efficacy model.	Factors affecting immunization behaviour	Semi- structure Interview	30min	Influences on the mother's immunisation behaviour ranged from the non-supportive role of male partners sometimes resulting into intimate partner violence, lack of presentable clothing which made mothers vulnerable to bullying, inconvenient schedules and time constraints, to suspicion against immunisation such as vaccines cause Physical disability and/or death.	In this study researcher conducted nine focus group discussions (FGDs) with mothers and fathers. With the help of interview
3.	Factors influencing childhood Immunization in uganda Edward baale	Uganda (2013)	To find out factors influencing childhood immunization among parents	Factors influencing childhood immunization	Semi structure questionnaire	30 min	The mothers who are having the post secondary education are taking their children for immunization and richest people have also taking the immunization of children.	In this study researcher have to use the multivariate approach and they are taking more sample to the study.
4.	A cross sectional study to assess the Factors influencing immunisation coverage among children under five years of age in Khartoum State, Sudan AH Ibnouf	Sudan (2007)	1. Assess the immunisation coverage among children under the age of five in the state of Khartoum, Sudan 2. Examine the differences in utilisation of vaccines against six killer arrived.	Factors influencing of immunization among children	Semi structure interview	35min	Children of older mothers were more likely to have had the correct vaccinations. The mothers' knowledge of and attitudes to vaccination showed a strong relationship with the vaccination status of their children.	In this study the sample size is too much long above 410 male and female children under five years of age from households with varying socio-economic status and mothers with varying levels of education, from both urban And rural localities in the state. Factor analysis was applied to construct An indicator for socio-economic status.
5.	A quantitative study to evaluate and examine the factor influencing of child immunization among women in Bangladesh.	Bangladesh (2013)	To evaluate and examine the factors influencing of childhood immunization	Factors influencing of child immunization	Semi structure interview	25 min	Factors like higher education and good socioeconomic status, respondents in the age between 21 to 30 years and working in formal intuitions were taking they children regular for the immunization	In this study participants with the factors influencing of immunization and with help of sample survey design. And they are used sample size too limited.
6.	Immunization Coverage: Role of Socio demographic Variables	India (2013)	To assess the immunization coverage in an urban slum area of Mumbai and determine the various socio demographic Variables affecting the same.	Role of socioeconomic variables	Focus group discussion	35min	The reasons for the non compilations of immunization were children suffering from illness during schedule time of immunization and lack of knowledge regarding immunizations	In this study they used descriptive study in this research. Seven subjects between age group of 12–23 months were Selected from each of the 30 clusters. So, the final sample size done Was 210 children.

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