



GALKAYO UNIVERSITY

FACULTY OF HEALTH SCIENCE

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Factors Contributing Pentavalent Vaccine Dropout Among Children 12-23 Months in Galkayo district villages

Presenters:

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BACKGROUND

Pentavalent vaccine is a type of vaccine that combines protection against five different diseases into a single formulation. but commonly include diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis (whooping cough), homophiles influenzae type b and hepatitis HepB-Hib

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PROBLEM STATEMENT

- The World Health Organization (WHO) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) together with Ministries of Health have been actively involved in promoting global vaccination efforts. In Somalia, it is recommended that the 90% children receive immunizations against, diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis, hepatitis B, p before their first birthday (Ntenda et al., 2022).
- Vaccine-preventable diseases are prevalent in Somalia and child mortality is 200 per 1000 live births. Despite this, only 30%–40% of children are immunized against the six major childhood diseases. This is relatively low compared to the global coverage of almost 80%. Routine child immunization coverage among one-year-old children for is 24% and for diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP3) is 31% (WHO EMRO, 2018).
- This study, therefore, aims at establishing the factors that determine the Pentavalent vaccine dropout status among children aged 12-23 months seeking health care services in Galkayo district, Galmudug – Somalia, in order to inform the health care system to intervene appropriately.

OBJECTIVES

To find Factors Contributing Pentavalent Vaccine Dropout Among Children 12-23 Months in Galkayo district villages.

- ³⁵/₁₇ To identify factors related to socio-demographic (Place of residence, Parental level of education and income status of caregivers/mothers)
- ³⁵/₁₇ To find out factors related to caregivers (Knowledge of vaccine schedule Perceived importance of vaccination)
- ³⁵/₁₇ To determine factors related to the health system (Distance to health facility and Health education)

SIGNIFICANCE

- The findings and the recommendations of this study should be important for health professionals working Galkayo district, Galmudug ministry of health, public health policymakers, and even local authority for better intervention. What is more, this research will be used by other researchers who are interested in this study

SCOPE

Factors Contributing Pentavalent Vaccine Dropout Among Children 12-23 Months in Galkayo district villages.

This study will be aimed at to highlight factors contributing pentavalent Dropout among children aged 12-23 months at in Galkayo District; these include caregivers, health system and sociodemographic factors.

This study will be conducted between January 2024 and March 20234as per the research timetable

LITERATURE REVIEW

Factors Contributing

❖ Factors related socio-demographic factor

- ✓ Place of residence
- ✓ Level of education
- ✓ Income status of caregivers/mothers

❖ Factors related health care system

- ✓ Distance of health facility
- ✓ Health education

❖ Factors related to caregivers

- ✓ Knowledge of vaccine schedule
- ✓ Perceived importance of vaccination

**Pentavalent
Vaccine
Dropout**

RESEARCH DESIGN

- This study will be a descriptive cross-sectional study design for quantitative methods of data collection.

TARGET POPULATION

- The target population of this study will be children 12-23 aged months residing South Galkayo district villages; Wadajir, Howl-wadag, Horsed, Garsor and Hormar villages. These villages locate main part of the district, which are the site that provide resident for most children aged 12-23 months as we found during our survey..

SAMPLE SIZE

$$n = \frac{z^2 p (1-p)}{d^2}$$

The calculated **sample size** will be **384**. This calculated based on **Kish Lish formula**

SAMPLING PROCEDURE

This study will be employed two different sampling methods

Since the population is very large and scattered over the district, **a cluster sampling** method will be used to divide the population into villages; namely Wadajir, Howlwadag, Horseed, Garsoor and Hormar. Then, three villages will be **randomly selected using lottery method.**

RESEARCH INSTRUMENT

- Questionnaire will be suitable instrument to obtain information needed and can be easily described in writing. Since the sample size fairly large and there will be limited time, questionnaire will be considered ideal for collecting such data, for suitable tool for collecting lot information over short period of time.

DATA ANALYSIS

- This study will be collected in KOBO tool and analyzed statistical package for social and science (SPSS), which is the most one and the common one which can analyze easily. And presented by percentages, graphs, and frequency tables.