

Factors Associated With The Immunization Defaulters Among Children Aged 12-24 Months In PKD Cheras



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FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH THE IMMUNIZATION DEFAULTERS AMONG CHILDREN AGED 12 – 24 MONTHS IN CHERAS DISTRICT HEALTH CLINIC

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CHERAS HEALTH CLINIC

OUTLINE

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BACKGROUND

- Childhood immunization is vital in preventing diseases and reducing mortality.
- More effective if the child can complete the immunization as scheduled.
- The National Health Morbidity Survey conducted by Ministry of Health in 2016 showed that out of 10,140 respondents, 4.5 % children have not completed their immunization.

PROBLEM STATEMENT

- Despite achieving immunization coverage of more than 95% in Pejabat Kesihatan Daerah (PKD) Cheras, measles and pertussis cases still occur.
- Statistic of children defaulter's revealed that 329 cases have defaulted immunization from 2014-2016.

PROBLEM STATEMENT

- This issue need to be addressed as it reflects the responsibilities of healthcare workers to ensure full immunization coverage to prevent further incidence of vaccines-preventable diseases.

GENERAL OBJECTIVE

- To identify factors associated with the immunization defaulters among children aged 12 – 24 months in PKD Cheras.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

1. To determine the respondents' socio-demographic characteristics.
2. To identify the reasons of immunization defaulters.

METHODOLOGY

STUDY LOCATION

KK Cheras, KK Sg. Besi,
KKIA BTR, KKIA CM

STUDY DESIGN

Cross-sectional Study

SAMPLING METHOD

Convenient sample

STUDY POPULATION

Parents of children aged 12 -24 months who defaulted their immunization appointment during the data collection

SAMPLING FRAME

Children aged 12 -24 months who defaulted immunization appointment from 1 May 2018 until 31 July 2018

METHODOLOGY

SAMPLE SIZE

Sample size estimation was calculated using proportion formulae (Lemeshow, Hosmer, Klar, Lwanga & organization, 1990).

Prior data indicate that prevalence of immunization defaulters is 0.045. With Type I error probability and precision of 0.05 respectively, 67 samples were calculated. With an additional of 20% dropout rate, the sample size was **84 samples**.

METHODOLOGY

INCLUSION CRITERIA

- All parents of children aged 12 -24 months who defaulted their immunization appointment during the data collection
- Parents who are willing to participate in this study
- Understand Malay or English

EXCLUSION CRITERIA

- Children who were transferred out or passed away

METHODOLOGY

STUDY INSTRUMENT

**SELF-
ADMINISTERED
QUESTIONNAIRES**

PART A

**SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC
DATA**

PART B

**REASON FOR DEFAULTED
IMMUNIZATION APPOINTMENT**

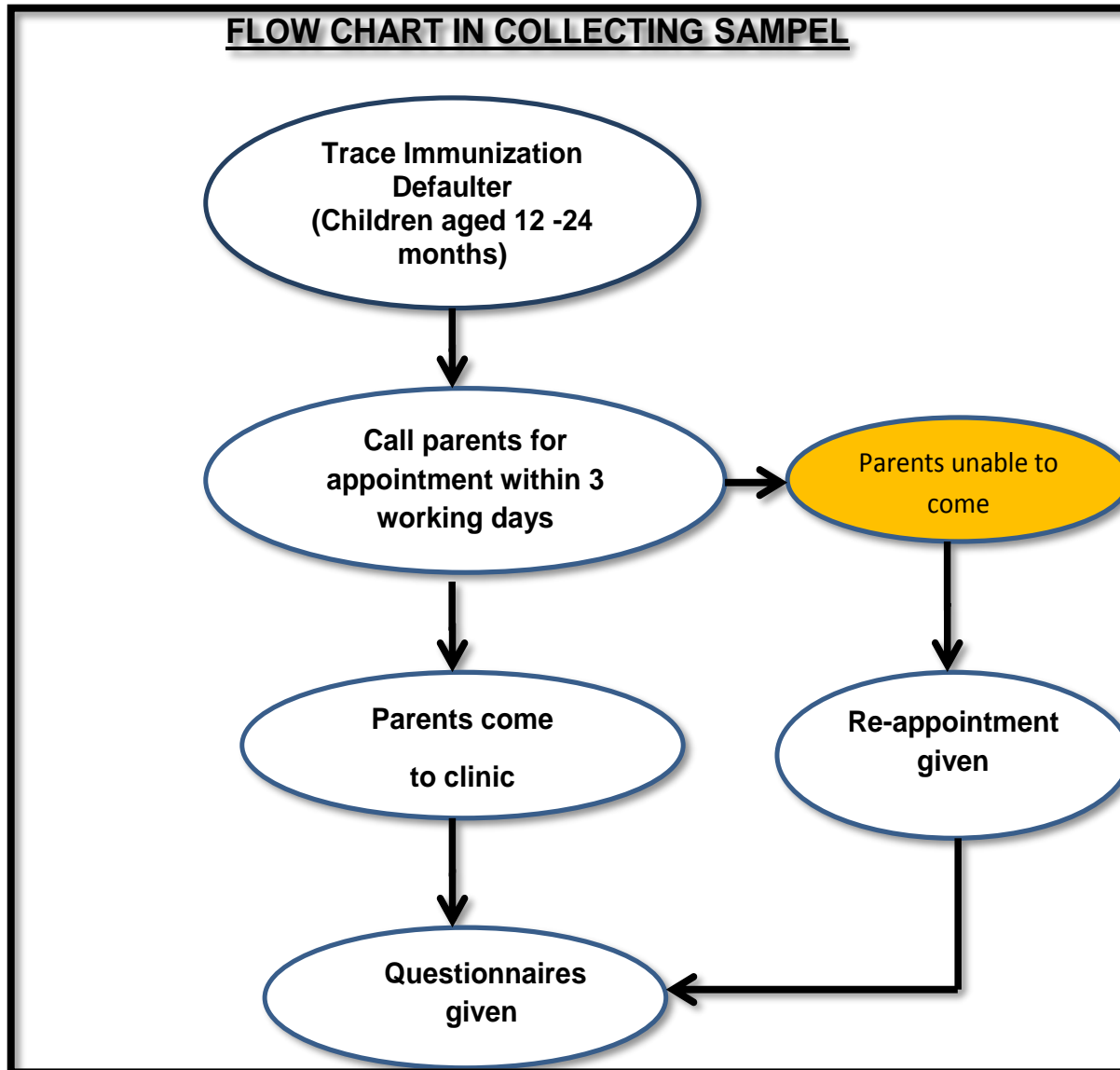
Adapted from Noor Ani A., Rohani J., Lim K., Rasidah J. & Tahir A. (2017) . Primary Immunization Among Children in Malaysia: Reason for Incomplete Vaccination. *Journal of Vaccines and Vaccination*. 8(3).

METHODOLOGY

- Daily records of immunization defaulters will be traced and selected subjects will be reviewed and study data extracted

METHODOLOGY

FLOW CHART IN COLLECTING SAMPEL



METHODOLOGY

SPSS
Version 22.0



Descriptive statistics
to describe the
sample

RESULTS

- A total of 84 respondents participated in this study.
- The median age of the children was 18.5 months.

Distribution of respondents by sociodemographic characteristics (n= 84)

CITIZENSHIP	n	%
MALAYSIAN	83	98.8
NON MALAYSIAN	1	1.2
AGE		
< 25 YEARS	14	16.7
25 – 39 YEARS	64	76.2
40 – 59 YEARS	6	7.1

Distribution of respondents by sociodemographic characteristics (n= 84)

EDUCATION	n	%
SECONDARY	49	58.3
TERTIARY	35	41.6
MOTHERS' JOB		
GOVERNMENT	20	23.8
PRIVATE	42	50.0
SELF EMPLOYED	22	26.2

Distribution of respondents by sociodemographic characteristics (n= 84)

HOUSEHOLD INCOME	n	%
< RM2000 – RM2999	28	33.3
> RM3000	56	66.7

DISCUSSION

In this study, majority of respondents were between the ages of 25 -39 years. Most parents has secondary education level, working in private sector with income RM 3000 above.

The reasons cited for incomplete immunization were forgetfulness (41.7%), having no time (33.3%), similar finding with study done by NHMS (2016), children were unwell (17.9%) , (Azhar et al, (2012). , Thaib TH., Dora D., Sulaiman Y., Rusdi A. (2013)., Albertina et al (2009).

DISCUSSION

Therefore, these socio demographic profiles and reason for defaulters need to be monitored and given more support.

Higher defaulter in employed parents working at private sector could be due to the nature of their job and need to be counselled to reduce the chance of defaulting on the immunization. (Azhar et al, 2012)

CONCLUSION & RECOMMENDATION

Our research findings suggested that most defaulters are educated, working parents with the main reasons being parents' forgetfulness and having no time.

Therefore, the results can be used to prevent children from not getting or completing their immunization.

However, these may be improved by giving the patients sticker reminders, having recall systems and putting emphasis on their awareness on immunization during antenatal/postnatal session.

For the future research, could be to assess patients' knowledge pre and post counseling session to know the effectiveness of counseling session by the nurses.

Inclusion criteria need to include children aged 1 month old as they need to follow the schedule of immunization.

LIMITATION

The results were merely descriptive in nature as no association was done.

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THANK YOU