

## FACTORS AFFECTING IMMUNIZATION COVERAGE AMONG < 2YEARS CHILDREN IN HAMARJAJAB DISTRICT MOGADISHU, SOMALIA:

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### Introduction

Factors that have been found to be significantly associated with vaccination uptake include maternal education and age, socio-economic status, health services utilization and exposure to the media. Research has revealed that children in urban areas are more likely to be fully vaccinated than children in rural areas. Accessibility to health facilities in rural areas is poor as compared to urban areas revealed that immunization was significantly higher where distance to a health facility was lower as the case with urban areas. Mothers with secondary education and higher are better informed and more empowered hence are more likely than their counterparts with primary or no education to have their children immunized.

### Results

Increasing immunization coverage in developing countries is not only a matter of programmatic intervention, but also a rich subject for academic investigations, with a view to making interventions more responsive to community-specific needs. In Somalia immunization coverage is only 30%–40% of children immunized against the six major childhood diseases. This is relatively low compared to the global coverage of almost 80%. However, in Somalia especially in Benadir region studies were not done on parents/caregivers' demographic, socioeconomic, psychosocial and environmental factors influencing full immunization. The health care workers can target places such as Mosques, ante natal clinic visits, pay points for social grants and other places where there are community gatherings. This can be done in the form of talks, posters and pamphlet distribution. An immunization campaign will also be very beneficial in this community. Such a Vaccination can involve the health care workers going into the community and giving children a variety of outstanding immunizations

### Results

The study found the majority of respondents 42 (70) were answered yes, this shows the majority of respondents were said yes. The study found the majority of respondents 52 (87) were answered yes, this shows the majority of respondents were said yes, The study found the majority of respondents 43 (72) were answered yes, this shows the majority of respondents were said yes, The study found the majority of respondents 47 (78) were answered yes, this shows the majority of respondents were said yes, The study found the majority of respondents 30 (78) were answered yes, this shows the majority of respondents were said yes.

**Keywords:** IMMUNIZATION, demographic, socioeconomic