

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Immunization among all children guarantees protection from the immunizable diseases but multidose vaccines has remained a challenge. The main objective of this study was to assess factors influencing multi-dose vaccines completion among children two to five years in KTC

Methods: A cross-sectional descriptive study design was used. The study sought approval from the local council III chief and the University. Data was collected from 138 respondents selected by consecutive sampling and convenience methods. Using Epi-data Version 3.1, a SPSS file was generated and then exported to STATA 10.0 for analysis.

Results: Of the 138 respondents, 49(35.5%) had not completed the all the doses with completion seen better with OPV, PCV, and DPT was 90.6%, 87.0%, and 81.2% respectively. Fear of side effects of vaccination 42(30.43%), health facility being far 19(13.77%), forgetting the immunization dates 44(31.88%), and wife/ husband not being supportive 31(22.46%) were some of the reasons for not completing vaccination. The marital status ($X^2=4.896$, $P=0.027$), child's age ($X^2=0.5204$, $P=0.023$), education level of respondent ($X^2=1.258$, $P=0.004$) significantly affected multidose vaccines coverage.

Conclusion and Recommendation: the study documented low multidose vaccine coverage in children two to five years of Kakira town council. Substantial improvement in outreach immunization programmes, health education and encouragement of mothers to attend antenatal will help improve multidose vaccine coverage both in rural and urban areas