

Introduction : Immunisation of children decreases child mortality below 5 years and improves quality of life and prolongs life of the children.

Objective : To assess the factors affecting immunisation of children in Makindye Military Barracks.

Methodology : A cross-sectional study was conducted with 322 respondents aged 18 to 33 years of care takers and children aged below 5 years selected by simple random sampling. Quantitative methods of data collection were used. Data were coded, cleaned and entered using EPIDATA and exported to SPSS 16 version. Data were presented in tables, pie-chart and bar charts. Logistic regression model was used to determine association between independent and outcome variables. Adjusted Odds Ratio and Crude Odds ratio were used to determine the strength of association. P-values and 95% C.I were used to determine the significance of the association.

Results: The prevalence of immunization of children below 5 years was 99.05%.

Immunisation of children below 5 years was associated with low education status (OR=8.9, 95% C.I; 7.03-11.05)

Conclusion: immunization of children below 5 years was noted to be associated with low education status and knowledge of care takers.

Recommendation: health care professionals should strive to educate care takers especially through health talks so as to improve their knowledge about immunization. And it is necessary to strengthen the EPI programme to increase prevalence rate.