ABSTRACT

Objective:
Objective of this study was to evaluate the coverage of primary immunization, constraints of non/partial immunization and advocate methods to solve them.

Methods:
The study was conducted in 30 clusters (30 colonies) of urban area of Rohtak having population of 2,86,807 (as on 31st March 2011) over a period of one year beginning from July 2011. Seven children aged 12-23 months and mothers having infants up to 11 months of age were selected from each of the selected cluster. An interview based study and a pre-designed, semi-structured, pretested questionnaire regarding history of vaccination and different factors affecting the vaccination was used.

Results:
In our study population, 56.3% were males and 43.7% females. Majority of children (83.1%) were fully immunized, whereas, only 1(0.5%) child was not immunized at all. DPT1/OPV1 had the highest coverage (96.2%), whereas, that for DPT2/OPV2, BCG and DPT3/OPV3 were 94.4%, 93.9% and 93% respectively. The lowest coverage (85.4%) was observed for measles immunization. Immunization card was not available with more than half (54.9%) of the study subjects, whereas, it was present with 45.1% of them.

Conclusion:
To reach the goal of 100% coverage of immunization in India, the policy managers should implement few stringent steps.

KEYWORDS: Immunisation, vaccine coverage, constraints