

Evaluation of the Routine Childhood Immunization Program Outcome at Primary Health Care Centers in Salah Al-Dean Governorate

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Keywords:

Routine Childhood
Immunization Program,
Outcome, Evaluation.

ABSTRACT

A descriptive design, which is using the evaluation approach, is conducted through the period of January 10th to November 1st, 2021, to evaluate the Routine Childhood Immunization Program Outcome at Primary Health Care Centers in Salah Al-Dean Governorate. The study is using a multistage "non -probability" convenient sample of (thirty-two) primary health care centers (sixteen main and sixteen sub main) distributed in Salah Al-Dean health directorate. An instrument is developed of the Pan American Health Organization and World Health Organization for the purpose of the present study. The study instrument is consisted of the evaluation of Routine Childhood Immunization Program Outcome at Primary Health Care Centers. Content validity and internal consistency reliability are ascertained for the study instrument through a pilot study. The data are gathered through the utilization of the study instrument and the structured interview technique as data gathering method. The data are analyzed through the using of descriptive statistical data analysis approach which includes (frequencies, percentage, mean, total scores, and ranges). The study results present that all of the main primary health care centers and majority of the sub primary health care centers have good level of overall evaluation of the Routine Childhood Immunization Program outcome (100%) (87.5%) respectively. The study concludes that the Routine Childhood Immunization Program outcome is adequately employed at all of the Main Primary Health Care Centers and majority of the sub primary health care centers have presented continuous, cost-effective and adequate immunization services. Likewise, the present study recommends that the Routine Childhood Immunization Program at the Main and Sub primary health care centers should be occupied with all the necessities of the outcome for the benefits of consumers.



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1. INTRODUCTION

The world now has a historic opportunity to prevent, control and eliminate infectious diseases through the implementation of a routine childhood immunization program, thus protecting children and society in general

from life-threatening diseases. It is called the World Health Organization, the Joint Committee on vaccination and Immunization, The Royal College of General Practitioners, Public Health England, and Public Health Wales are seeking to continue routine immunization of children during the Corona pandemic to reduce the burden of diseases that negatively affecting society [1]. Essentially, immunization programs offer an exceptional opportunity for individuals to overcome vaccine preventable diseases. Immunization programs offer a child the best chance to grow up healthy, improve their chance of life, and extend life expectancy [2]. The evaluation of the immunization program is one of the necessities that enables one to know the success of the program and the extent of its impact on the burden of disease, as well as knowing the challenge facing the implementation of the immunization program. And that the evaluation of the vaccination program includes several components, namely, evaluation of the process, evaluation of the impact, coverage of vaccination, Seroepidemiology, vaccine safety and disease burden [3].

In addition, there are other objectives for evaluating the immunization program, including evaluating the feasibility, suitability, and acceptability of immunization services by identifying specific barriers and facilitators for providing the immunization program as well as providing some suggestions about the program. program suitability is well-defined as the rationale for emerging an immunization strategy and whether this strategy upholds the organizational or program goals; program feasibility linked to the existence of organizational or programmatic sources, expertise, and competencies to provide immunization services; and program acceptability describes the reaction of stakeholders and the probability of encountering potential organizational or programmatic hazards [4].

2. Methodology

A descriptive design, which is using the evaluation approach, is conducted through the period of January 10th to November 1st, 2021, to evaluate the Routine Childhood Immunization Program Outcome at Primary Health Care Centers in Salah Al-Dean Governorate. The present study is using a multistage "non -probability" convenient sample of (thirty-two) primary health care centers (sixteen main and sixteen sub main) distributed in Salah Al-Dean health directorate. The study instrument is developed of the Pan American Health Organization and World Health Organization to evaluate the Routine Childhood Immunization Program outcome at Primary Health Care Centers [5].

Items of the instrument are measured through (3) levels type Likert scale of good = (111-132), fair = (89-110), and poor = (66-88). It is comprised of the following:

1. Evaluation:

This section of the instrument includes (14) items relative to evaluation. This section is measured through (2) level dichotomous scale of Yes = 2 and NO = 1.

2. Usefulness:

This section includes (26) items relative to usefulness. This section is measured through (2) level dichotomous scale of Yes = 2 and NO = 1.

3. Quality of implementation of immunization program activities:

This section includes (17) items relative to quality of implementation of immunization program activities. This section is measured through (2) level dichotomous scale of Yes = 2 and NO = 1.

4. Simplicity:

This section is comprised of three items relative to simplicity. This section is measured through (2) level dichotomous scale of Yes = 2 and NO = 1.

5. Timeliness:

This section of the questionnaire includes (6) items relative to timeliness. This section is measured through (2) level dichotomous scale of Yes = 2 and NO = 1.

Content validity of the instrument is determined by the utilization of committee consisting of (eighteen) experts and internal consistency reliability is employed for the evaluation instrument which is obtained throughout split-half technique and computation of Cronbach alpha correlation coefficient. The data are gathered through the utilization of the study instrument and the structured interview technique as data gathering method.

The data are analyzed through the using of descriptive statistical data analysis approach which includes (frequencies, percentage, mean, total scores, and ranges).

3. Results

Table (1): Overall Evaluation of the Routine Childhood Immunization Program Outcome at Main Primary Health Care Centers in Salah Al-Dean Governorate

List	Overall Evaluation of the Outcome		
	Scale	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Poor (66-88)	0	(0.0%)
2.	Fair (89-110)	0	(0.0%)
3.	Good (111-132)	16	(100%)
	Total	16	(100%)

Results, out of this table, present that the overall evaluation of the Routine Childhood Immunization Program outcome is good at all Main Primary Health Care Centers in Salah Al-Dean Governorate.

Table (2): Overall Evaluation of the Routine Childhood Immunization Program Outcome at Sub Primary Health Care Centers in Salah Al-Dean Governorate

List	Overall Evaluation of the Outcome		
	Scale	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Poor (66-88)	0	(0.0%)
2.	Fair (89-110)	2	(12.5%)
3.	Good (111-132)	14	(87.5%)
	Total	16	(100%)

Results, out of this table, show that the overall evaluation of the Routine Childhood Immunization Program outcome is good at the majority of the Sub Primary Health Care Centers (87.5%) in Salah Al-Dean Governorate.

4. Discussion

Part I: Discussion of Overall Evaluation of the Routine Childhood Immunization Program Outcome at Main Primary Health Care Centers in Salah Al-Dean Governorate

In accordance to the overall evaluation of Routine Childhood Immunization Program Outcome at the Main Primary Health Care Centers in Salah Al-Dean Governorate, the study indicates that the overall evaluation of such outcome is good at all of the Main Primary Health Care Centers. This finding provides evidence that the immunization program directors have presented cost-effective, acceptable and satisfactory services at Main Primary Health Care Centers. An institution-based cross-sectional study is conducted at (six) health centers and (12) health posts in Jigjiga Zone Somali Region, Eastern Ethiopia, from December 2011 to March 2012. The objective of the study is to assessing the goodness of (EPI) service provision in primary health care

establishments. The study indicates that the outcome of quality of Expanded Program on Vaccination service is acceptable [6].

Part II: Discussion of Overall Evaluation of the Routine Childhood Immunization Program Outcome at Sub Primary Health Care Centers in Salah Al-Dean Governorate

Concerning results of such overall evaluation of Routine Childhood Immunization Program Outcome at Sub Primary Health Care Centers in Salah Al-Dean Governorate, the study reveals that the overall evaluation of such outcome is good at the majority of the Sub Primary Health Care Centers. A rationale for this finding can be provided to justify that the immunization program directors have presented appropriate, cost-effective and satisfactory services at Sub Primary Health Care Centers in Salah Al-Dean Governorate.

[7] has conducted a study to evaluate of child immunization service quality at Governmental Health Centers in Gondar Town, Amhara Region, North West Ethiopia. The study reveals that the overall evaluation of quality of child immunization program outcome is good at the Governmental Health Centers [7].

5. Conclusion

1. The study concludes that all Main Primary Health Care Centers in Salah Al-Dean Governorate have presented continuous, cost-effective and adequate immunization services.
2. The study concludes that the majority of the Sub Primary Health Care Centers in Salah Al-Dean Governorate have presented continuous, cost-effective, and adequate immunization services.

6. Recommendations

1. The study recommends that the Routine Childhood Immunization Program at the Main and Sub primary health care centers should be occupied with all the necessities of the outcome for the benefits of consumers.
2. Further research can be carried out on a national scale with variety of settings and samples.

7. References

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