

Examining vaccination completeness in Reproductive and Child Health (RCH) registers in India

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INTRODUCTION

- In 2014, the Government of India's (GoI) Ministry of Health & Family Welfare (MoHFW), launched Mission Indradhanush (MI) to achieve in five years more than 90% full immunization coverage in the country. However, only 65% of children received complete immunization during their first year of life. In an effort to close immunization gaps and strengthen immunization, the GoI implemented the Intensified Mission Indradhanush (IMI) programme, which was a periodic intensification of routine immunization in low coverage districts between October 2017 – January 2018. This study aims to examine individual-level data from the Reproductive and Child Health (RCH) registers to understand better the completeness of doses received by children in low coverage states.

METHODS

- Secondary analysis of RCH registers which show specific doses (i.e., BCG, OPV/Penta 1, 2, & 3, Measles 1) in subcenters in Assam, Bihar, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh.
- We examined a total of 12,535 children in the RCH registers.
- The entry of data was restricted to children whose date of births were between 1st January 2016 to 31st December 2017.

PRELIMINARY RESULTS

- 57% of children recorded receiving all doses up to measles 1
- During the IMI programme, October 2017 – January 2018, there was an increase from 55% to 60% in the proportion of infants (<1 year old) who received complete vaccination for their age.
- In IMI districts, most children received their Penta/OPV3 late. Vaccines were considered timely if given within four days to four weeks after the recommended interval for administration, which for Penta/OPV3 is 18 weeks.

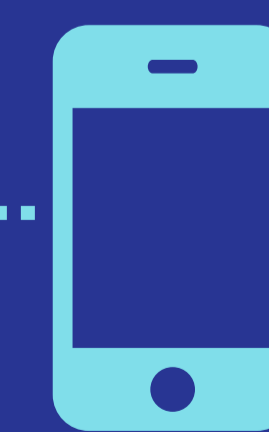
DISCUSSION

- While improvements have been made in strengthening immunization, continued support is needed for children receiving complete vaccination (BCG – Measles 1) for their age.

The Intensified Mission Indradhanush (IMI) campaign in India may lead to higher vaccination completion rates; however more evidence is needed to assess sustainability.

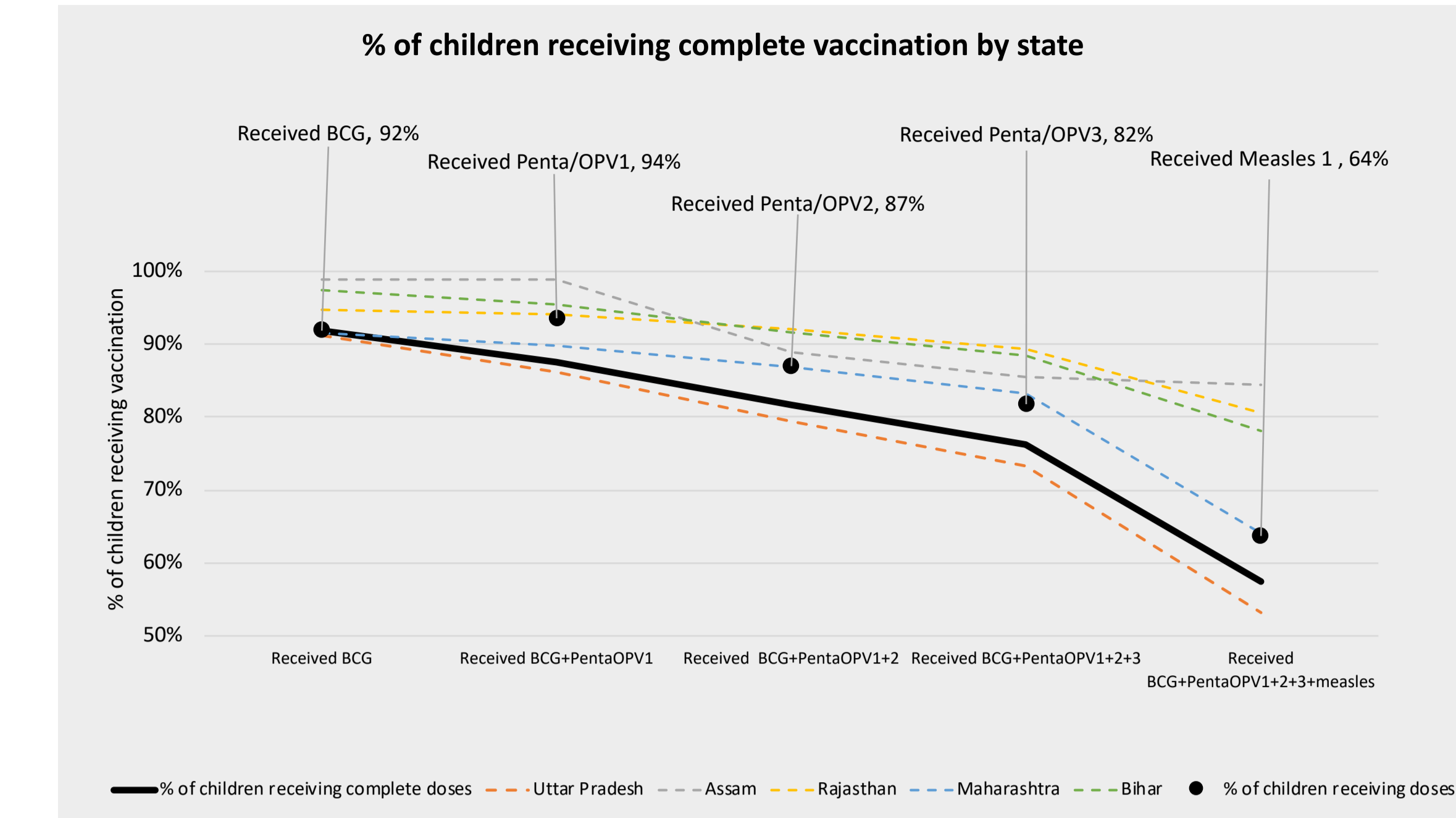


immunizationeconomics.org/baselposter/lodge

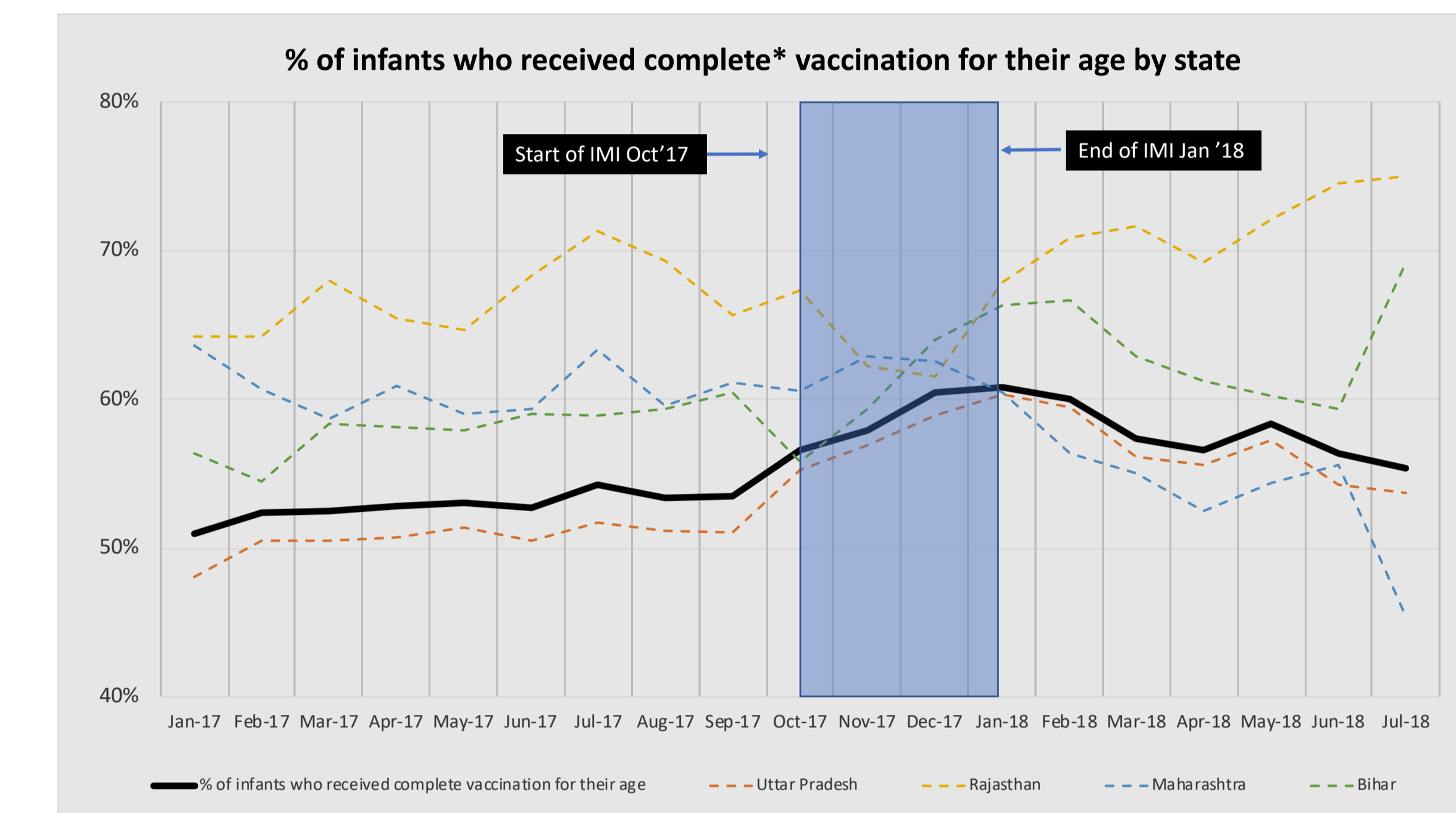


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1. As of Oct'18, only 57% of children born in 2016- 2017 recorded receiving all doses up to Measles 1



2. During the IMI campaign there was an increase in infants receiving complete vaccination for their age



*Complete vaccination is defined as receiving all age appropriate vaccination in schedule
**Assam is excluded because of small sample

3. In IMI districts, most children received their Penta/OPV3 late

