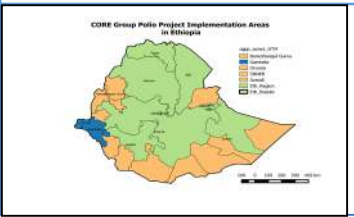


Abstract Number: 435870

Health Care Service Providers Practice on Reporting Adverse Events Following Immunizations and Factors and Challenges Affecting it in Pastoral Zone of Ethiopia; Muluken Asres (MPH, MA)

BACKGROUND:

- Immunization is among the most successful and cost-effective public health interventions
- An adverse event following immunization is defined as any untoward medical occurrence which occurs after immunization and which does not necessarily have a causal relationship with the usage of the vaccine.
- These adverse events are of concern and are believed to be caused by immunization.
- Fear of vaccine reactions, real or perceived, deters many people from undergoing vaccination
- The Federal Ministry Health of Ethiopia requires continuous Adverse Events Following Immunization (AEFI) reporting through the existing health system but the majority of Health Care Providers were not reporting AEFI to next higher levels.
- The CORE Group Polio Project (CGPP) is one of the USAID funded projects being implemented in Ethiopia to improve immunization service and selected Vaccine preventable diseases surveillance in 85 high risk, hard-to-reach, pastoralists and semi-pastoralist districts.
- CORE Group, as one of actor of immunization, conducted an assessment for Health Care Service Providers Practice on Reporting AEFIs and Factors and Challenges Affecting it, in one of its intervention zone, Majang Zone,



STUDY OBJECTIVE:

To assess health care service providers' practice, factors affecting and challenges for AEFI reporting.

METHODS:

- Health facilities based cross sectional quantitative study using structured
- The assessment involved EPI, Surveillance and HMIS focal in Woreda, Hospital and Health Centers, all Health Extension Workers, Head of Health Centers and Hospitals
- Structured questionnaire with face-to-face interview was used to collect data.
- Data collectors were health professionals who got orientation about the tool and methods of collection.
- Likert scale applied, Constructs developed, Collinearity test, bivariate and multivariate analysis done using SPSS version 25.0

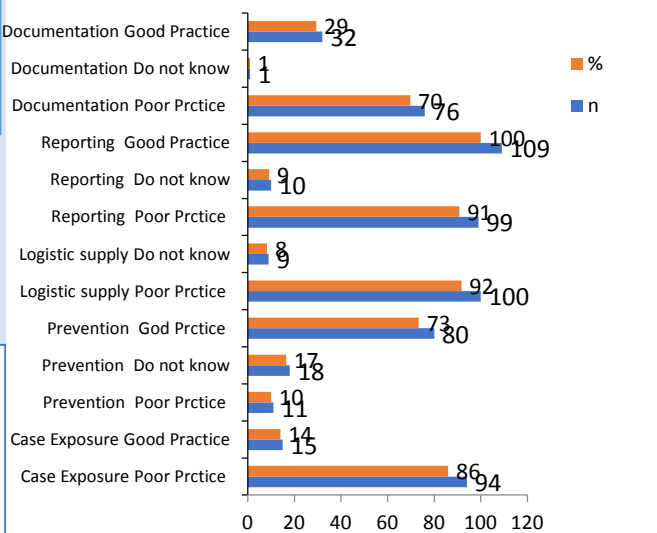
RESULTS:

- Among all the respondents 92 (84%) had poor practice and 11(10.1%) had good practice in AEFI reporting.
- of all, 94 (86%), 100 (92%), 99(91%), 76 (70%) had poor practice on Case exposure, Logistic supply, Reporting and Documentation of AEFI respectively while 80 (73%) had good AEFI Prevention Practice.

RESULTS...

- Also 91(83.5%) of respondents ruled out whether the child was contradiction or not to the vaccines before immunization and only 11 (10.1%) had anaphylactic pack.
- Level of Education, Location of Institution, Distance of Health Facility, Electricity and Training of AEFI showed significantly associated.
- A number of reasons which hinder them from reporting but the majors; no training, no report form and lack of knowledge on AEFI, no transportation to travel to next level and no follow up or supervision from Woreda Health Office.

Table 1: The average values for respondent practice on AEFI, Case exposure, Prevention, Logistic Supply, Reporting and Documentation.



CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION:

- Primary care health workers are the first to come in contact with parents and should provide evidence-based information on the benefits and risks of vaccines, demonstrate to have competence and identify properly adverse events following immunization
- Intensive AEFI training has to be given to enhance the knowledge and capacity of Health Care Providers and necessary logistic for AEFI surveillance, such as guideline and reporting formats, have to be supplied through government and partners working on immunization and surveillance.

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Table 2: Multivariate analysis for associated variables during bivariate analysis in Binary Logistic Regression

variable	B	SE	Wald	Sig	Ex (B)
Level of education	1.930	2.730	0.500	0.480	6.891
Location of institution	15.513	6542.574	0.0001	0.998	545.152
Distance of health facility	-13.713	6542.574	0.0001	0.998	0.01
Electricity Availability	-15.720	8187.204	0.0001	0.998	0.001
Partner Support	2.498	1.095	5.207	0.022*	12.162
Knowledge how to Manage AEFI	2.590	1.339	3.741	0.048*	13.331
AEFI training	0.810	1.324	0.374	0.541	2.247
Constant	-5.688	3.268	3.030	.082	0.003

2 log likely hood 26.126, $\chi^2 = 36.004$, Not reporting AEFI 97%

Reporting AEFI 55.6%, Overall 93.6%, **, * significant at $p < 0.05$ and $p < 0.01$ respectively

Table 3: Respondents major challenges to report AEFI

S/N	Challenges	n	%
1	No training given	15	13.8
2	No report Form	14	12.8
3	Lack of knowledge	11	10.1
4	No transportation	11	10.1
5	No follow up or supervision	10	9.2
6	Lack of attention or commitment	9	8.3