

**FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH KNOWLEDGE
LEVEL OF ROTAVIRUS VACCINATION AMONG
CAREGIVERS OF UNDER-FIVE CHILDREN IN
MINGALARTAUNGNYUNT TOWNSHIP,
YANGON REGION (2019)**

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ABSTRACT

Diarrhoea is the second leading cause of under five children mortality globally. Rotavirus is the commonest cause of diarrheal morbidity causing severe dehydration. Rotavirus vaccination is one of comprehensive package to prevent diarrhoea and recommended by WHO. Its efficacy is 70-73% preventive of all rotavirus related diarrhea in the first year of life. In Myanmar, oral rotavirus vaccination will be introduced in early 2020. Household based cross sectional study was conducted in Mingalartaungnyunt Township in October 2019. A total of 240 caregivers of under-five children were interviewed face-to face by using pretested structured questionnaire to assess the knowledge level of diarrhoea and of rotavirus vaccination and to identify the factors associated with knowledge of rotavirus vaccination. The age of respondents ranged from 15 years to 61 years. The majority were mother (91%) and half were Myanmar (57%). Two third of respondents (66%) were middle school passed and below and (65%) were dependent. Half of respondents (51%) had family monthly income of 30,000 to 300,000 kyats. Health care personnel (85%) was the main source of information regarding diarrhea. Nearly 10% of children of respondents had experience of diarrhoea within last two weeks. Concerning knowledge of diarrhoea, 50% had good knowledge. Regarding rotavirus vaccination, 18% had known the presence of vaccine that prevents diarrhoea. About one-fourth of those had answered the name of vaccine as Rotavirus vaccine. Nearly all answered that vomiting was associated with diarrhoea caused by rotavirus. About half of those knew the best age of which rotavirus vaccine can be administered. For information of rotavirus vaccination, major source was pediatricians and doctors (62%), followed by basic health staff (52%). About 14% had good knowledge of rotavirus vaccination. History of rotavirus vaccination was present in 29% of those who had known vaccine. It was found that good knowledge on rotavirus vaccination was significantly associated with respondents' good knowledge of diarrhoea (OR=10.1, 95%CI=2.30 to 45.46, $P=0.003$), education status as matriculation passed and above (OR=7, 95%CI=2.41 to 20.10, $P<0.001$) and income group of above 300,000 kyats (OR=2.9, 95%CI=1.03 to 8.06, $P=0.043$). This study recommends that health education regarding with diarrhea, ongoing plan of new immunization schedule and advocacy for uplifting of community awareness of rotavirus vaccination should be promoted.