Course title

Student name

Institution affiliation

Status of Childhood Vaccination

**Research question**

With the importance of vaccination well illustrated, why then are there contradicting emotions towards vaccination to children below the age of five?

**Claim**

Vaccination still is the most crucial communal wellbeing inventories and lucrative methods of reducing infant deaths related to infectious illnesses. The status of childhood vaccination is high in developed countries while that of underdeveloped and developing countries is alarmingly low (Legesse & Dechasa, 2015). It is important that the world's population is aware of the importance of immunization at the right age and the prevention of deadly and disabling infectious diseases. The main targets in the study are parents of children at an age group of below five years old. Although the importance of vaccination is widely known, there are several emotions, both positive and negative, that are related to the issue of vaccination.

An increasing number of parents are hesitant or choose not to vaccinate their children altogether because of mixed emotions promoted by psychological and demographic determinants. Understanding the root of the mixed emotions would be the first step towards promoting positive energy in relation to vaccination (Damnjanović et al., 2018). Parental involvement should be studied to bring an understanding of vaccine hesitancy. While some children are not vaccinated because of therapeutic reasons, some are denied the chance to get vaccinated by their parents or guardians because of psychological factors.

**Research Plan**

The research is mainly aimed at parents who are the main orchestrators of vaccine hesitancy. The study is also about children below the age of five, who are the victims in the case of vaccine hesitancy. The research would study the perspective of a certain population of parents and their beliefs in regards to vaccination (Azmi, 2014). The procedures would include a study of parental strategies and parental decisions. It would also involve interviewing the parents to identify their beliefs in regards to the advantages and disadvantages of vaccination.

The obstacles can be prevented by creating awareness and ensuring that the whole population is aware of the importance as well as the disadvantage of vaccination. This would help ensure an environment of well informed people who are aware of the consequences of certain actions like delaying or ignoring the idea of vaccination all together.

**Synthesis matrix**

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|  | Theme # 1 | Theme # 2 | Theme # 3 |
| Azmi, F. (2014). | Attitude of mothers | Importance of vaccination | Factors influencing knowledge of vaccination |
| Damnjanović, K., Graeber, J., Ilić, S., Lam, W. Y., Lep, Ž., Morales, S., … Vingerhoets, L. (2018). | Parental decision making on childhood vaccine | Vaccination delay | Parental involvement on vaccination |
| Legesse, E., & Dechasa, W. (2015). | Vaccination against infectious diseases | Childhood immunization coverage | Mortality and morbidity rates of children bellow age of five |

References

Azmi, F. (2014). A study of the factors influencing the knowledge and attitude of mothers of under five children of a selected area of Kunderki, Moradabad U.P. regarding immunization and efficacy of a need based intervention strategy towards its improvement.

Damnjanović, K., Graeber, J., Ilić, S., Lam, W. Y., Lep, Ž., Morales, S., … Vingerhoets, L. (2018). Parental Decision-Making on Childhood Vaccination. *Frontiers in Psychology*, *9*. doi:10.3389/fpsyg.2018.00735

Legesse, E., & Dechasa, W. (2015). An assessment of child immunization coverage and its determinants in Sinana District, Southeast Ethiopia. *BMC Pediatrics*, *15*(1). doi:10.1186/s12887-015-0345-4