

Review of: "Knowledge, Attitudes, and Practice (KAP) Study for Reducing Invalid Vaccine Doses in Routine Immunization: A Cross-Sectional Study in Urban Slums of Bangladesh"

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Potential competing interests: No potential competing interests to declare.

I want to express my appreciation to the authors for their exceptional and meaningful study in the area of public health. The paper entitled "Vaccination: Knowledge, Attitudes, and Practices among Parents in Bangladesh" provides an in-depth examination of the factors behind the provision of incorrect vaccine doses to children in Bangladesh. This research is significant as it uncovers potential reasons for this issue and highlights an essential aspect of health interventions. The study revealed that although parents demonstrate a conscious understanding of the importance of vaccination, their knowledge about invalid vaccine doses is almost nil. This finding underscores the pressing need for education and awareness about vaccination programs, especially in a country like Bangladesh where vaccination coverage is essential for the prevention of infectious diseases. Moreover, identifying the fact that most parents do not know which diseases are prevented through the vaccination program is a crucial aspect worth highlighting. An intriguing takeaway from this study is the observation that while people living in low-income areas receive vaccination-related information from service providers, they are not informed about invalid vaccine doses. This opens up a valuable opportunity for interventions that can correct this information gap. The suggestion to involve the authorities and managers of low-income areas is a promising step to fill this gap. The idea of mobilizing these authorities to provide relevant information on valid vaccine doses, through courtyard meetings, group discussions and awareness sessions, is a smart strategy and one that can certainly contribute to reducing the incidence of invalid doses and hence achieving the 90% coverage target.

However, let me suggest a small adjustment that could further enhance the proposed approach. In addition to involving local authorities and managers from low-income areas, it would be beneficial to consider collaboration with community health workers as future studies and limitations in this text. These professionals have strong contact with communities and play a crucial role in disseminating health information. Incorporating these professionals in the process of raising awareness about valid vaccine doses could ensure a more comprehensive and effective approach. In conclusion, the study offers a valuable contribution to understanding the underlying causes of invalid vaccine doses in Bangladesh. I congratulate the authors for their commitment and significant insights.