

Review of: "Determinant of Vaccination Status among Children Under Five years in Mattu Town, Oromia Regional State, Ethiopia"

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Potential competing interests: No potential competing interests to declare.

Objectives and Relevance:

The study's aim is clearly to address a significant public health problem. Vaccination is a critical tool in preventing childhood illnesses, and understanding the factors influencing vaccination rates is crucial, especially in regions with low completion rates. It's important to focus on children under 5 years of age because this age group is especially at risk for vaccine-preventable diseases.

2.Methodology:

- The use of structured questionnaires is a standard approach in such studies, but the abstract doesn't provide details on how the respondents were selected, which is crucial for understanding the representativeness of the findings.
- The sample size of 118 respondents is relatively small. This might limit the generalizability of the results.
- The use of the Chi-square test of association and binary logistic regression is appropriate for the analysis of such data. However, more information on the variables included in the model would be useful.
- The use of SPSS 20 is appropriate for statistical analysis, but the abstract does not mention whether any measures were taken to address potential biases or confounding factors.

3.Results:

- The finding that only 57.6% of children completed the vaccination schedule is concerning and highlights a significant public health issue.
- The identification of factors such as marital status of the mother, educational status of the household head, monthly income, and residence area is valuable. These results can inform targeted interventions.
- However, the specific nature of these associations is not detailed in the abstract. For example, how does marital status affect vaccination rates? More information would be helpful for understanding the mechanisms at play.

4.Conclusions:

- The conclusion reiterates the low vaccination completion rate and the associated factors. However, it would benefit from a

more detailed discussion on how these findings can be translated into public health policies or interventions.

- The recommendation for the region, zone, and district administration and health offices to focus on these factors is a good start, but the abstract lacks specific suggestions or strategies that could be employed.

5.General Observations:

- The abstract is well-structured and presents the study's aim, methods, results, and conclusions in a coherent manner.
- However, it lacks detail in several areas, including the methodology (e.g., sample selection, variables considered in the analysis) and the interpretation of the results.
- The implications of the study are significant, but more detailed recommendations would enhance the usefulness of the findings.