

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.

The research paper presents a valuable assessment of parental attitudes, knowledge, and practices related to valid vaccination schedules and the provision of invalid vaccine doses. The use of a cross-sectional, mixed-method study design allows for a comprehensive understanding of the subject matter. The findings highlight important gaps in parental knowledge and the lack of awareness regarding invalid vaccine doses. The associations between parental knowledge scores and factors such as mothers' education and media exposure, as well as the association between immunization practices and the number of living children, contribute to the analysis.

The study's strengths lie in the high number of respondents, which enhances the generalizability of the findings, and the inclusion of both qualitative and quantitative data, providing a more holistic understanding of the topic. The paper effectively presents the main findings, emphasizing the positive experiences and beliefs of respondents regarding vaccination services, while also shedding light on the low levels of knowledge about the number of vaccinations and invalid vaccine doses.

However, there are a few areas that could be improved in the paper. Firstly, more information about the sampling method and the characteristics of the respondents would enhance the study's external validity and allow for a better understanding of the population being studied. Additionally, the paper would benefit from a more detailed explanation of the reasons behind the associations found between parental knowledge scores and factors such as mothers' education and media exposure. Providing more context and examples would strengthen the research and help readers understand the underlying mechanisms.

Furthermore, while the study highlights the lack of awareness among respondents about invalid vaccine doses, it would be beneficial to explore why this knowledge gap exists. Understanding the underlying factors contributing to the lack of information would provide insights for targeted interventions and awareness campaigns. Additionally, the paper should discuss the implications of the findings and provide recommendations for addressing the identified challenges, such as engaging the slum authority to inform residents about the vaccination program.

In conclusion, the research paper effectively assesses parental attitudes, knowledge, and practices related to valid vaccination schedules and identifies the reasons behind the provision of invalid vaccine doses. With some additional

details, explanations, and discussions on the implications and recommendations, the paper has the potential to make a valuable contribution to the field and inform strategies to improve vaccination programs and address the identified knowledge gaps.