

Review of: "Covid-19 vaccine prevalence and its associated factors among rural households in The Gambia: a community-based cross-sectional study"

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Potential competing interests: No potential competing interests to declare.

Covid-19 vaccine prevalence uptake and its associated factors among rural households in The Gambia: a community-based cross-sectional study

Authors institutions: check that Amadou's Barrow second institution can be repeated.

Title: insert uptake after prevalence to give a sense to the title. Because about vaccine the term to use in this context could be coverage. As it is about uptake, authors must keep prevalence, and add uptake.

Abstract: idem make difference between prevalence and coverage as suggested in the title section. Insert uptake after prevalence in the results of this part. Prevalence. Prevalence is epidemiological terminology. It concerns COVID-19 as a disease.

But the abstract is short and clear containing the aims, key methods, important findings, and conclusions. It includes enough information to stand alone.

The abstract word numbering is 355. It must be reduced less than 300 words or 250 words.

Integrate the p-value in this part of the result to show the significance.

Introduction: The paragraph below can be moved to discussion session:

To avert the effects of vaccine hesitancy among Gambians, the Expanded Programme of Immunization (EPI) in The Gambia has conducted numerous training sessions for health workers as vaccinators, and community sensitizations were conducted to allay the fears and infodemics. The EPI unit provided training for vaccinators on WHO guidelines ranging from Covid-19 vaccinations, storage, handling, delivery, and waste management of Covid-19 vaccines, Adverse Events Following Immunization monitoring, vaccine recording and monitoring, and the communication and organization of vaccination sessions. This study, being the first of its kind in the country and known for high immunization coverage among children less than five years old, will help the Ministry of Health and partners strategise the way forward in improving Covid-19 vaccination and any other mass vaccination campaigns in the country.

Methodology

The study design and methods are appropriate for the research question. How the presence or not of the card were used

in methodology?

Inclusion and exclusion criteria: Define the two variables: non-resident and seriously ill persons.

Results

The authors can show where the results make difference between Historical and Cards possession coverage???

The results will be incomplete if there's no reason of non-utilization of the vaccine. One paragraph would be useful and will help to draw conclusions and recommendations.

Discussion

The authors have to explain the reason why females' vaccination coverage was higher in Gambia. Even for ethnicity?

Conclusion and recommendation

Will need a link with the reason for non-uptake in result and discussion sections.

Tables and figures

Data presented in a clear and appropriate manner.

References

Need of COVID-19 vaccine hesitancy in African countries references to discuss some reasons of non-uptake of the vaccine.

Conclusion:

I think I made essential contributions to improve the manuscript for publication.