

## ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of knowledge of immunizable diseases, socio-economic status, distance to health centre, transportation, family size and primary health care activities on immunization coverage.

The study population comprised 175 parents who had one or more children age 1 - 5 years. There were 205 eligible children.

The data was collected by trained interviewers using standard questionnaires from 1<sup>st</sup> - 30<sup>th</sup> April 1987.

The results showed that knowledge of immunizable diseases of parents, socio-economic status, distance to health centre, transportation, and primary health activities had no effect on immunization coverage. Only the family size was found to be significantly related to DPT and OPV immunization coverage.

Even though the immunization coverage were as high as 63, 64 and 90 percents of OPV, DPT and BCG respectively. The observation revealed that most of the parents brought their children for immunization because of encouragement by health personnel. The knowledge, attitude and practice of parents concerning immunizable diseases was rather poor. They did not realize the benefit of vaccination for the prevention of immunizable diseases. There was no community participation in vaccination coverage.