

Coverage and factors associated with tetanus toxoid vaccination among private college students, Bahirdar, Ethiopia

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Background: The purpose of this study was to estimate the coverage and determine the factors associated with tetanus toxoid vaccination status among female's private colleges students in Bahir Dar, Ethiopia.

Methods: A Cross-sectional study was conducted in Bahir Dar, from September 15 to October 17, 2011. A total of 239 females of reproductive age students (17-45) years were selected from Colleges in Bahir Dar through random sampling. A pre-tested structured questionnaire was administered to students and the data was analyzed using SPSS version 18 and associated factors assessed using logistic regression.

Results: The coverage of tetanus toxoid immunization among private college students were 31.5%. Degree students were about four times more likely to have had tetanus toxoid vaccine utilization than diploma students (AOR=4, 95%CI=3.16, 9.87). Marital status was one of the independent predictors for tetanus toxoid vaccine. Married women were found to have 3 times more likely to be engaged tetanus toxoid vaccine utilization than single (AOR=3, 95%CI=2.91, 8.67). Besides, the odds of having tetanus toxoid vaccine utilization among private college students who had family income earns <500 Ethiopian Birr were about 4 times less likely to have had tetanus toxoid vaccine utilization (AOR=4, 95%CI=1.69, 8.76).

Conclusion & Recommendation: Tetanus toxoid vaccine coverage among private college students in Bahir Dar was low. Variables such as educational level, marital status and income were found to be independent predictors of tetanus toxoid vaccine utilization. Therefore; imperative health education should be designed and implemented by giving more emphasis on the identified factors.

Keywords: Tetanus toxoid, immunization

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