



**13th International Conference of Typhoid and  
Other Invasive Salmonellosis**

# UNMASKING TYPHOID VACCINE HESITANCY

**A STUDY OF MYTHS SURROUNDING TCV IN REFUGEE  
COMMUNITIES IN SOUTHWESTERN UGANDA**

**PRESENTED BY**

**DR. MUHUMUZA UMAR**

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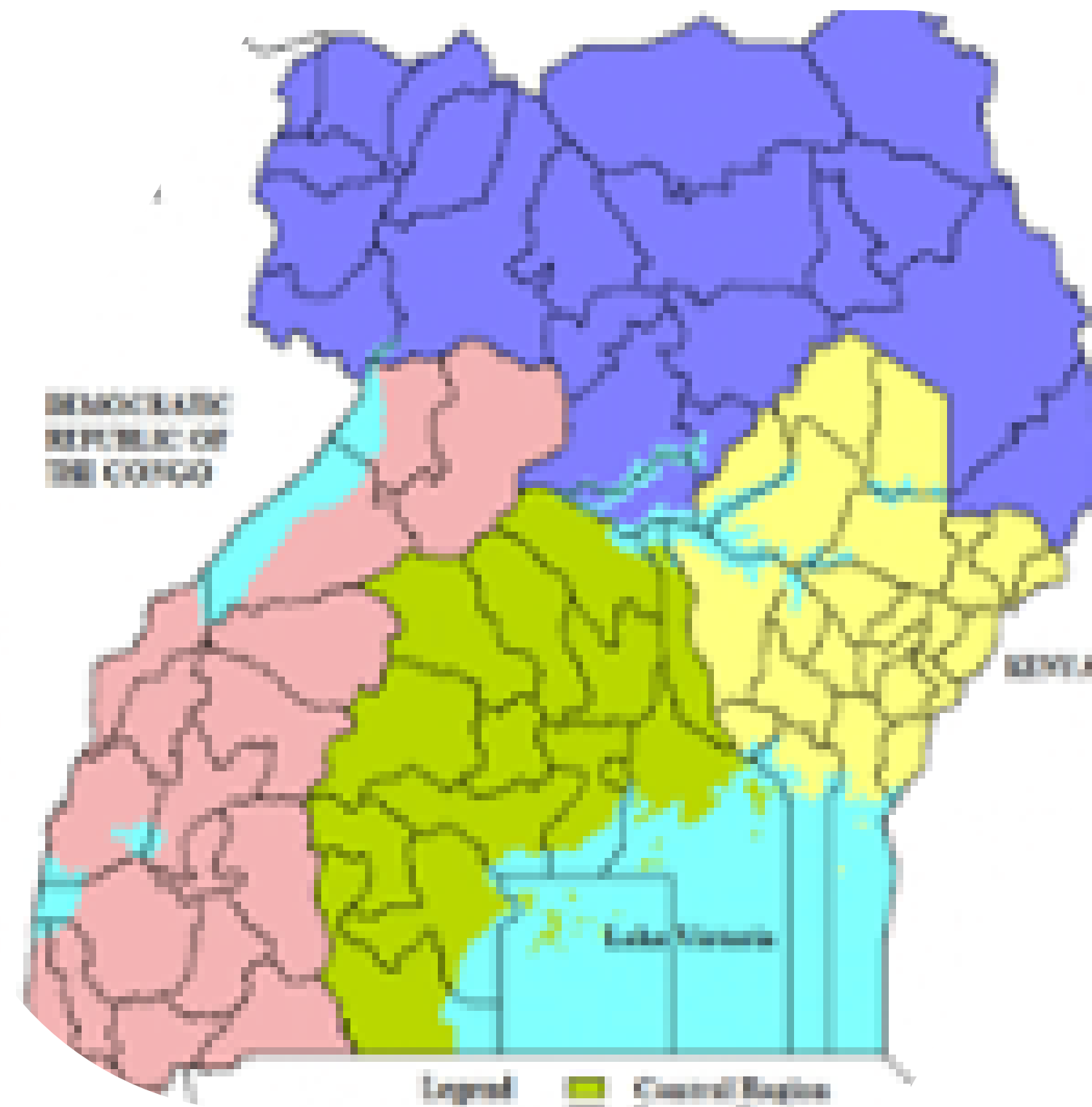
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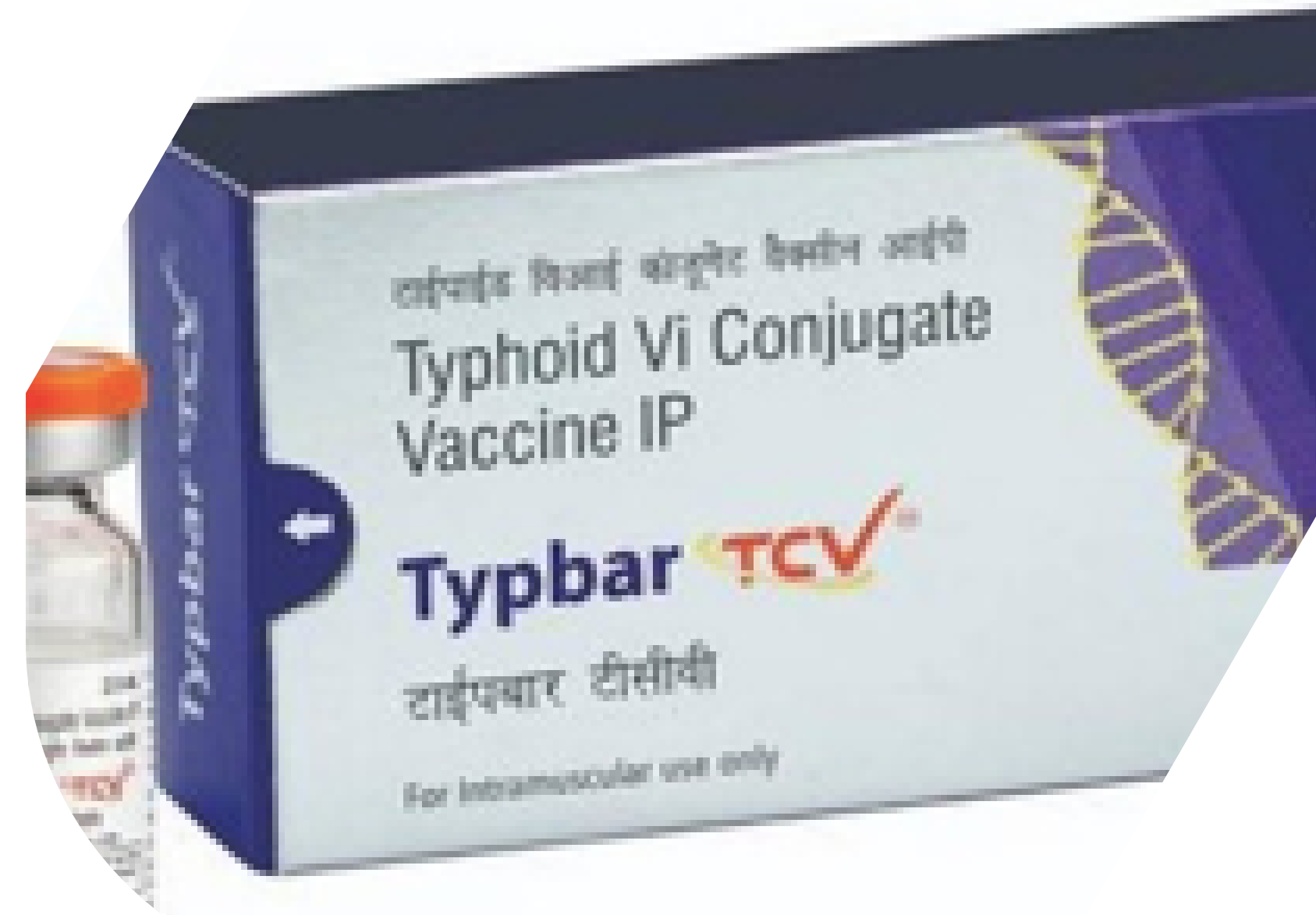
# BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

- The purpose of this research program is to address Typhoid Conjugate Vaccine (TCV) hesitancy within refugee communities located in Southwestern Uganda.
- The objective is to investigate and mitigate the myths and misconceptions surrounding TCV, with the aim of improving vaccination rates and reducing the burden of typhoid fever within these vulnerable populations.



# PURPOSE OF THE STUDY

- To address TCV hesitancy in refugee communities within Southwestern Uganda



# DATA COLLECTION



1

Structured Surveys

2

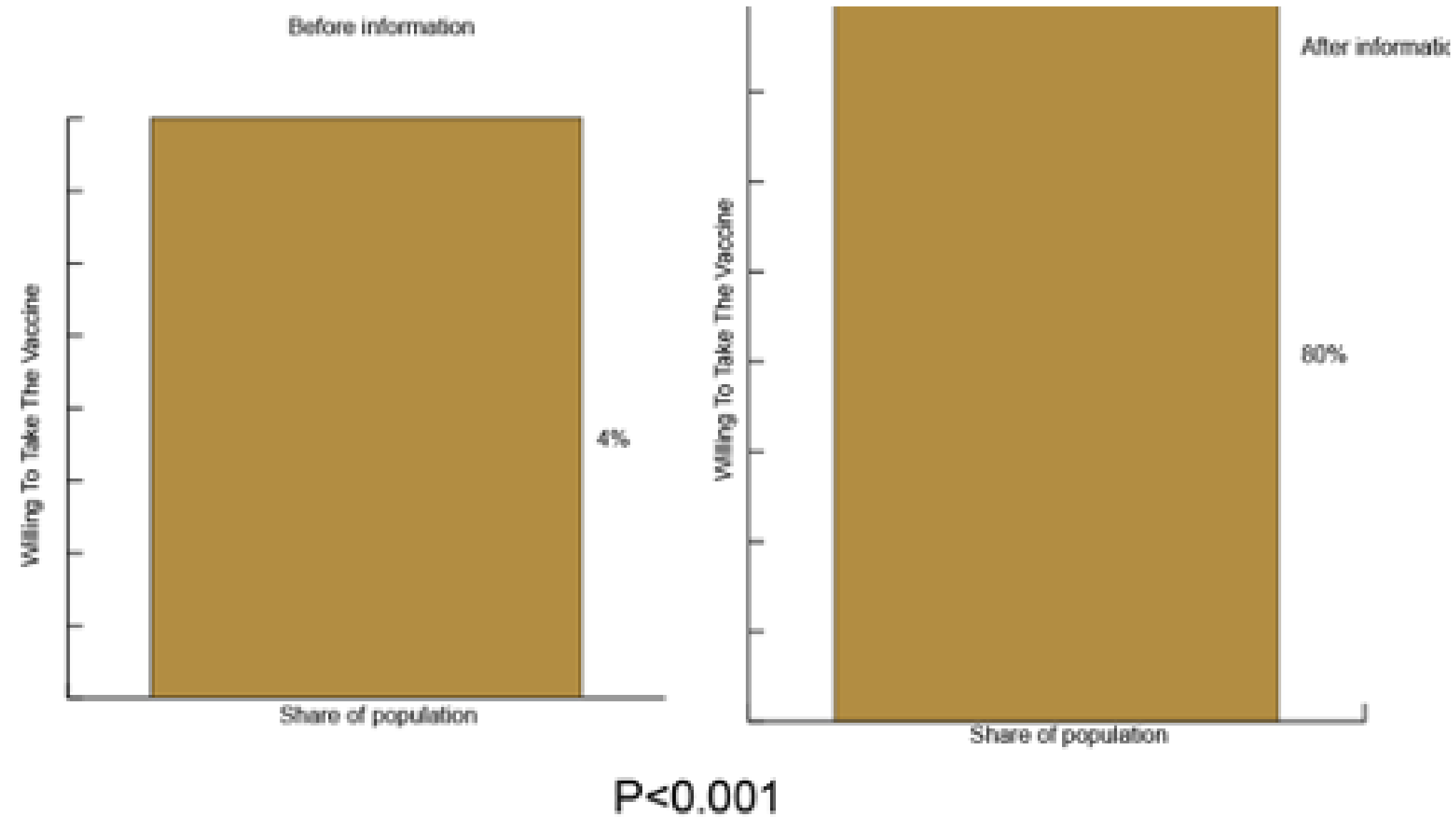
In-depth Interviews

3

Focus Group Discussion

# RESULTS

Before the intervention, only 40% were willing to receive TCV, with concerns about its safety, efficacy and side effects.



# RESULTS- AFTER INTERVENTION

Following targeted educational interventions, vaccine acceptance rates increased significantly to 80% ( $p < 0.001$ ), demonstrating a substantial shift in attitudes.“

## RECOMMENDED INTERVENTIONS

1

Culturally Tailored Communication

2

Community Engagement

2

Mobile Clinics

2

Peer support and collaborations

2

Building Trust

# MYTHS IDENTIFIED



1

TCV causes infertility.

2

The vaccine contains harmful ingredients.

3

Doctors kill refugees with that vaccine.

4

My child got the vaccine and we got misfortunes like death.

5

It causes mental retardation and more typhoid.



# IMPACT

- The reduction in concerns related to vaccine safety and efficacy indicates the potential to address misconceptions effectively. This research highlights the critical role of addressing vaccine hesitancy in enhancing TCV adoption among refugee communities.



# MODEL FOR ADDRESSING VACCINE HESITANCY

The statistically significant change in attitudes and the substantial increase in vaccine acceptance rates demonstrate the tangible impact of targeted education. Such interventions not only contribute to mitigating typhoid within refugee settings but also offer a model for addressing vaccine hesitancy in other infectious disease contexts."





# Q & A



