Overlooking routine immunisation in northern Nigeria

Tara Mangal and colleagues¹ document the struggle to eliminate polio in northern Nigeria. However, they overlook the importance of routine immunisation to polio eradication efforts.²

The investigators identified an association between the risk of contracting polio and oral polio vaccine unavailability. Systemic problems with routine immunisation distribution, supply chain, and staffing result in missed immunisation opportunities and, as findings from their study show, can lead to increases in the prevalence of polio. Nigeria launched its routine immunisation strategic plan in 2013, but will need sustained funding and vaccine availability to reach its goals.³

To increase population immunity, Mangal and colleagues recommend more polio doses for northern Nigerian children. In 2013, even after 13 rounds of polio immunisation, thousands of children were missed. The Independent Monitoring Board of the Global Polio

Eradication Initiative recommended strengthening campaign management to improve coverage.⁴ Our experience indicates that better health education, community engagement, and robust routine immunisation will effectively reach missed children and thereby increase coverage.⁵

Refusal of polio vaccination remains a problem in northern Nigeria. We agree that community engagement will strengthen demand. In view of the high level of distrust, face-to-face discussions are recommended to help caregivers better understand and accept immunisation. People's fears and beliefs cannot always be assuaged by mass communication.

In a setting where DPT3 coverage is below 30%, northern Nigerians have received polio campaigns for 18 years, while their need for routine immunisation has been largely unmet.⁶ Long-term efforts to strengthen routine immunisation remain elusive. The people of northern Nigeria deserve investment in routine immunisation to ensure service for all as well as polio eradication.

We declare no competing interests.

Copyright ©Abdulwahab et al. Open Access article distributed under the terms of CC BY.

Ahmad Abdulwahab, Ben Anyene, *Anne McArthur-Lloyd annemcarthur11@gmail.com

PRRINN-MNCH, Nassarawa GRA, Kano, Nigeria (AA, BA, AM-L)

- 1 Mangal TD, Aylward RB, Mwanza M, et al. Key issues in the persistence of poliomyelitis in Nigeria: a case-control study. Lancet Glob Health 2014; 2: e90-97.
- 2 Global Polio Eradication Initiative. Polio eradication and endgame strategic plan 2013–2018. http://www.polioeradication.org/ Resourcelibrary/Strategyandwork.aspx (accessed Feb 14, 2014).
- Federal Ministry of Health of Nigeria, National Primary Health Care Development Agency. National Routine Immunization Strategic Plan 2013–2014. Nigeria: Federal Ministry of Health, National Primary Health Care Development Agency, 2013.
- 4 Independent Monitoring Board of the Global Polio Eradication Initiative. Eighth report. October 2013. http://www.polioeradication. org/Portals/0/Document/Aboutus/ Governance/IMB/9IMBMeeting/9IMB_ Report_EN.pdf (accessed Feb 14, 2014).
- 5 Partnership for Reviving Routine Immunization in Northern Nigeria; Maternal Newborn and Child Health Initiative (PRRINN-MNCH). Improving routine Immunization in northern Nigeria. http:// www.prrinn-mnch.org/resources-factsheets. html (accessed Feb 14, 2014).
- Mational Population Commission. Nigerian demographic health survey 2013: preliminary report. http://dhsprogram.com/pubs/pdf/ PR41/PR41.pdf (accessed: Nov 21, 2013).

