

Hexavalent vaccines indicator

Acceptability to stakeholders

Acceptability of the vaccine and of vaccination against the disease

The acceptability of child combination vaccination including DTP, HepB, Hib and polio vaccination varies globally, influenced by factors such as cultural beliefs, misinformation, relationships between parents and healthcare professionals, and perceived disease risk.

In South Africa and Timor-Leste, general acceptance of immunization was observed, but with limited disease-specific knowledge. DTP vaccine acceptance was high among parents in France (85%) and India (98%).

Pertussis vaccine acceptance in countries such as the United Kingdom, Italy, Ireland, Australia, West Germany and Russia has been influenced by adverse events and to lesser extent the low effectiveness of selected wP vaccines.

In polio endemic regions, vaccine resistance has been linked to misconceptions about vaccine safety and cultural opposition, despite awareness of the disease's severity. Conversely, in polio-free countries, vaccine acceptability is generally high, though complacency has led to gaps in coverage, as evidenced by recent vaccine-derived poliovirus (cVDPV) outbreaks in the United Kingdom and Israel. Addressing these challenges, global initiatives led by WHO, UNICEF, and the Global Polio Eradication Initiative (GPEI) have prioritized public education and community engagement to sustain vaccination acceptance and achieve eradication goals. [1](#), [2](#), [3](#), [4](#), [5](#)

Sources

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