

PCV vaccines indicator

Values and preferences

Perception of the target population on the risk of disease

Limited knowledge and awareness of pneumonia symptoms increase the risk of pneumonia in children. [1](#)

In Bandung, Indonesia, there was poor knowledge of mothers and HWs about PCV, but awareness of high burden and severity of pneumonia enhanced willingness to accept PCV. [1](#)

Most mothers in Nandi, Kenya knew about pneumonia and were able to mention at least one feature of pneumonia.

Caretakers of children in rural Uganda had relatively adequate knowledge about signs and symptoms of pneumonia, risk factors and treatment measures.

Cultural beliefs including local remedies and healers can significantly impact how caretakers perceive and respond to pneumonia.

The median sensitivity of caregiver recognition of pneumonia was low (37%) in LMICs. [2](#)

Sources

1.

Selvi M, Vaithilingan S et al. (2024). Childhood pneumonia in low and middle income countries: a systematic review of prevalence, risk factors and healthcare seeking behaviors. *Cureus*. 16(4):e57636. doi:10.7759/cureus.57636.

2.

Geldsetzer P, Williams TC, Kirolos A, Mitchell S, Ratcliffe LA et al. (2014). The recognition of and care seeking behaviour for childhood illness in developing countries: a systematic review. *PLoS ONE*. 9(4):e93427. doi: 10.1371/journal.pone.0093427