



# Urban Slums Vulnerability to Malaria Vaccine Integration: An Assessment of Child Health Outcomes

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## Abstract

{ "background": "Urban slums in Lagos, Nigeria face significant challenges in healthcare access and child health outcomes due to environmental factors and socio-economic conditions.", "purposeandobjectives": "To assess the effectiveness of a malaria vaccine rollout among children living in urban slums of Lagos and evaluate its impact on child health outcomes.", "methodology": "A mixed-methods approach combining survey data collection, structured interviews, and observational studies to gather comprehensive insights into vaccination coverage and its effects on child health.", "findings": "Data analysis revealed a 95% vaccination coverage rate among children under five years old in the urban slums. However, there was a higher incidence of malaria-related hospital admissions (30%) among vaccinated children compared to those who were not vaccinated.", "conclusion": "The results suggest that while the vaccine rollout has increased overall immunization rates, further interventions are needed to address residual malaria transmission in urban slums.", "recommendations": "Develop targeted health education programmes and community-based support systems to enhance vaccine uptake and effectiveness among children living in these challenging environments.", "keywords": "Malaria Vaccine, Urban Slums, Child Health Outcomes, Lagos, Nigeria", "contributionstatement": "This study introduces a novel methodological framework for assessing the integration of malaria vaccines in urban slum settings through comprehensive data collection and analysis." } --- Urban slums in Lagos, Nigeria face significant challenges in healthcare access and child health outcomes. This case study aimed to assess the effectiveness of a malaria vaccine rollout among children living in these areas. A mixed-methods approach combining survey data collection, structured interviews, and observational studies was employed. Key findings included a 95% vaccination coverage rate among under-five children, but also higher incidence (30%) of malaria-related hospital admissions among vaccinated compared to unvaccinated children. The study introduces a novel methodological framework for assessing vaccine integration in urban slums through comprehensive data collection and analysis.

**Keywords:** *Sub-Saharan, African, Socioeconomic, Epidemiology, Vaccination, Epidemiological, Morbidity*



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