

## ABSTRACT

Measles and rubella are vaccine-preventable diseases and included in Expanded Programme of Immunization (EPI) in Myanmar. However, Myanmar immunization coverage was low in certain areas. The routine immunization coverage was pressurized by many barriers regarding to the limitations of the services delivery and other socioeconomic barriers. Therefore, a cross-sectional, descriptive study was done to assess measles and rubella immunization levels of 18-59 months old children and knowledge and attitude related to these infections among caregivers in Hlaing Tharyar Township. This township was chosen as it had the highest incidence of measles in Yangon, 2017. Total 374 caregivers were interrogated. From quantitative findings, 13.1% of children were never immunized and measles containing vaccine one dose (MCV1), two doses (MCV2) and more than two doses (MCV2+) were 86.9%, 73.7% and 5.3% respectively. Among caregivers, 12 % had low knowledge score and 42.0 % had poor attitude scores. In multiple logistic regression analysis, only three factors (working outside their home, good attitude scores and low family members) were statistically significant factors associated with measles and rubella immunization (MR immunization) status of the children (p value <0.05). The main barriers were lack of proper knowledge, lack of information, misconception, effects of migration, inconvenience with immunization schedule and weakness of media etc. In conclusion, knowledge of caregivers should be promoted by health education programmes, internal migration should be considered and timing of MR immunization should be adjusted for working caregivers.