

# AT-RISK IDENTIFICATION IN VACCINATION UNIT (ARIVU): A DISABILITY MODIFICATION MODEL FOR MIDDLE- AND LOW-INCOME COUNTRIES

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## INTRODUCTION

- About 15% of the world’s population is living with a disability (Banks et al., 2017), and 80% of them reside in low- and middle-income countries (Bright et al., 2018).
- Many of the signs and symptoms of disabilities can be identified in infancy and early childhood (Novak et al., 2017).

### National Immunization Schedule of India (National Health Portal, 2021)

AGE	VACCINES GIVEN
Birth	Bacillus Calmette Guerin (BCG), Oral Polio Vaccine (OPV)- 0 dose, Hepatitis B- birth dose
6 Weeks	OPV-1, Pentavalent-1, Rotavirus Vaccine (RVV)-1, Fractional dose of Inactivated Polio Vaccine (fIPV)-1
10 Weeks	OPV-2, Pentavalent-2, RVV-2
14 Weeks	OPV-3, Pentavalent-3, fIPV-2, RVV-3
9-12 Months	Measles & Rubella (MR)-1,
16-24 Months	MR-2, Diphtheria, Pertussis & Tetanus (DPT)- Booster-1, OPV-Booster
5-6 Years	DPT-Booster-2
10 Years	Tetanus & adult Diphtheria (Td)
16 Years	Td

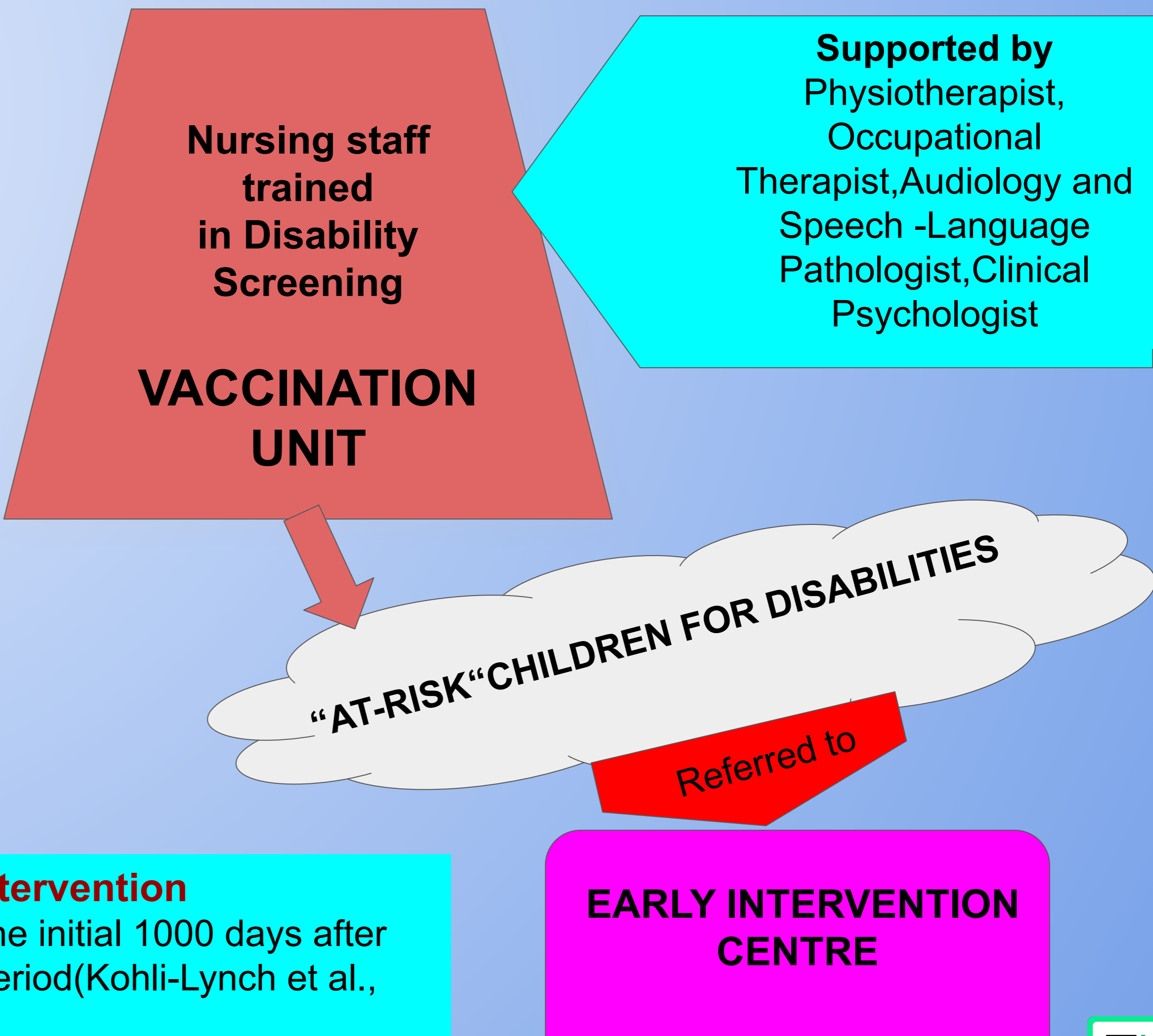
- There are 5 visits to Vaccination Units after birth before the child is 3 years old. These visits can be utilized for screening and identification of “at-risk” children for disabilities.

### DISABILITY SCREENING SCHEDULE AT VACCINATION UNIT (VU)

DISABILITY SCREENING ACTIVITY AT VU
<b>Initial Screening at Birth</b> for observable physical defects, auditory defects, signs and symptoms of neuro-musculoskeletal disabilities
Follow-up screening for developmental delay and disabilities <b>(at 6 weeks)</b>
Follow-up screening for developmental delay and disabilities <b>(at 10 weeks)</b>
Follow-up screening for developmental delay and disabilities <b>(at 14 weeks)</b>
Follow-up screening for developmental delay and disabilities <b>(at 9-12 months)</b>
Follow-up screening for developmental delay and disabilities <b>(at 16-24 months)</b>

**Rationale for Early Detection and Early Intervention**

- The critical period for neurodevelopment is the initial 1000 days after birth and neuroplasticity is high during that period (Kohli-Lynch et al., 2019).
- Early detection of disability helps in early intervention that maximizes the child’s outcome (Novak & Morgan., 2019) and it is cost-effective as it reduces the rate of later problems (Heckman., 2006)



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**REFERENCES**  
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