The effect of introduction of routine immunization for rotavirus vaccine on paediatric admissions with diarrhoea and dehydration to Kenyan Hospitals: an interrupted time series study [version 1; peer review: 1 approved with reservations]

Daisy Chelangat 1,2, Lucas Malla 3, Reuben C. Langat 2, Samuel Akech 1
Clinical Information Network Author Group

1 Health Services Unit, KEMRI-Centre of Geographic Medicine Research-Coast/ KEMRI-Wellcome Trust Research Programe, Nairobi, Kenya
2 Department of Mathematics and Computer Science, University of Kabianga, Kericho, Kenya
3 Infectious Disease Epidemiology, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, London, London, WC1E7HT, UK

Abstract

Background: Dehydration secondary to diarrhoea is a major cause of hospitalization and mortality in children aged less than five years. Most diarrhoea cases in childhood are caused by rotavirus, and routine introduction of rotavirus vaccine is expected to reduce the incidence and severity of dehydration secondary to diarrhoea in vaccinated infants. Previously, studies have examined changes in admissions with stools positive for rotavirus but this study reports on all admissions with dehydration secondary to diarrhoea regardless of stool rotavirus results. We aimed to assess the changes in all-cause severe diarrhoea and dehydration (DAD) admissions following the vaccine's introduction.

Methods: We examined changes in admissions of all clinical cases of DAD before and after introduction of routine vaccination with rotavirus vaccine in July 2014 in Kenya. We use data from 13 public hospitals currently involved in a clinical network, the Clinical Information Network (CIN). Routinely collected data for children aged 2-36 months were examined. We used a segmented mixed effects model to assess changes in the burden of diarrhoea and dehydration after introduction of rotavirus vaccine. For sensitivity analysis, we examined trends for non-febrile admissions (surgical or burns).

Results: There were 17,708 patients classified as having both diarrhoea and dehydration. Average monthly admissions due to DAD for each hospital before vaccine introduction (July 2014) was 35
(standard deviation: ±22) and 17 (standard deviation: ±12) after vaccine introduction. Segmented mixed effects regression model showed there was a 33% (95% CI, 30% to 38%) decrease in DAD admissions immediately after the vaccine was introduced to the Kenya immunization program in July 2014. There was no change in admissions due to non-febrile admissions pre-and post-vaccine introduction.

**Conclusion:** The rotavirus vaccine, after introduction into the Kenya routine immunization program resulted in reduction of all-cause admissions of diarrhoea and dehydration in children to public hospitals.

**Keywords**
Diarrhea, dehydration, time series, rotavirus, vaccine, clinical information network, multiple imputation.

**Grant information:** This work was supported by funds from a Senior Research Fellowship awarded to Prof Mike English (# 207522). SA and DL were supported through the DELTAS Africa Initiative [DEL-15-003]. The DELTAS Africa Initiative is an independent funding scheme of the African Academy of Sciences (AAS)'s Alliance for Accelerating Excellence in Science in Africa (AESA) and supported by the New Partnership for Africa's Development Planning and Coordinating Agency (NEPAD Agency) with funding from the Wellcome Trust [107769/Z/10/Z] and the U.K. government. The views expressed in this publication are those of the author(s) and not necessarily those of AAS, NEPAD Agency, Wellcome Trust, or the U.K. government. All authors acknowledge the support of the Wellcome Trust to the Kenya Major Overseas Programme (#092654 and # 203077).

The funders had no role in study design, data collection and analysis, decision to publish, or preparation of the manuscript.

**Copyright:** © 2022 Chelangat D et al. This is an open access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

**How to cite this article:** Chelangat D, Malla L, Langat RC et al. The effect of introduction of routine immunization for rotavirus vaccine on paediatric admissions with diarrhoea and dehydration to Kenyan Hospitals: an interrupted time series study [version 1; peer review: 1 approved with reservations] Wellcome Open Research 2022, 7:2 [https://doi.org/10.12688/wellcomeopenres.17420.1](https://doi.org/10.12688/wellcomeopenres.17420.1)

**First published:** 04 Jan 2022, 7:2 [https://doi.org/10.12688/wellcomeopenres.17420.1](https://doi.org/10.12688/wellcomeopenres.17420.1)
**Introduction**

Diarrhoea, passage of three or more loose stools in one day, causes dehydration when fluid loss exceeds intake or replacement, and rotavirus is a predominant infectious cause of diarrhoea in early childhood (Kirk et al., 2017). Globally, approximately 1.7 billion diarrhoea cases are reported every year amongst children aged less than five years (Heaton & Ciarlet, 2007). A survey in 2014 showed diarrhoea as the second leading cause of death in children aged less than five years in Kenya (Mutaray & Mutuku, 2020) and is also a major cause of illness and death in children in other sub-Saharan African countries. Vaccination is one of the measures recommended by WHO for reducing severe diarrhoea and diarrhoeal deaths (Kirk et al., 2017). Most severe diarrhoea cases from rotavirus occur in children aged between two to 36 months (Fischer et al., 2002) and studies indicate that after 36 months of age, most survivors obtain natural immunity from rotavirus infection even if they have not been vaccinated.

Rotavirus vaccine, administered orally to children at six and ten weeks, was introduced as part of the routine Kenya Expanded Immunization Program (EPI) in July 2014 (Wandera et al., 2017). Studies investigating the impact of the routine introduction of rotavirus vaccine in Kenya have shown a reduction in rotavirus positive diarrhoea cases, but these studies have been based on surveillance of rotavirus in stools of children admitted to sentinel hospitals and therefore miss the critical secondary effects of rotavirus vaccine in all-cause diarrhoea admissions (Muendo et al., 2018; Otieno et al., 2020). In this study, we use routinely collected data to assess, using an interrupted time series design, the changes in all-cause severe diarrhoea admissions following the vaccine’s introduction. The study population comprises children admitted with diarrhoea and dehydration to public hospitals.

**Methods**

**Study area and setting**

We use observational data collected from routine medical records from 13 public hospitals in Kenya participating in a Clinical Information Network (CIN). CIN is a collaboration to improve the collection and use of routine medical data to enhance the quality of care provided to admitted children through audit and feedback as previously described (Ayieko et al., 2016; Gathara et al., 2017; Irimu et al., 2018a; Tuti et al., 2016). The collaboration is between the KEMRI-Wellcome Trust Research Program (KWTRP), Kenya’s Ministry of Health (MoH), the Kenya Pediatric Association, and participating county hospitals. Participation in the network by hospitals is voluntary but participating hospitals represent a wide geographical diversity of Kenya.

**Data capture in CIN hospitals**

Standardized paediatric admission record (PAR) forms are used to capture the patient’s demographic and clinical details during admission, and discharge summary forms capture the patient’s discharge details, including diagnosis, and whether they are discharged alive or dead. The medical forms are filed together with laboratory reports and other notes documented by the clinician and form part of patients’ medical records. Participating hospitals have adopted these standardized forms as part of their routine medical records. Data is collected soon after the patient is discharged by abstracting data from the medical records into a dedicated database hosted in Research Electronic Data capture (REDCap), an open-source platform for capturing data (Harris et al., 2009). Two categories of datasets are captured, minimum dataset and full dataset. Minimum datasets consist of information required for routine reporting to the ministry of health’s health management information system (HMIS) and consists of the patient’s demographic information, final diagnosis, and outcome (dead/alive). The full dataset consists of details on presenting history, admissions clinical assessment findings, admission treatments, details of investigations, and results of investigations. Minimum datasets are captured for children aged less than 30 days admitted to paediatric wards, surgical or burns admissions, and in randomized records in a few hospitals with high workload, and when the single data entry clerk is on leave for the high-volume hospitals (Irimu et al., 2018b; Tuti et al., 2016).

**Participants**

The study population comprises children between the age of two and 36 months admitted with diarrhoea and dehydration from September 2013 to November 2019.

**Definitions of cases**

Cases were identified as those with a discharge diagnosis of dehydration plus a history of diarrhoea or vomiting at admission (DAD-A) or presence of history of diarrhoea plus fulfilling criteria for signs of hypovolemic shock, severe dehydration or some dehydration (DAD-B). Severe dehydration is defined as presence of diarrhoea or vomiting with inability to drink or not alert plus either sunken eyes or return of skin pinch lasting two seconds or longer. A child is termed to be in a hypovolemic shock if they have all the following signs—a weak pulse volume, not alert, have cold hands, capillary refill time longer than three seconds plus sunken eyes and slow return of skin when pinched in the presence of diarrhoea or vomiting. Lastly, some dehydration is defined as the ability to drink with two or more of sunken eyes, or skin pinch taking 1–2 seconds in children with diarrhoea or vomiting (of Health, 2007).

**Statistical data analysis**

As a first step, only hospitals which had data consistently from 2013 were selected and admissions restricted to only those patients whose ages were between 2 and 36 months (Figure 1). We then selected those patients who either had a history of diarrhoea, vomiting, or a discharge diagnosis of diarrhoea or dehydration. Among the selected patients, there were those who were not indicated by the clinicians as having dehydration. We therefore used clinical signs recorded at admission to determine if children with history of diarrhoea met criteria for dehydration or shock as per the Kenya Basic Paediatric Protocols (MoH, Kenya, 2016). Signs used included pulse rate, capillary refill time, temperature gradient, sunken eyes, skin pinch, alertness, and ability to drink. We first assessed these signs for completeness in documentation as missingness...
is an inherent analytical challenge in routine datasets (Nicholls et al., 2017) as shown in Table 1. Secondly, we conducted multilevel multiple imputation to account for clustering of data within the hospitals. We did fifteen imputations and ten iterations under Missing At Random (MAR) assumption (Schafer, 1999). Previous analysis of data from CIN hospitals have shown consistency with MAR assumption (Gachau et al., 2019; Malla et al., 2019). On each of the imputed datasets, we proceeded to (i) sum the number of patients with diarrhoea and dehydration per month, both as classified by the clinicians and identified by the algorithms, and (ii) fit segmented mixed effects model with autoregressive covariance structure and with the counts following negative binomial distribution. The segmented mixed effects model examined whether there were changes in DAD cases immediately (step change) and whether there were any significant month to month changes (slope change) after July 2014. There were widespread hospital worker’s strikes between December 2016 to March 2017 and June 2017 to November 2017 and these strike periods were excluded in the analysis as there were very few to no admissions (Irimu et al., 2018b). The modelling results across all the imputed datasets were pooled using Rubin rules (Little & Rubin, 2019).

Sensitivity analysis
In interrupted time series designs, it is critical to examine whether any changes observed would be attributable to the intervention under study and not any concurrent intervention(s) (López Bernal, 2018). We therefore examined changes in admission patterns of surgical/burn patients for comparison with DAD admission patterns. Surgical/burns admissions were selected from the same hospitals as that of DAD and were also aged between two to 36 months. We then fitted a segmented mixed effects regression model with the outcome also following a negative binomial distribution. Significant impact of rotavirus vaccine would be inferred in case of any differences in step and slope changes in admission patterns between DAD and surgical/burn patients.

All the analyses were conducted using R version 4.0.0 (R: A Language and Environment for Statistical Computing, n.d.)

Ethics approval
Data used in this study is collected as part of routine medical records and individual patients’ consent is not obtained. The Ministry of Health (Kenya) and participating hospitals have given permission for CIN collaboration, which involves sharing routine data with the research group. Clinical Information Network study has been approved by the Kenya Medical Research Institute (KEMRI) Scientific and Ethical Review Unit (SERU), which has approved use CIN data for observational research without individual consenting (SERU #2465 and #3459).

Results
Patient selection
A total 17,708 children admitted to the 13 hospitals between September 2013 to November 2019 met eligibility criteria for diarrhoea and dehydration (DAD) as shown in Figure 1. Imputation was done in admissions who fulfilled had diarrhoea or...
dehydration as shown in Figure 1 before final selection of the 17,708 admissions with DAD. The proportion of missing data for various variables for the 58,122 admissions with diarrhoea or dehydration (see Figures) and proportion with various characteristics in the complete cases and imputed datasets are shown in Table 1. A comparison of the proportion with features of interest before and after multiple imputation showed no difference in the imputed dataset.

Participant’s summary statistics
We present results for the 17,708 patients classified as having both diarrhoea and dehydration (DAD). Average monthly admissions due to DAD for each hospital before vaccine introduction (July 2014) was 35 (standard deviation: ±22) and 17 (standard deviation: ±12) after vaccine introduction as summarized in Table 2. Hospital admissions per month in different hospitals ranged from 6 to 100.

Changes in diarrhoea and dehydration after introduction of rotavirus vaccine
There was a 33.33% (95% Confidence Interval (CI): 15% to 45%) decrease (step change) in DAD admissions immediately after the vaccine was introduced to the Kenya Immunization Program in July 2014. The preceding 3.00% (95% CI: ±3% to 9%) month to month change in slope in hospital admissions due to all-cause diarrhoea and dehydration was not statistically significant as presented in Table 3 and Figure 2.

Trends in surgical and burns admissions
We analysed 2,960 eligible admissions due to surgical or burns cases. The mean admissions of surgical or burns cases pre-intervention period was 41 patients (standard deviation ±12.72) and 36 patients (standard deviation ±8.16) post intervention. Our segmented negative binomial regression model showed no significant changes both in step and slope in

| Table 1. Data completeness and distribution of DAD cases between complete and imputed datasets. Summary of missing data per variable and completeness of features of interest before and after multiple imputation. |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|
| Missing variable N=58,122 | Proportion with DAD features in complete data N=58,122 | Proportion with DAD features in imputed dataset N=58,122 |
| Female Sex | 0.7%(407) | 44.5% | 44.8%(26,055) |
| Age | 0(0.0) | 100% | 100% |
| Weak Pulse volume | 10.0% (5,854) | 6.9% (4,016) | 7.9% (4,574) |
| Capillary refill time > 3 seconds | 15.3% (8,919) | 10.4% (6,068) | 12.7% (7,382) |
| Temperature gradient | 17.2% (9,993) | 5.6% (3,246) | 7.0% (4,095) |
| Delayed skin pinch | 9.8% (5,739) | 23.7% (13,769) | 26.7% (15,505) |
| Sunken eyes | 9.5% (5,548) | 19.6% (11,403) | 22.1% (12,866) |
| AVPU score =V, P, or U | 6.1% (3,554) | 7.3% (4,258) | 7.9% (4,582) |
| Inability to drink | 8.9% (5,190) | 18.1% (10,523) | 19.9% (11,571) |

| Table 2. Participant’s summary statistics. Results of the exploratory analysis of the data. |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|
| Overall DAD admissions (N=17,708) | Per hospital Before July 2014 N=3,429 | DAD per hospital After July 2014 N=14,297 |
| Median Age in months, (interquartile range) | 13.9(8-18) | 13.57 (8-18) | 13.97(8-19) |
| Mean Monthly DAD admissions per hospital (±standard deviation) | 19(±15) | 35(±22) | 17 (±12) |
| Median monthly admissions per hospital (interquartile range) | 14 (9-23) | 30 (17-45) | 14 (9-21) |
| Proportion of in-hospital deaths, n (%) | 2.5% (4497) | 1.7% (584) | 2.7% (3,910) |
hospitalization patterns due to burns (Table 4 and Figure 3) post July 2014 when the rotavirus vaccine was introduced. Change in month to month admissions (slope change) was -6% (95% CI: -38% to 2%) while step change was -25% (95% CI: -4% to 42%).

**Discussion**

This study reveals an overall reduction in hospital admissions due to all-cause diarrhoea and dehydration following the introduction of the rotavirus vaccine for children most at risk of rotavirus diarrhoea (2 to 36 months). Despite introduction of the vaccine in 2014, there remains significant admissions of cases of diarrhoea with stools positive for rotavirus in Kenya (Akech et al., 2018; Muendo et al., 2018; Nyaga et al., 2018).

Analyses specific to rotavirus positive cases from stool samples, seeking to evaluate vaccine performance, have shown reduction in hospitalization (Otieno et al., 2020; Wandera et al., 2017). Our study, which does not rely on rotavirus positive stool samples, further demonstrate benefit of introduction of rotavirus vaccine for reduction of cases of dehydration secondary to diarrhoea even in the absence of a stool test.

Pre-post analysis of the data showed a reduction in mean DAD hospitalization after the intervention. The fitted regression analysis model also showed an immediate reduction in all-cause DAD hospitalization following vaccination. This indicates an association between the change in children’s volumes admitted to hospital due to all-cause DAD and the period of

| Table 3. Interrupted time series analysis coefficients for diarrhoea and dehydration admissions. Regression analysis results showing Change in both slope and level of hospitalization due to diarrhoea and dehydration after the introduction of rotavirus vaccine in July 2014. |
|---|---|---|
| Odds Ratios | 95% confidence interval | P-value |
| (Intercept) | 25.41 | 24.90 to 27.01 | 0 |
| Time | 1.02 | 0.97 to 1.09 | 0.50 |
| Level change | 0.67 | 0.55 to 0.85 | 0.00 |
| Slope change | 0.97 | 0.91 to 1.03 | 0.23 |

Note: Time - change in the slope of DAD admissions before July 2014; level change - change in admissions immediately after July 2014; slope change - change in the slope of admissions after July 2014.

**Figure 2. Trends in hospitalization due to diarrhoea and dehydration.** Slope and level change in DAD hospitalizations over time.
vaccine introduction. During the same study period, we observed no change in admissions with surgical/burns cases that were used as controls. This result is consistent to a study published in 2019 conducted in Kilifi county, Kenya (Otieno et al., 2020). In the study, a surveillance was carried out for hospitalized children under the age of five and stools were tested for rotavirus. Data was collected from 2010 to 2017 which showed a significant effect of the vaccine in reducing rotavirus positive hospitalizations in the age group.

The results are also consistent with a recent study in Kenya seeking to explore the prevalence of diarrhoea causing viruses in coastal Kenya before and after introduction of the rotavirus vaccine. Patients’ stool samples were screened for different types of viruses and they showed that rotavirus prevalence had reduced post the intervention period (Wandera et al., 2017). Our findings are in line with the results of a recent systematic review involving 34 sub-Saharan countries who had introduced the vaccine into their routine immunization program where studies reporting rotavirus positive cases in children aged less than five years were included (Godfrey et al., 2020). It was observed that there was a significant relationship with the reduction of rotavirus infection and use of the vaccine.

Table 4. Interrupted Time Series regression coefficients showing change in admissions due to surgical or burns.
Results of regression model accessing change in hospitalization due to surgical or burns after the introduction of rota virus vaccine in July 2014.

| Parameters     | Rate Rations | 95% confidence interval | p-values |
|----------------|--------------|-------------------------|----------|
| Intercept      | 3.39         | 0.62 to 3.94            | 0.15     |
| Time           | 0.94         | 0.73 to 1.20            | 0.66     |
| Level change   | 1.25         | 0.58 to 1.04            | 0.58     |
| Slope change   | 1.06         | 0.98 to 1.38            | 0.65     |

Note: Time - change in the slope of burns admissions before July 2014; level change - change in admissions immediately after July 2014; slope change- change in the slope of admissions after July 2014.

Figure 3. Trends in hospitalization due to diarrhoea and dehydration. Slope and level change in DAD hospitalizations over time.
vaccine in all-cause diarrhoea admissions. We show the value of routine hospital data to investigate impact of interventions, which could be valuable to supplement case control studies or surveys that often require significant resources to set up. Use of routinely collected data is cost effective, generalizable for severe cases with access to hospital care and they provide an attractive option for evaluation of effectiveness of interventions post implementation (Ayieko et al., 2016; Irimu et al., 2018a; Tuti et al., 2016).

Our results are unlikely to be biased due to several reasons; we limited our analysis to children aged less than three years, the age most at risk of severe diarrhoea from rotavirus infection. Diagnostics for multiple imputation showed that our imputation model yielded plausible values as shown in Table 1 where there is no difference in the proportion of observations with various characteristics post imputation.

This study assumes that patients use of the health facilities where not affected by other external factors in the two periods. However, significantly low admissions were recorded during the strike periods from December 2016 to March 2017 and July to November 2017. These periods were excluded from our study. We use data from 13 hospitals spread from across the country and admissions are unlikely to have been affected by localized factors such as establishment of major competing health facility. The pre-intervention period was eleven months which is shorter when compared to the 54 months post-intervention period. However, this is not a threat to validity of the analytic approach as many studies have shown that a minimum of ten datapoints was sufficient to detect change due to an intervention (López Bernal, 2018).

Conclusion

The rotavirus vaccine, after introduction into the Kenya routine immunization program, has resulted in reduced all-cause admissions of diarrhoea and dehydration in children aged less than three years to public hospitals in Kenya. The study demonstrates the value of routine hospital data for monitoring impact of interventions.

Data availability

Underlying data

Harvard Dataverse: CIN paediatric admissions, https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/C0CDP9 (Chelangat et al., 2021).

Data for this report are under the primary jurisdiction of the Ministry of Health in Kenya and are not openly available. The data used are available upon request by submitting a formal request through the KWTRP Data Governance Committee via email: dgc@kemri-wellcome.org. The details of the access guidelines can be found on the KEMRI Wellcome Trust data repository (https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataverse/kwtrp). Access can also be requested through Harvard Dataverse.

The data codebook (KWTRP_DATA_CODEBOOK_Daisy.docx) is available under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International license (CC-BY 4.0).

Acknowledgements

The authors would like to thank the Ministry of Health who gave permission for this work to be developed and have supported the implementation of the Clinical Information Network (CIN) together with the county health executives, hospital management teams, the Kenya Paediatric Association, the Kenya Ministry of Health, and the University of Nairobi for promoting the aims of the CIN. This work is published with the permission of the Director of KEMRI.

The Clinical Information Network (CIN) Author Group: Vihiga (Dr. Vitalis Juma, Samuel N’gar N’gar), Kakamega (Nick Adubo, Boniface Nyumbile, Roselyne Malangachi), Kisumu East County Hospital (Dr. Adem Achieng, Magdalene Kuria); Mbagathi County Hospital (Loice Mutai, Catherine Muendo, Christine Manyasi, and David Kimutai); Mama Lucy Kibaki County Hospital (Caren Emaduau, Elizabeth Atieno Jowi, Cecilia Mutiso); Machakos County Hospital (Charles Nzioki and Supa Tunje); Nyeri County Hospital (Francis Kanyingi, Wagura Mwangi and Agnes Mthamo); Embu County Hospital (Sam Otido, Ann Kimunya and Esther Mukami Njiru); Kerugoya County Hospital (Dr. Mercy Kamau, Peninah Muthoni and Peris Njiri); Kitale County Hospital (Rachel Inginia and Melab Musabi); Busia County Hospital (Emma Sarah Namulala, Barnabas Kigen, Yuvanne Maiyo); Kiambu County Hospital (Grace Akech and Lydia Thuranira). KEMRI-Wellcome Trust programme (Morris Ogero, Mercy Chepkirui, Cynthia Khazzenzi, George Mbevi, Mike English, Grace Irinu, Ambrose Agwuye).

Clinical Information Network Team: David Githanga, Fred Were, Barnabas Kigen, Samuel NgarNgar, Nick Adubo, Rachel Inginia, Beatrice Mutai, Grace Ochieng, Lydia Thuranira, Francis Kanyingi, Margaret Kuria, Sam Otido, Kigondu Rutha, Peris Njiri, Martin Chabi, Charles Nzioki, Joan Ondere, Caren Emaduau, Cecelia Mutiso, Naomi Muinga, Michael Bitok, Timothy Tuti, Boniface Makone, Wycliffe Nyachiho, George Mbevi, Thomas Julius, Susan Gachau and Morris Ogero.

References

Ayieko P, Ayieko P, Gathara D, et al.: Risk factors for mortality and effect of correct fluid prescription in children with diarrhoea and dehydration without severe acute malnutrition admitted to Kenyan hospitals: an observational, association study. Lancet Child Adolesc Health. 2018; 2(7): 516–524. PubMed Abstract | Publisher Full Text | Free Full Text

Ayieko P, Ogero M, Makone B, et al.: Characteristics of admissions and variations in the use of basic investigations, treatments and outcomes in Kenyan hospitals within a new Clinical Information Network. Arch Dis Child. 2016; 101(3): 223–229. PubMed Abstract | Publisher Full Text | Free Full Text

Chelangat D, Maïlla L, Langat R, et al.: CIN paediatric admissions. Harvard Dataverse, V2, 2021. http://www.doi.org/10.7910/DVN/C0CDP9
Fischer TK, Valentin-Branth P, Steinsland H, et al.: Protective immunity after natural rotavirus infection: A community cohort study of newborn children in Guinea-Bissau, West Africa. J Infect Dis. 2002; 186(5): 593-7. PubMed Abstract | Publisher Full Text

Gachau S, Owuor N, Njagi EN, et al.: Analysis of hierarchical routine data with covariate missingness: Effects of audit & feedback on clinicians' prescribed pediatric pneumonia care in Kenyan hospitals. Front Public Health. 2019; 7: 198. PubMed Abstract | Publisher Full Text

Gathara D, Malla L, Ayieko P, et al.: Vaccines: the pentavalent rotavirus vaccine: protective immunity and evidence of rotavirus vaccine impact in sub-Saharan Africa: Systematic review and meta-analysis. PLoS One. 2020; 15(6): e0232113. PubMed Abstract | Publisher Full Text | Free Full Text

Heaton PM, Ciarlet M: Vaccines: the pentavalent rotavirus vaccine: discovery to licensure and beyond. Clin Infect Dis. 2007; 45(12): 1618-1624. PubMed Abstract | Publisher Full Text | Free Full Text

Irimu G, Ogero M, Mbevi G, et al.: Approaching quality improvement at scale: a learning health system approach in Kenya. Arch Dis Child. 2018a; 103(11): 1013-1019. PubMed Abstract | Publisher Full Text | Free Full Text

Irimu G, Ogero M, Mbevi G, et al.: Tackling health professionals’ strikes: An essential part of health system strengthening in Kenya. BMJ Glob Health. BMJ Publishing Group. 2018b; 3(6): e001136. PubMed Abstract | Publisher Full Text | Free Full Text

Kirk MD, Angulo FJ, Havelaar AH, et al.: Diarrhoeal disease in children due to contaminated food. Bull World Health Organ. 2017; 95(3): 233-234. PubMed Abstract | Publisher Full Text | Free Full Text

Little RJ, Rubin DB: Statistical analysis with missing data. John Wiley & Sons. 2019; 793. Reference Source

López Bernal J: The use of interrupted time series for the evaluation of public health interventions. 2018. Publisher Full Text

Malla L, Perera-Salazar R, Akech S, et al.: Examining the effectiveness of zinc treatment in children admitted with diarrhoea in Kenya's public hospitals: an observational comparative effectiveness study. J Glob Health. 2019; 9(2): 020416. PubMed Abstract | Publisher Full Text | Free Full Text

MINISTRY OF HEALTH REPUBLIC OF KENYA MINISTRY OF HEALTH 4th Edition. 2016.

Muendo C, Laving A, Kumar R, et al.: Prevalence of rotavirus infection among children with acute diarrhoea after rotavirus vaccine introduction in Kenya, a hospital cross-sectional study. BMC Pediatr. 2018; 18(1): 323. PubMed Abstract | Publisher Full Text | Free Full Text

Mulatya DM, Mutuku FW: Assessing Comorbidity of Diarrhea and Acute Respiratory Infections in Children Under 5 Years: Evidence From Kenya’s Demographic Health Survey 2014. J Prim Care Community Health. 2020; 11: 2150132720925190. PubMed Abstract | Publisher Full Text | Free Full Text

Nicholls SG, Langan SM, Benchimol EI: Routinely collected data: the importance of high-quality diagnostic coding to research. CMAJ. 2017; 189(33): E1054-E1055. PubMed Abstract | Publisher Full Text | Free Full Text

Nyaga MM, Tan Y, Seheri ML, et al.: Whole-genome sequencing and analyses identify high genetic heterogeneity, diversity and endemicity of rotavirus genotype P[6] strains circulating in Africa. Infect Genet Evol. 2018; 63: 79-88. PubMed Abstract | Publisher Full Text | Free Full Text

Othieno GP, Bottomley C, Khagayi S, et al.: Impact of the Introduction of Rotavirus Vaccine on Hospital Admissions for Diarrhea Among Children in Kenya: A Controlled Interrupted Time-Series Analysis. Clin Infect Dis. 2020; 70(11): 2306-2313. PubMed Abstract | Publisher Full Text | Free Full Text

R: a language and environment for statistical computing. (n.d.). Retrieved October 20, 2021. Reference Source

Schafer JL: Multiple imputation: a primer. Stat Methods Med Res. 1999; 8(1): 3-15. PubMed Abstract | Publisher Full Text

Tuti T, Bitok M, Paton C, et al.: Innovating to enhance clinical data management using non-commercial and open source solutions across a multi-center network supporting inpatient pediatric care and research in Kenya. J Am Med Inform Assoc. 2016; 23(1): 184-192. PubMed Abstract | Publisher Full Text | Free Full Text

Wandera EA, Mohammad S, Okojo J, et al.: Variation in rotavirus vaccine coverage by sub-counties in Kenya. Trop Med Health. 2017; 45(1): 3. PubMed Abstract | Publisher Full Text | Free Full Text
Open Peer Review

Current Peer Review Status:  

Version 1

Reviewer Report 17 January 2022

https://doi.org/10.21956/wellcomeopenres.19260.r47771

© 2022 Mukaka M. This is an open access peer review report distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

Mavuto Mukaka
Mahidol Oxford Research Unit, Mahidol University, Bangkok, Thailand

The effect of introduction of routine immunization for rotavirus vaccine on paediatric admissions with diarrhoea and dehydration to Kenyan Hospitals: an interrupted time series study.

The authors tackle an important area. However, there are a number of issues that must be addressed to improve the quality of this manuscript.

Major:

- In the abstract, the authors state that they used a segmented mixed effects model, but the statistical model used is not mentioned. They should state the statistical model.

- The authors state that they conducted multilevel multiple imputation to account for clustering of data within the hospitals. I thought the primary aim of multiple imputation is to address the missing data issue and not for accounting for clustering. Unfortunately, the authors do not state this primary aim of multiple imputation. It seems like there is a mix up of things. In that case which data was missing and was multiply imputed?

- For accounting for clustering, multilevel (hierarchical) models are relevant and authors need to state the type of statistical hierarchical model that was used and state the different levels of clustering.

- From the write-up, it is very difficult to capture the nature of the outcome. Table 3 provide odds ratios but logistic regression has never been mentioned anywhere in the text. Similarly, Table 4 provide rate ratios, are these incident rate ratios? Can the authors indicate in the table the model that was used to obtain these ratios? Was the outcome binary or count data?

- There is a mixed up between results and discussion. For example, in the results section about Changes in diarrhoea and dehydration after the introduction of rotavirus vaccine, the authors present the results in terms of percentage and 95% confidence intervals for the
percentage change. However, the table being referred to presents odds ratios and 95% confidence intervals for the odds ratios. The authors should present the results as presented in the tables and they can make these other types of interpretations in the discussions. Presenting like this can easily confuse the readers when they crosscheck against the tables.

- Table 3, Level change is 1.25, 95% CI as 0.58 to 1.04. Why is the estimate 1.25 higher than the upper limit of the 95% CI i.e. 1.04?

- Figure 3 is a spaghetti plot of individual trajectories, can the authors include the line that describes the overall trend i.e. the mean over time.

- Sensitivity analyses are described in the abstract and in the methods section but they seem not to be presented in the results section and discussed in the discussion section. The authors should present and discuss these.

- Authors should consider a brief section describing Missing at Random, Missing Not at Random and Missing completely at random definitions to help justify why Missing at Random was considered as a reasonable assumption.

**Minor:**

- Figure 1 says between “2013 and 2011”. It does not make sense to me. Please correct this. I do not see where 2011 is coming from.

- In table 4, the authors write “rate rations” instead of “rate ratios”.

- Table 2 misses some key variables including gender.

- P-values of 0 and 0.0 in the table are not meaningful. These p-values are conventionally presented as <0.001 etc. because the p-value cannot be exactly 0. It is also better to be consistent in the number of decimal places.

**Is the work clearly and accurately presented and does it cite the current literature?**

Partly

**Is the study design appropriate and is the work technically sound?**

Yes

**Are sufficient details of methods and analysis provided to allow replication by others?**

Partly

**If applicable, is the statistical analysis and its interpretation appropriate?**

Partly

**Are all the source data underlying the results available to ensure full reproducibility?**

No

**Are the conclusions drawn adequately supported by the results?**
Yes

**Competing Interests:** No competing interests were disclosed.

**Reviewer Expertise:** Statistics, epidemiology, malaria

I confirm that I have read this submission and believe that I have an appropriate level of expertise to confirm that it is of an acceptable scientific standard, however I have significant reservations, as outlined above.