

**Avwerosuoghene Onobrakpeya (PhD) Faculty of Health & Environmental Sciences**

---

In this research, I am investigating the factors that influence antenatal vaccine uptake in migrants, refugees and asylum-seeking populations globally. Pregnancy is an important period during which vaccinations are recommended. Despite the safety and efficacy of antenatal vaccines, antenatal vaccine uptake is suboptimal, and research among migrants, refugees and asylum-seekers is minimal (Charania et al., 2026). Findings related to migrant background populations are frequently incorporated with non-migrants. This lack of disaggregation makes it difficult to understand antenatal vaccination coverage rates in migrants, refugees and asylum-seekers and what factors influence uptake.

During this presentation, I will outline the research design for this study, which is a mixed-methods systematic review. Quantitative, qualitative and mixed-method studies published in English will be included. This review will be conducted according to Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA) guidelines (Page et al., 2021). Searches will be conducted across Medline, CINAHL, Scopus and PsycINFO without date restriction. The included studies will focus on factors influencing antenatal vaccination in migrants, refugees and asylum-seekers. Studies will be independently screened by another researcher and I. Quality appraisal will be conducted using the Mixed Methods Appraisal Tool. The findings of this review will be mapped according to the four domains of the World Health Organization (2022) Behavioural and Social Drivers of Vaccination framework (BeSD), namely: i) Thinking and Feeling, ii) Social Processes, iii) Motivation, and iv) Practical Issues. If the findings of this review extend beyond the BeSD dimensions, new dimensions will be developed.

Audience members can expect to learn about the factors that contribute to vaccine uptake during pregnancy globally and familiarise themselves with the existing research in this minimally explored area that intersects migration and antenatal immunisation. This research will provide critical insights for designing interventions, strategies and policies to improve antenatal immunisation and service delivery.

## Keywords

Antenatal vaccine, Maternal vaccine, Pregnancy, Migrant, Refugee, Asylum-seeker, Influenza, Pertussis, COVID-19, Tetanus, Diphtheria, RSV, factor, knowledge, attitude, practice, behaviour

## References

- Charania, N. A., Kaur, G., Heywood, A., Marsh, S., Gray, L., Paynter, J., Driedger, S. M., Young, A., & Jardine, G. C. (2026). Antenatal Immunization among Migrant Women: A Scoping Review. *Unpublished manuscript*.
- Page, M. J., McKenzie, J. E., Bossuyt, P. M., Boutron, I., Hoffmann, T. C., Mulrow, C. D., Shamseer, L., Tetzlaff, J. M., Akl, E. A., Brennan, S. E., Chou, R., Glanville, J., Grimshaw, J. M., Hróbjartsson, A., Lalu, M. M., Li, T., Loder, E. W., Mayo-Wilson, E., McDonald, S.,...Moher, D. (2021). The PRISMA 2020 statement: an updated guideline for reporting systematic reviews. *BMJ*, 372, n71. <https://doi.org/10.1136/bmj.n71>

World Health Organization. (2022). *Behavioural and social drivers of vaccination: Tools and practical guidance for achieving high uptake*. <https://iris.who.int/server/api/core/bitstreams/c9f4a77a-001e-477d-a9d1-b05832820b64/content>