

A Study To Assess The Knowledge Regarding Immunization Among The Mothers Of Under Five Children Admitted In Pediatric Ward Of Prabhakar Kore Hospital, Belagavi With The Aim To Develop Educational Pamphlet”

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Abstract: A Study title “A STUDY TO ASSESS THE KNOWLEDGE REGARDING IMMUNIZATION AMONG THE MOTHERS OF UNDER FIVE CHILDREN ADMITTED IN PEDIATRIC WARD OF PRABHAKAR KORE HOSPITAL, BELAGAVI WITH THE AIM TO DEVELOP EDUCATIONAL PAMPHLET” was conducted among the mother of under five children admitted in pediatric ward of Prabhakar Kore Hospital, Belagavi. The study was conducted on 50 mothers of under five children admitted in pediatric ward of Prabhakar Kore Hospital.

The research approach used in this study was descriptive approach and non-experimental design. The convenient sampling technique was used the study was conducted after obtaining permission from the medical superintendent of Prabhakar Kore Hospital, Belagavi. The data collected were analysed by using descriptive and inferential statistics.

Objectives

1. To assess the knowledge regarding immunization among the mother of under five children admitted in pediatric ward of Prabhakar Kore Hospital, Belagavi.
2. To find out the association between knowledge with selected demographic variables of mothers of under five children.

Result

A majority of 34(68%) of the mothers of under five children had an average knowledge regarding immunization. Where as, around 9 (18%) of mothers of under five children had good knowledge and minimal 7(14%) had poor knowledge.

Major Findings Of The Study

1. The mean and standard deviation of knowledge score was 9 and 3.679 respectively.
2. Finding related to the knowledge on immunization among subject showed that out of 50 mothers 9 (18%) had good knowledge, 34 (68%) had average knowledge and 7(14%) subjects had poor knowledge scores.

Conclusion

Mothers knowledge regarding immunization is essential for timely utilization of immunization services as it is the most cost effective measure to prevent vaccine preventable diseases. A majority 34 (68%) of the mothers of under five children had an average knowledge regarding immunization. Where as, around 9(18%) of the mothers of under five children had good knowledge and minimal 7(14%) had poor knowledge.

Recommendations

1. A similar study can be carried out on large sample for a longer period of time for broader generalization of the result.
2. A similar study can be conducted in different settings.
3. A special training should be given to community nursing staff.
4. A similar study can be conducted using randomization sample technique.

Key Words

Knowledge- It refers to the appropriate response received from the mothers of under five children about immunization schedule.

Assess - Ability to interpret the graph and guess the effectiveness of information.

Mothers- Refers to women who have given birth to one or more children and taking care of child who is between age group of 0-5 and mothers between 18-40 years.

Under five children- Refer to children within the age group of 0-5 years.

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I. Introduction

The health of the children has historically been of vital importance to all societies because children are the basic resources of the future mankind. In any country mothers and children constitute approximately 60% of the population. In India, women of child bearing age(15-44 years) constitute 19% of the population and the children under 15 years of age constitute about 59% of the total population. By virtue of this large numbers as well as because of being vulnerable to disease, mothers and the children's are the major consumers of the health services.²

Health is both a responsibility and right of those with power and without it. It has seen that some 5 million children are dying each year and others 5 million disabled by six childhood diseases in developing countries including India.³ The WHO (May1974) officially launched the global programme known as EPI to protect all the children of the world against 6 vaccine preventable diseases (VPDs) by the year 2000. EPI, launched in India in January 1978 where re-designed as universal immunization programme(UIP) in1985. The main of UPI is to avert morbidity and mortality due to the 6 childhood diseases. The scenario that immunization coverage has been steadily increased but the average level remains far less than the desired.⁴

The objective of the programme is to fully vaccinate least 85% of all the infants of age of one year. In subsequent years, the goal of UPI was raised ensure 100% of coverage of all eligible children with one dose of BCG, the doses of DPT and one dose of measles vaccine. This programme was integrated with child health programme (RCH) in 1997.⁵

India has approximately 10 million of unimmunized children's. In 2005-2006 family health survey reports that only 43.5% of children in India received all of their primary vaccines by 12 month of age. Main resources identified for poor coverage includes inadequacy community participation in routine immunization⁶. In 2010 it was estimated that 1.7 million children died from vaccine preventable diseases. It was also noted that 19.3 million children has been incompletely vaccinated, leaving them susceptible to vaccine preventable disease mortality and morbidity is approximately 50% of all under vaccinated children lives in 3 countries being one of them.⁷

Materials and methods

"A study to assess the knowledge regarding immunization among the mothers of five children admitted in Paediatric ward of K.L.E Dr. Prabhakar Kore Hospital, Belagavi with a view to develop educational pamphlet"

a studay conducted on 30 membes in kle dr prabhakar kore hospital and mrc belgavi to assess their knowledge regarding immunization .purposive sampling technique was used for sample selection describes the demographic data of samples. Regarding their age 17 (34%) belongs to the age group of 18-24 years, 23(46%) belongs to the age group of 25-31 years and only 9 (18%) belongs to the age group of 32-40 years [Fig.No:1]

With regards to religion 21 (42%) were Hindu, 15(30%) were Muslim, 5(10%) were Jain &9(18%) were others [Fig.No.2] . With regards to the educational status 14 (28%) were primary, 15 (30%) were secondary, 11 (22%) were PUC and 10 (10%) were degree and above [Fig.No.3]

With regards to the type of family 21 (42%) belongs to the nuclear family, 22 (44%) belongs to the joint family and 6 (12%) belongs to the extended family [Fig. No.4]

Table 2- Describes that 18% of mothers of under five children have good knowledge on immunization, 68% have average knowledge, and 14% have poor knowledge.

The above table explains that the mothers of under five children admitted in pediatric ward of K.L.E Dr. Prabhakar Kore hospital have a mean knowledge of 9 on immunization with standard deviation of 3.679.

II. Results

This chapter deals with the analysis of data collected from 30 mothers of under five children admitted in Pediatric ward, KLE Dr. Prabhakar Kore Hospital, Belagavi.

The data is tabulated and analyzed according to the objectives.

Organization of data:

SECTION 1: Demographic variables of mothers of under five children admitted in pediatric ward, KLE Dr. Prabhakar Kore Hospital, Belagavi.

SECTION 2: Assessment of level of knowledge of mothers of under five children admitted in pediatric ward, KLE Dr. Prabhakar Kore Hospital, Belagavi.

SECTION 3: Association of demographic variables with knowledge among mothers of under five children admitted in pediatric ward, KLE Dr. Prabhakar Kore Hospital, Belagavi

PRESENTATION OF DATA

SECTION 1: Demographic variables of mothers of under five children admitted in pediatric ward, KLE Dr. Prabhakar Kore Hospital, Belagavi.

Demographic variables	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Age in years		
a) 18-24 years	17	34
b) 25-31 years	23	46
c) 32-40 years	9	18
Religion		
a) Hindu	21	42
b) Muslim	15	30
c) Jain	5	10
d) Others	9	18
Education		
a)Primary	14	28
b) Secondary	15	30
c) PUC	11	22
d) Degree & Above	10	10
Type of family		
a) Nuclear	21	42
b) Joint	22	44
c) Extended	6	12

SECTION 2 : Assessment of the level of knowledge of mothers of under five children admitted in pediatric ward of Prabhakar Kore hospital, Belagavi .

Table 2: Distribution of knowledge on immunization among mothers of under five children admitted in pediatric ward of Prabhakar Kore hospital, Belagavi.

Level of knowledge	Number	Percentage (%)
Good(13-20)	9	18
Average(6-12)	34	68
Poor(0-5)	07	14

Table 2- Describes that 18% of mothers of under five children have good knowledge on immunization, 68% have average knowledge, and 14% have poor knowledge.

Table 3: Mean and standard deviation of knowledge on immunization among mothers of under five children admitted in pediatric ward of PrabhakarKore hospital, Belagavi.

Statistics	Knowledge
Mean	9
Standard deviation	3.679

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SECTION - 3

TESTING OF HYPOTHESIS

Table-4: Association between pre-test Level of Knowledge and their Demographic Variables

n=50

Sl no	Demographic Variable	Good	Average	Poor	χ^2 Cal. Value	χ^2 Tab. Value	Df
1	Age of the mother in years					S	
	o 18-24	03	10	04	11.914	9.49	4
	o 25-31	05	15	04			
	o 32-40	01	06	02			
2	Education status of mother					S	
	o Primary education	04	06	04	27.293	12.59	6
	o Secondary education	02	10	03			
	o PUC education	01	09	01			
	o Degree and above	01	07	02			
3	Religion of mother					S	
	o Hindu	04	20	07	34.421	12.59	6
	o Muslim	04	05	01			
	o Jain	0	02	02			
	o Others	01	03	01			
4	Type of family					S	
	o Nuclear	04	15	02	48.55	9.49	4
	o Joint	03	11	08			
	o Extended	02	05	0			

Key: χ^2 : Chi-square, df: Degree of freedom, S: Significant

Data presented in table -4 indicated that there was significant Association between pre test Level of Knowledge and their socio-Demographic Variables such as age, education, religion and type of family at (P>0.05). Hence H₁ accepted.

III. Discussion

This chapter deals with the discussion of the study interpreted from the analysis. The findings of the study are discussed in relation to the objectives, need for the study and related literature of the study.

The major findings of the study:

1. Majority (46%) of samples were in the age group of 25-31 years.
2. Most (60%) of the samples were from Hindu religion.
3. While considering the education (30%) of the samples had secondary education.
4. Most (44%) of them were from joint family.

Assessment of the knowledge regarding immunization among the mothers of under five children admitted in the Pediatric Hospital, Belagavi.

The present study's mean value of the knowledge on immunization is 9 with standard deviation of 3.679. This finding shows that mothers of under five children admitted in the Pediatric hospital has average knowledge on immunization.

Association between knowledge on immunization with selective demographical variables of mothers of under five children admitted in the K.L.E Dr. Prabhakar Kore Hospital, Belagavi.

The findings suggest that there is significant association between knowledge on immunization among the mothers of under five children admitted in pediatric ward of K.L.E Dr. Prabhakar Kore Hospital with demographical variables such as age of m Table 1 describes the demographic data of samples. Regarding their age 17 (34%) belongs to the age group of 18-24 years, 23(46%) belongs to the age group of 25-31 years and only 9 (18%) belongs to the age group of 32-40 years [Fig.No:1]

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Table 2 immunization, 68% have average knowledge, and 14% have poor knowledge. The above table explains that the mothers of under five children admitted in pediatric ward of K.L.E Dr. Prabhakar Kore hospital have a mean knowledge of 9 on immunization with standard deviation of 3.679.

Data presented in table -4

Indicated that there was significant Association between pre test Level of Knowledge and their socio-Demographic Variables such as age, education, religion and type of family at ($P>0.05$). Hence H_1 accepted.

IV. Conclusion

In the present study 50 respondents were selected using questionnaire schedule.

The data was interpreted by suitable and appropriate statistical methods.

The respondents knowledge scores were.

Good knowledge regarding immunization were 18%. Average knowledge were 68% and remaining 14% were of those having poor knowledge.

Nursing Implications

The findings of the study have implications in the area of nursing education, nursing practice, nursing administration and nursing research.

Through the content of the general nursing and BSc nursing provided information and experience in the health education it is essential to provide opportunity for the student to educate regarding immunization in both common and clinical setting. The study emphasizes the significance of education of immunization to mothers in-service education for nursing with advanced knowledge regarding immunization should be organized.

1) Nursing practice

Present study would indirectly help the nurse to understand the knowledge, attitude and practice of mothers regarding immunization, nurses working in the health promotion, health maintenance and prevention of diseases. The findings suggest that there is an increase need for awareness programme regarding immunization in the community. Present study would also help the nurses working in maternity and pediatric units.

Nurses administrators should communicate on the proper selection placement and effective utilization of the nurse in pediatric hospital and community giving opportunity for creative interest and ability in educating the mothers regarding immunization.

Research provides nurses the ability to influence making policy and protocol formulation regarding interventional strategies to meet the specific need for educating mothers of under five children on immunization. Findings of the present study suggest that nurses working in the community must encourage the mothers to read and discuss on immunization.

- 1) Some of the mothers expressed hesitation as there was lapse of continuity in their education.
- 2) The study was limited to 50 mothers those who were in Pediatric ward in K.L.E Dr. Prabhakar Kore Hospital.

Recommendations

- 1) A similar study for replication of the study is indicated with a large size to generalize the findings.
- 2) A study can be done to assess the knowledge, attitude and practice of nurses regarding immunization.
- 3) A study can be done to evaluate a planned teaching programme on immunization.

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