

A Descriptive Study to Assess the Knowledge of Immunization Among Mothers having Under Five Children Residing in Urban Community of Chinhhat, Lucknow

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Abstract: Vaccine keeps children alive and healthy by protecting them against disease. Immunization is especially important for the hardest to each family as it can also be a bridge to other lifesaving care for mothers. Children in isolated community such as children nutrition screening anti-malarial mosquito nets, vitamin A supplement and deworming tablets immunization is one of the most successful and cost-effective public health instruments we can make for future generation. Vaccine is protecting more children than ever before but in 2012 nearly one fifth infants 22.6million missed out on the basic vaccine they need to stay healthy. The research approach adopted for this study is quantitative approach. Structured questionnaire was used to assess the level of knowledge of immunization among mothers having under five children. Reliability and feasibility of the tool was tested through the pilot study and validity was ensured on consultation with the subject expert in Obstetrics, Pediatrician and Community health nursing. The study was conducted in Chinhhat community. Convenient sampling technique was used to gather data from 100 mothers of Chinhhat community. A structured questionnaire was used to collect the data. The data was analyzed and interpreted in terms of objectives and hypothesis of study. Descriptive and inferential statistical were used for data analyses set at 0.05 levels. In the study majority of the respondents 81% had moderate knowledge level as compared to 11% of them having adequate knowledge and 8% having inadequate knowledge. The difference of means observed is a true difference hence it can be concluded that majority of the samples were having moderately knowledge 81% cases is found in the urban community of Chinhhat, Lucknow. Afterward we are planning to give health education about immunization to under five mothers in urban community.

Keywords: knowledge, immunization, mothers having under five children.

1. Introduction

Immunizations works by stimulating the immune system the natural disease fighting system of the baby. The healthy immune system is able to recognize invading bacteria and viruses & produce substance (antibodies) to destroy or disable them. Immunization prepares the immune system to ward off a disease. Immunity is also classified in two, they are – Active

immunity refers to the process of exposing the body to an antigen to generate an adoptive immune response. The response takes days/weeks to develop but may be long lasting –even lifelong. Active immunity is usually classifying as natural or required. Passive immunity refers to the process of providing IgM antibodies to protect against infection. It gives immediate, but short –lived protection several weeks to 3 or 4 month at most. Passive immunity is usually classified as natural antibody across the placenta provides natural passive immunity for the new born baby for several weeks/months until such antibody is degraded and lost.

Immunization is one of the most effective safest and efficient public health interventions while the impact of immunization on childhood morbidity and mortality has been great, its full potential has to be reached. Thousands of children still die from vaccine preventable diseases each year vaccine preventable diseases contribute significantly to under five mortality.

In India under five mortality is 68.8 per thousands. Routine immunization is one of the most cost-effective public health interventions and was 1st introduced in India in 1978. The physical health of child is important because it is associated with the mental and social development of children. Mothers are 1st care providers of their children, is needed to reduce the under-five mortality rate, one of the ways to achieve reduction of under-five mortality is to educate the mothers on pertaining to child care. It was found that majorities of mothers were illiterate, belonging to low-income group. Majority 70% of women started routine immunization. Knowledge of our mothers about vaccination was found inadequate with strong positive attitude.

As a part of National Health Policy, the National Immunization Programme is being implemented on a priority basis. In the wake of diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, and poliomyelitis and childhood tuberculosis, the Expanded Programme on Immunization was initiated in India in 1978.

Epidemiological study has shown that 2.5 million deaths occurred every year as a result of vaccine-preventable diseases,

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mainly in Africa and Asia among children less than five years old. Immunization is the process of conferring increased resistance to an infectious disease by a means other than experiencing the natural infection. There reports of World Health Organization have shown that over two million deaths are delayed through immunization each year worldwide. Childhood immunization is an act of inducing immunity to a child by applying a vaccine that almost guarantees protection from many major diseases. Childhood vaccination is widely considered to be 'overwhelmingly good' by the scientific community.

Vaccination coverage has now reached a plateau in many developing countries, and even where good coverage has been attained; reaching children not yet vaccinated has proved difficult. The Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization, which leads international efforts to boost immunization rates in developing countries, has reported considerable success in expanding access to vaccines against Homophiles influenza type B vaccine and Hepatitis B, two diseases that cause considerable mortality.

A. Objective of the Study

1. To assess the knowledge regarding immunization among mothers having under five children in urban community of the Chinhat.
2. To associate the knowledge regarding immunization among mothers having under five children with their selected demographic variables.

B. Hypothesis

H0: There will be no significant difference between the knowledge regarding immunization among mothers having under five children with their selected demographic variables.

H1: There will be significant association between the knowledge regarding immunization among mothers having under five children.

2. Research Method

Research Design: Descriptive research design is used.

Research Setting: Urban Community of Chinhat, Lucknow

Population: Mothers residing in urban community.

Sample: Mothers having under 5 years children who meet inclusive criteria.

Sample size: 100 mothers & Sample techniques – Convenient Sampling Techniques.

Development of tool: Structured Questionnaire were selected to assess the knowledge of mothers having under five children and their family members regarding Immunization.

Description of the Tool: The total consists of two sections.

Section A: Demographic data includes Age, Sex, Religion, Socioeconomic Status, Education, Occupation, Income of the family and number of children in the family.

Section B: Structured knowledge questionnaire regarding immunization consists of 100 questions.

3. Review of Literature

A review of literature is a description and analysis of the

literature relevant to a particular field or topic. provides and overview of what work already had been carried out, who are the key researchers who did that work, which of the question are already answered regarding a particular area of research interest, what methods and methodologies were used to answer the particular question and what are the prevailing theories and hypothesis.

Knowledge regarding immunization among mothers having under five children

Kaur Varinder Pal 2015(Lecturer Army College) of nursing, Jalandhar cantt, Punjab. Conduct era exploratory study to assess the knowledge among mothers of fewer than five children regarding immunization in selected villagers of Punjab. Anon-experimental research design is utilized for this study, sample of hundred mothers of fewer than five children by using simple random sampling method. The finding revealed that 12%of mothers had good knowledge and 40% of mothers had average knowledge and 48% of mothers had below average knowledge regarding immunization.

Miss. Mareena and Mrs. Sujatha R., 2014, Conducted a study to evaluate the knowledge and attitude of among mothers under five-year children pertaining to immunization courage. Random sampling was used for study. It was revealed that 96.33% mothers knew that BCG and only 8.66% mother were knowledge about the DPT vaccine and 3.66%mothers knew that chicken pox can be prevented by vacillate vaccine.

4. Result and Discussion

The present study was conducted with an aim to assess the knowledge regarding immunization among mothers having under five children urban community of Chinhat Lucknow.

The first objective of the study to assess the knowledge regarding immunization among mothers having under five children in urban community of Chinhat.

In this study majority of the mothers 81(81%) had moderate knowledge, 11(11%) had adequate knowledge and 8(8%) had inadequate knowledge. This present study is conducted to assess the knowledge of mothers regarding immunization status of 1-5 years old child descriptive, cross-sectional study conducted

The second objective of the study to associate the knowledge of mothers regarding immunization having under five children with their selected demographic variables.

In this present study there is no significant association between the level of knowledge and selected demographic variable age, sex, marital status, religion, education, type of family, occupation, income of the family and number of children in the family. Hence null hypothesis is accepted for these variables. This study is supported to my study Lucius Donsa (2013) Conducted a study to examined some of the selected mothers socio demographic factors that are associated with incomplete vaccination status among the under five children population in Malawi. Socio demographic factor such as age of the mother, household wealth index, education level of the mother, religion, place of the residence an religion were evaluated to assess their association with vaccine status outcomes.

A. Major Finding of the Study

- Majority 72 (72%) of the sample were belongs to the age of group 221-30 years, 19(19%) samples were belong to age group 31-40 years and least 8% sample belong to below 20years.
- All of the sample 100 (100%) were female.
- Most of the samples 93(93%) were Hindu and least of the samples 7(7%) were Muslim.
- Less than half of the samples 44(44%) were Primary school and least 70(70%) samples were High school and above.
- Half of the samples 59(59%) were belongs to joint family and least 41(41%) samples were belongs to nuclear family.
- Half of the sample 52(52%) were housewife and minimum 46(46%) of the samples were Self-employed.
- Highest of the sample 71(71%) Family Income about 5000 and least 27(27%) income approx.. 10000.
- Less than Half of the samples 41(41%) were have two children and least 17(17%) sample have one children.

5. Conclusion

The study concluded that majority of people have moderately knowledge (81%) regarding immunization and there is no significant association between level of knowledge regarding immunization among community people with their selected demographic variable (age, sex, marital status, and religion, type of family, occupation and source of previous information).

A. Nursing Implications

The findings of the study have implications in the field of nursing education, nursing practice, nursing administration and nursing research. Nursing is a dynamic process, which involves a quality-based practice, scientific body of knowledge and dissemination of research knowledge into practice. So the present study adds major implication into various areas of nursing to help mothers and professionals to follow the proper immunization practices.

B. Nursing Practice

- Nurses must adopt the information booklet to educate the mothers about weaning.
- Nurses need to demonstrate the hygienic way of preparing weaning foods to the mothers.
- Nurses are expected impart the knowledge regarding do's and don't of feeding.
- Nurses need to educate the mothers regarding care for allergies that develop while introducing the weaning foods.

C. Nursing Education

- One of the leading functions of nursing is imparting education with newer knowledge. The scope of education also increases.
- Nurse educators should get the benefit of these studies

to include them in their class-room teaching to enhance the knowledge of the students. There is a dire need to plan the educational programme according to the level of understanding of the beneficiaries, their attitudes and the needed improvements in them. The studies of this nature will help the nurse educators in planning the awareness camps as well as the class-room teaching.

D. Nursing Administration

The nurse administrator faces a challenging role these days, where she/he needs to know the recent developments, the new methods and technologies. Getting in touch with the new findings will strengthen her/his position and improve her/his self-confidence. The administrator should take active role in developing an information guide sheet regarding immunization. The nurse administrator should organize continuing education programme for nursing personnel regarding immunization.

E. Nursing Research

- There are different situations and places where the problems are identified which need a systematic evaluation.
- The investigations need a lot of review materials and may be obtained by using this study report.

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