



ISSN Print: 2394-7500
ISSN Online: 2394-5869
Impact Factor: 5.2
IJAR 2017; 3(6): 1112-1114
www.allresearchjournal.com
Received: 21-04-2017
Accepted: 23-05-2017

N Sujita Devi
Assistant Professor, Bharati
Vidyapeeth College of Nursing,
Pune, Maharashtra, India

Irish
IVth year. B.Sc. Nursing
Student, Bharati Vidyapeeth
College of Nursing, Pune,
Maharashtra, India

Smita
IVth year. B.Sc. Nursing
Student, Bharati Vidyapeeth
College of Nursing, Pune,
Maharashtra, India

Pragati
IVth year. B.Sc. Nursing
Student, Bharati Vidyapeeth
College of Nursing, Pune,
Maharashtra, India

Vishvendra
IVth year. B.Sc. Nursing
Student, Bharati Vidyapeeth
College of Nursing, Pune,
Maharashtra, India

Correspondence
N Sujita Devi
Assistant Professor, Bharati
Vidyapeeth College of Nursing,
Pune, Maharashtra, India

To assess the knowledge regarding immunization among mother of under 5 children in selected area of Pune city

N Sujita Devi, Irish, Smita, Pragati and Vishvendra

Abstract

Aim: To assess the Knowledge Regarding Immunization among Mother of under 5 Children in Selected Area of Pune City.

Objective: To assess the level of knowledge regarding Immunization among Mothers of under 5 Children and associate the findings with the selected demographic variables. The total sample size was 200 only.

Methodology: The researcher was adopted on non-experimental survey research design. The setting of the study was the selected area of the Pune city. The sample comprised of 200 mothers who were having under 5 children. Non-probability convenient sampling technique was used, semi-structured questionnaire was used. The content of data collection tool was send for its validity in terms of relevance and accuracy. The reliability was done in Chavannagar area and the reliability coefficient was found 0.87. The pilot study was conducted on the 20 samples and was found feasible.

Analysis: The study reveals that poor knowledge is 8.64 and SD 1.32, for average knowledge mean is 8.87 and SD 1.49, for good knowledge mean is 13.7 and SD is 1.00. There is also association between education of mother and knowledge regarding immunization as the p-value is less than 0.05 level of significant. The calculated chi square calculated value of education of mother i.e.21.96309 is more than the table value i.e. 15.50731.As the standard of the education is higher, the knowledge of the immunisation was found more.

Result: Majority of the mother belongs to the age groups 20-24 years 92 (46%), majority were educated till higher secondary 67 (33.5%) and 176 (88%) of the sample from Hindu religions. Majority 79 (39.5%) Of sample were homemaker and 122 (61%) had child of 1 year who is getting immunizations. Among 200 sample, majority was having average knowledge 140 (70%) and poor 50 (25%), good 10 (5%). Based on findings of the study the investigators want to recommend further studies. It is suggested that the study may be replicated using a larger population of mothers. The comparative study was done in different area like urban and rural.

Conclusion: To conclude with the help of the findings. Mothers knows about the importance of immunizing the child. There is knowledge deficiency in the area of BCG and after care of BCG vaccination. Most of the mothers have lack of knowledge about the DPT vaccination and its importance, doses of hepatitis B and the vitamin A vaccination.

Keywords: Immunization, Vaccine, Hindu, deficiency

1. Introduction

Immunization is the process whereby a person made immune or resistant to an infectious disease, typically by the administration of a vaccine. Immunization is a proven tool for controlling and eliminating life-threatening infectious diseases and is estimated to avert between 2 and 3 million deaths each year. Immunization protects children against some of the most dangerous diseases of childhood. All children, including those who are disabled, need to vaccinate. A child was immunized by vaccines, which are injected or given by mouth. The vaccines work by building up the child's defenses against diseases.

Immunizations, or vaccines as they're also known, safely and effectively use a small amount of a weakened or killed virus or bacteria or bits of lab-made protein that imitate the virus in order to prevent infection by that same virus or bacteria. When we get an immunization, we were injected with a weakened form of (or a fragment of) a disease. This triggers our body's immune response, causing it to either produce antibodies to that particular ailment or induce other processes that enhance immunity.

Then, if we were ever again exposed to the actual disease-causing organism, our immune system is prepared to fight the infection. A vaccine will usually prevent the onset of a disease or else reduce its severity.

Each year, vaccines prevent more than 2.5 million child deaths globally. An additional 2 million child deaths could be prevented each year through immunization. The process by which a person or animal becomes protected against a disease through an enhancement of their immune response. This term is different from vaccination which is a form of immunization where the body learns to recognize a particular foreign object (active immunization). Passive immunization can be provided by administering external antibodies that will temporarily help strengthen the body's response without inducing memory against a specific foreign object. With currently available vaccines

2. Objective

- a) To assess the level of knowledge regarding Immunization among Mothers of under 5 Children.
- b) To assess the findings with the selected demographic variables.

3. Sample

The sample size which was selected for study is n=200 subjects, as it was an exploratory study. Only those who

fulfilled the sampling criteria and who expressed willingness to participate in the study were selected.

4. Method

The researcher was adopted on non-experimental survey research design. The setting of the study was the selected area of the Pune city. The sample comprised of 200mothers who were having under 5 children. Non-probability convenient sampling technique was used, semi-structured questionnaire was used. The content of data collection tool was sent for its validity in terms of relevance and accuracy. The reliability was done in Chavannagar area and the reliability coefficient was found 0.87. The pilot study was conducted on the 20 samples and was found feasible.

5. Analysis

Table 1: Description regarding mean and standard deviation of knowledge regarding immunization among mother of under 05 children. N=200

Level of Knowledge score	Mean	Standard deviation
Poor	4.64	1.32
Average	8.87	1.49
Good	13.7	1.00

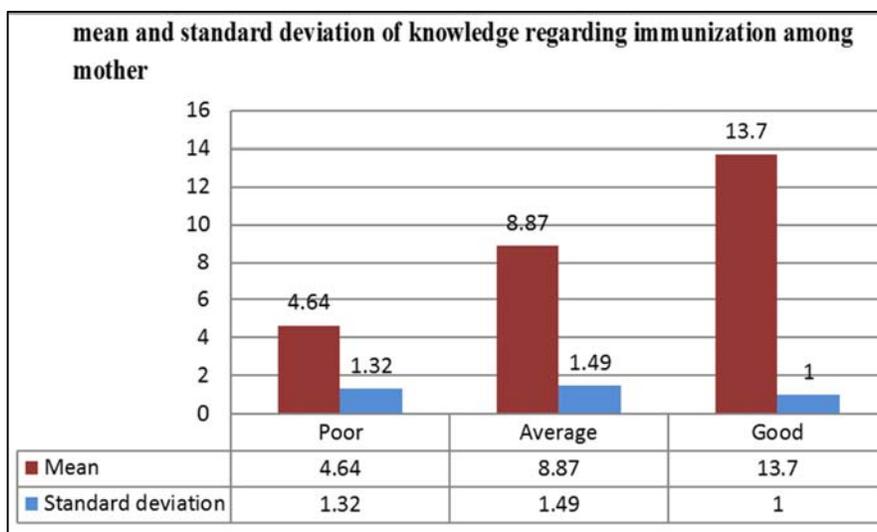


Fig 1: Bar diagram showing Mean and standard deviation of knowledge regarding immunization among mother

The above fig.1 shows that mean for poor knowledge is 8.64 and SD 1.32, for average knowledge mean is 8.87 and SD 1.49, for good knowledge mean is 13.7 and SD is 1.00.

Table 2: Association findings with demographic variable

Demographic variables	Chi-value	P-Value	t-Value
Age of the mother	30.43533	3.25e-05	12.59159
No. of the children	40.91646	3.01e-07	12.59159
Age of the child getting immunization	30.08996	0.31234	12.59159
Education of the mother	21.96309	0.004985*	15.50731
Occupation of the mother	4.640491	0.590677	12.59159
Religion	14.24479	0.027018	12.59159

Note: (*) indicate significant value

The above Table-2, shows that there is association between education of mother and knowledge regarding immunization

as the p-value is less than 0.05 level of significant. The calculated chi square calculated value of education of mother i.e.21.96309 is more than the table value i.e. 15.50731.As the standard of the education is higher, the knowledge of the immunisation was found more.

6. Result

Majority of the mother belongs to the age groups 20-24 years 92 (46%), majority were educated till higher secondary 67 (33.5%) and 176 (88%) of the sample from Hindu religions. Majority 79 (39.5%) Of sample were homemaker and 122 (61%) had child of 1 year who is getting immunizations. Among 200 sample, majority was having average knowledge 140 (70%) and poor 50 (25%), good 10 (5%). Based on findings of the study the investigators want to recommend further studies. It is

suggested that the study may be replicated using a larger population of mothers. The comparative study was done in different area like urban and rural.

7. Distribution of the results according to their knowledge

Majority 70% of mothers had average knowledge, 25% of them had poor knowledge, and 05% of them had good knowledge regarding immunization.

8. Conclusion

To conclude with the help of the findings. Mothers knows about the importance of immunizing the child. There is knowledge deficiency in the area of BCG and after care of BCG vaccination. Most of the mothers have lack of knowledge about the DPT vaccination and its importance, doses of hepatitis B and the vitamin A vaccination.

9. References

1. World Health Organization (WHO). United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), World Bank. State of The World's Vaccines and Immunization, 3rd Ed., Geneva: WHO, 2009.
2. Polit, Hungler. Nursing Research: Principles and Methods, Lippincott Williams & Wilkins, 1999. ISBN 10: 0781715628/ ISBN 13: 9780781715621
3. Abdellah, Levine. Better Patient Care Through Nursing Research, Macmillan, Lincoln, United Kingdom, 1986.
4. Angadi *et al.* A Study of Knowledge, Attitude and Practices on Immunization of Children in Urban Slums of Bijapur City, Karnataka, India. Journal of Clinical Diagnosis Research. 2013; 7(12):2803-2806.
5. Awodele *et al.* The Knowledge and attitude towards childhood immunization among mothers attending antenatal clinic in Lagos University Teaching Hospital. Journal Home. 2010; 12(3):1-8.
6. Nighat Nisar *et al.* Knowledge, Attitude and Practices of mothers regarding immunization of one-year-old child. Pakistan Journal of Medical Sciences, 2010; 26(1):183-186.
7. Mereena, Sujatha. A Study on Knowledge and Attitude Regarding Vaccines among Mothers of Under Five Children attending Pediatric OPD in a Selected Hospital at Mangalore. IOSR Journal of Nursing and Health Science. 2014; 3(5):39-46.