



A DESCRIPTIVE STUDY TO ASSESS THE KNOWLEDGE REGARDING IMMUNIZATION AMONG THE MOTHERS OF UNDER FIVE CHILDREN IN SHRI VINOBA BHAVE CIVIL HOSPITAL, SILVASSA, DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI (D&NH)

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Abstract : 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. The aim of the study was to assess the knowledge regarding Immunization among the mothers of under five children in Shri Vinoba Bhave Civil Hospital, Silvassa, Dadra and Nagar Haveli (D&NH). Qualitative approach with descriptive design was used. Non probability purposive sampling technique was used to select 30 mothers coming at Shri Vinoba Bhave Civil Hospital, Silvassa. Structured knowledge questionnaire was used to collect the data. The findings of the present study shown that the assessment of knowledge score of mothers of under five year children regarding immunization. In that, majority 23(76.67%) of mothers were having average score followed by 4 (13.33%) of mothers were having poor score and 3(10 %) of mothers were having good score.

IndexTerms – UIP: Universal Immunization Program.

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 are the major consumers of the health services. 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.

Immunization Programme in India was introduced in 1978 as Expanded Programme on Immunization (EPI). The programmed gained momentum in 1985 and was expanded as Universal Immunization Programme (UIP) to be implemented in phased manner to cover all districts in the country by 1989-90. Today, UIP is an integral component of the government's flagship Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health (RMNCH+A) approach. Under the Universal Immunization Programme, Government of India is providing vaccination to prevent 11 vaccine preventable diseases nationally, i.e. Diphtheria, Pertussis, Tetanus, Polio, Measles, severe form of Childhood Tuberculosis, Hepatitis B, Meningitis and Pneumonia caused by Haemophilus influenza type B; and against Rubella & Rotavirus Diarrhea in selected states and Japanese Encephalitis in endemic districts.

II. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To assess the knowledge regarding Immunization among the mothers of under five children.
2. To find out the association between the knowledge score with selected demographic variables.

III. HYPOTHESIS:

The hypothesis is tested at the 0.05 level of significance.

- There is a significant association between the knowledge score regarding Immunization among the mothers of under five children with selected demographic variables.

IV. ASSUMPTION:

- The study assumes that mothers of under five children may have some knowledge regarding immunization.

V. RESEARCH APPROACH & DESIGN:

A quantitative research approach was adopted for this study to assess the knowledge regarding immunization among the mothers of under five children in Shri Vinoba Bhave Civil Hospital, Silvassa D&NH. A descriptive research design was adopted for this study to assess the knowledge regarding immunization among the mothers of under five children.

VI. VARIABLES:

1. Research Variable: Knowledge of mothers of under five children regarding immunization
2. Demographic Variable: Age, Educational qualification of sample, Educational qualification of spouse, religion, monthly family income, type of family, Occupation of the sample, occupation of spouse, residential area, number of children, about Mamta card, accessibility of health services, previous information about immunization, sources of information, Age group of the baby who is going to immunize.

VII. SETTING OF THE STUDY:

- The study was conducted in Immunization clinic, Pediatric OPD, Pediatric ward, Gynaec ward in Shri Vinoba Bhave Civil Hospital, Silvassa, D&NH.

VIII. POPULATION AND SAMPLE:

The target population of the study consists of mothers of under five children attending to Immunization clinic, Pediatric OPD, Pediatric ward, Gynaec ward of Shri Vinoba Bhave Civil Hospital, Silvassa, D&NH.

1. SAMPLING SIZE:

The sample consists of 30 mothers of under five children attending to Immunization clinic, Pediatric OPD, Pediatric ward, Gynaec ward of Shri Vinoba Bhave Civil Hospital, Silvassa, D&NH

2. SAMPLING TECHNIQUE:

In this study, I have adopted non-probability, purposive sampling technique was used to select the sample.

3. CRITERIA FOR SELECTING THE SAMPLE:

The following criteria were used in the present study to select samples.

Inclusive criteria:

- Mothers who are having under five children.
- Mothers of under five children who are willing to participate in the study.
- Mothers who are available during the period of data collection.
- Mothers who can read and write Hindi / Gujarati/ English.

Exclusion criteria:

- Mothers who are having children above five years.

IX. ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

SECTION: I

Table 1: Analysis of frequency and percentage distribution of sample according to the demographic variables (N=30)

Sr. No	Demographic variables	Categories	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Age (in years)	a) 20 to 24	18	60%
		b) 25 to 30	11	36.7%
		c) Above 30	1	3.3%
2.	Education Qualification of Sample	a) Primary	5	16.7%
		b) Secondary	14	46.7%
		c) Graduate	9	30%
		d) Above graduate	2	6.6%
3.	Education Qualification of spouse	a) Illiterate	2	6.7%
		b) Primary	7	23.3%
		c) Secondary	12	40%
		d) Graduate	6	20%
		e) Above graduate	3	10%
4.	Religion	a) Hindu	27	90%
		b) Muslim	2	6.7%
		c) Christian	1	3.3%
		d) Others	0	0%
5.	Monthly Family income (in rupees)	a) < 5001/-	5	16.7%
		b) 5001 – 10000 /-	17	56.6%
		c) 10001 – 20000 /-	5	16.7%
		d) >20000 /-	3	10%
6.	Types of family	a) Nuclear family	13	43.3%
		b) Joint family	17	56.7%
7.	Occupation of the sample	a) Home maker	28	93.34%
		b) Daily wager	0	0%
		c) Private employee	1	3.33%
		d) Self employed	0	0%
		e) Government	1	3.33%
8.	Occupation of spouse	a) Unemployed	1	3.33%
		b) Daily wager	9	30%

		c) Private employee	13	43.34%
		d) Self employed	6	20%
		e) Government	1	3.33%
9.	Residential area	a) Urban	19	63.34%
		b) Semi urban	1	3.33%
		c) Rural	10	33.33%
10.	Number of children	a) 1	20	66.7%
		b) 2	8	26.7%
		c) 3	1	3.3%
		d) >3	1	3.3%
11.	Do you have Mamta card?	a) Yes	27	90%
		b) No	3	10%
12.	Accessibility of health centers near to your house:	a) Anganwadi	15	50%
		b) Sub Centre	1	3.3%
		c) Primary Health Centre	7	23.3%
		d) Community Health Centre	0	0%
		e) Sub District Hospital	0	0%
		f) District Hospital	5	16.7%
		g) Private clinic / Private hospital	2	6.7%
13.	Did you receive any information about immunization previously?	a) Yes	15	50%
		b) No	15	50%
13.1.	If yes, Mention the sources of information	i. ANM/ASHA workers	7	23.33%
		ii. Family/ Friends / Relatives	3	10%
		iii. Mass media	4	13.33%
		iv. Others	1	3.33%
14.	Age group of baby who is going to be	a) <1 year	15	50%
		b) 1 year – 3 years	8	27%

	immunized:	c) 4 years – 5 years	7	23%
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Table 1 depicts that samples were studied by distributing them into various categories according to age (in years), education qualification of the sample, education qualification of spouse, religion, monthly family income (rupees), type of family, occupation of sample, occupation of spouse, residential area, no. of children, do you have Mamta card, Accessibility of health centers near to the house, Did they receive any information about immunization previously, If yes, mention sources of information, Age group of baby who is going to be immunized.

X. MAJOR FINDING OF STUDY:

Section I: Analysis of frequency and percentage distribution of sample according to the demographic variables

- Majority (60%) of mothers were in the age group of 20 – 24 years.
- Maximum (46.7%) of mothers studied up to secondary school.
- Maximum (40%) of spouse (sample's husband) studied up to secondary school.
- Majority (90%) of mothers were Hindu.
- Maximum (56.6%) mothers total monthly family income between 5001 to 10000 rupees.
- Majority (56.7%) mothers belongs to joint family.
- Majority (93.34%) mothers were house makers.
- Maximum (43.34%) husbands were private employees.
- Majority (63.33%) of mothers were live in urban area.
- Majority (66.7%) mothers having single child.
- Maximum (90%) mothers had Mamta card.
- Majority (50%) samples had accessibility from Anganwadi.
- Majority (50%) samples were received information about immunization previously. Among these (50%) samples, maximum (23.33%) samples were informed by ANM/ASHA Workers.
- Majority (50%) samples were having below one year child who is going to be immunized.

SECTION II: FINDING RELATED TO KNOWLEDGE SCORE OF MOTHERS OF UNDER FIVE CHILDREN REGARDING IMMUNIZATION.

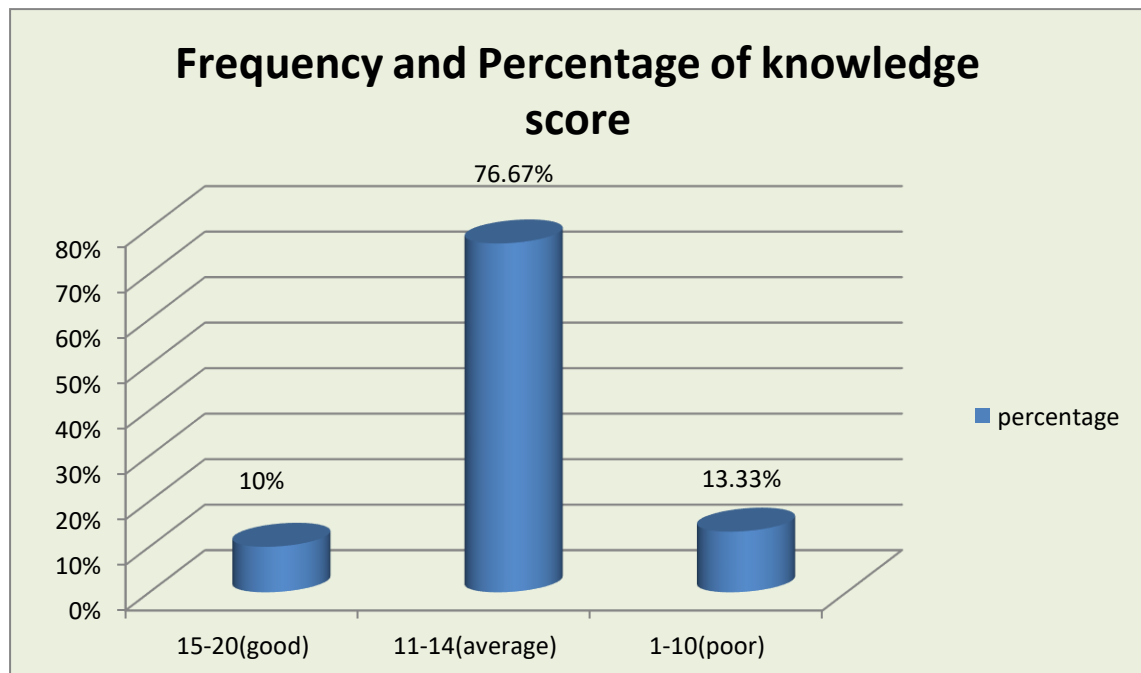


FIGURE 1: DISTRIBUTION OF FREQUENCY AND PERCENTAGE ACCORDING TO KNOWLEDGESCORE OF MOTHERS OF UNDER FIVE CHILDREN REGARDING IMMUNIZATION

SECTION III: FINDING RELATED TO ASSOCIATION BETWEEN KNOWLEDGE SCORE OF MOTHERS OF UNDER FIVE CHILDREN WITH SELECTED DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES.

- There is only one demographic variable i.e. having Mamta card with mother has significant association with knowledge score regarding immunization among mothers.
- Remaining other all demographic variables have no any significant association with knowledge score regarding immunization among mothers.

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