



Study to assess the effectiveness of structured teaching program on knowledge regarding immunization among the mothers of under five children in Dankaur village, Greater Noida UP”

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ABSTRACT

Aim: To evaluate Effectiveness of structured Teaching program on knowledge Regarding immunization among Mothers of under five children. To find association between Pre-knowledge and selected Demographic variables of Mothers.

Methodology: A quantitative research approach was used for the study to assess the effectiveness of structured teaching program on Knowledge regarding immunization among mothers of under five children. The study was conducted in Dankaur Village, Uttar Pradesh. Non-probability sampling technique is used to collect the study object. Data was collected from 50 mothers of Under Five by using socio demographic data and structured knowledge questionnaire.

Result: The mean post-test knowledge score (04.74 ± 1.978) was greater than mean pretest knowledge score (1.52 ± 1.297). It was Found there is significant association between education of mother, previous exposure to teaching, types of family and pre-existing knowledge score.

Conclusion: It was concluded that structured teaching program was effective and had gain in knowledge of mothers regarding immunization. This knowledge will help them to attain full coverage of immunization status of Under five children

Key words: Immunization, Under Five children, Structured teaching Program

INTRODUCTION

Immunization is utmost need to safe guard life of children presently it is assessed that inoculation protects the existence of 3 million youngsters a year yet 2 million additional existing antibodies might save lives.

Immunization is an immunological substance intended to present explicit insurance against a given illness. It animates insusceptible framework to produce explicit insurance against an irresistible specialist.

Vaccination is fundamental and it ensures almost three- fourth of kids against major youth disease. There are a few sicknesses which can be handily forestalled by opportune inoculation as a piece of routine vaccination. Each kid Having the opportunity of receiving both traditional and innovative life-saving immunizations All mothers want the best for their children.. Wellbeing laborers want all kids vaccinated against antibody preventable infections.

The public authority needs them shielded from moderate sicknesses. Be that as it may numerous antibodies don't arrive at a greater part of babies and youngsters. Diminished mindfulness, patient consistence and cost adequacy assume a significant part in restricting the achievement of immunization. Kids are blameless, trusting and confident. Their adolescence ought to be blissful and cherishing. Their lives ought to develop progressively, as they gain new encounters.

Every youngster is an exceptional individual, an individual whose future will be impacted for better or more terrible by the impacts that shape their life during the early years. The eventual fate of any public relies upon its kids. Guardians are laying the establishment for their kid's lives. So, the guardians play an exceptionally key part and chance to assist with advancing the strength of the youngsters. Kids who accept their inoculations on time are better youngsters. Immunization is a foundation of general wellbeing accepted to save an expected 2-3 million lives every year. Along these lines, arrangement of youth inoculation persistent to be a fundamental part in lessening grimness and mortality around the world. India is one of a handful of the retainers where widespread routine youth inoculation is given for nothing. Vaccination is characterized as the most common way of instigating the resistance in an individual against an irresistible living being or specialist through the process of inoculation.

Upon entering the world, babies have security against specific illnesses since Antibodies have passed from the mother to the unborn child via the placenta. Due to breast feeding the infants gets advantage of antibodies it safeguard life from various infectious and non-infectious disease In any case in the two cases, the security is brief. Immunization is a method of making insusceptibility to specific infections by utilizing modest quantities of a dead or crippled bacterium that is the source of the pollution.

AIM

The study was formulated with the objectives to evaluate Effectiveness of structured Teaching program on knowledge Regarding immunization among Mothers of under five children.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The approach selected for the study was Quantitative and pre-experimental design was used for the present study. The setting of research study is at PHC Dankaur, Uttar Pradesh. The target population was mothers of Under Five children in selected village of Uttar Pradesh. Mothers were selected using convenient sampling technique. Mothers were explained about the nature and intention of the study and co-operation needed from them and received consent from all the participants before data collection. A socio -Demographic Data and structured knowledge questionnaire was used to collect from data from Mothers. There were total of 50 mothers of Under five kids participated in the present study. Tool was administered and asked the question from the mothers related to the immunization.

RESULTS**Table no 1 -Frequencies and percentage distribution of socio demographic variables of mothers****N=50**

S.no	Sample Characteristics	Frequencies (f)	Percentage (%)
1	Occupation of Mother <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housewife • Private Employee 	48 2	96 4
2	Education of Mother <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No Formal Education • Primary Education • Secondary Education • Graduate 	16 19 13 2	32 38 26 4
3	Exposure of Teaching <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No • Yes 	45 5	90 10
4	Types of Family <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nuclear • Joint 	30 20	60 40
5	Religion <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Muslim • Hindu 	38 12	76 24

Table no 1 shown that the mean age of mother is 29.48 with standard deviation of 2.493. The minimum and maximum age of mother is 24 years and 35 years respectively. Majority (96%) of mothers were housewife. More than half of mothers were primary educated. In regarding of previous exposure to teaching, Majority (90%) of mothers were already exposed to teaching related to Immunization and many of them were belonging to Muslim family

Table No 2: comparison of mean pre and post-test knowledge score of mother regarding immunization

N=50

Score	Mean \pm SD		Mean \pm SD	t value	Difference of 95 % confidence interval		P value
	Pre-test	Post test			lower	Upper	
	Knowledge Score	1.52 \pm 1.297			4.74 \pm 1.978	3.220 \pm 0.840	

Maximum Score:30

 $t_{tab}=1.98$ at $df=49$ * significant at

0.05 level

Minimum Score: 0

Table no 2 demonstrates that the average post-test knowledge score (4.74 ± 1.978) of mother was higher than pre-test knowledge score (1.52 ± 1.297). The mean difference was 3.220 ± 0.840 . The paired sample 't' test was used to compare mean of pre-test and post test score. The calculated 't' value was 27.104 which is more than tabulated t value of 1.98 at $p < 0.05$ level of significance and df is 49. As a result, the null hypothesis was rejected and the research hypothesis was accepted, indicating that there has been a considerable increase in mother's knowledge, which can be attributed to the organised training programme that was delivered as an intervention.

Table no 3: Association between pretest knowledge score and Religion, Occupation of mother, Education of mother, types of family and exposure to previous teaching.

N=50

S.no	Selected Variables	N	Mean SD	t/F value	p value
1	Religion <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hindu • Muslim 	12 38	1.83 ± 1.193 1.42 ± 1.328	$t = 0.959$	0.342
2	Occupation of Mother <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housewife • Private employee 	48 02	1.46 ± 1.220 3.00 ± 2.82	$t = 1.677$	0.100

3	Exposure to previous teaching				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes • No 	05 45	3.80±1.095 1.27±1.053	t = 5.086	<0.001*
4	Types of Family				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nuclear • Joint 	30 20	1.17±1.206 2.05±1.276	t =2.779	0.017*
3	Education of Mother				
	• No formal education	16	0.38 ± 0.500	F= 29.901	<0.001*
	• Primary education	19	1.42 ±0.769		
	• Secondary education	13	2.62±1.044		
• Graduates	02	4.50±0.707			

Independent t test

df =48 t_{tab}=1.98

* significant at 0.05 level

One Way Anova test

df_B= 3 df_w=46 F_{tab}= 1.68

Table no 3 shows that Independent sample ‘t’ test was collected based on religion, education and occupation of mother, types of family. The knowledge score of mothers belonging to Hindu and Muslim family was approximately equal. There was no statistically significant difference in knowledge score of mothers belonging to Muslim and Hindu family and who were house wife and private employee. The Knowledge score of mothers who were exposed to previous teaching was higher than who were not and found statistically significant association between previous exposure of teaching and pre-existing knowledge of mother. The knowledge score of mothers who were living in Joint family had higher score than who were living in nuclear family and found statistically significant association between types of family and knowledge score. The knowledge score of mothers who were graduated has higher score and it concluded that higher educational status has more knowledge.

Hence it can be interpreted that there was statistically significant association of pre-existing knowledge score with educational status of mother, types of family and previous exposure to teaching regarding immunization.

DISCUSSION

Findings of this study showed that mean age of mother is 29.48 with standard deviation of 2.493. The least and maximum age of mother is 24 years and 35 years individually. Majority (96%) of mothers were housewife. More than half of mothers were primary educated. In regarding of previous exposure to teaching, Majority (90%) of mothers were already exposed to teaching related to Immunization and many of them were belonging to Muslim community

CONCLUSION

Based on the result of present study it has been determined that majority of mothers are having upgraded their knowledge. Hence it can be interpreted that there was a statistically significant link between pre-existing knowledge score and educational status of the participants. Mother, types of family and previous exposure to teaching regarding immunization.

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