

A study to assess the effectiveness of Planned Teaching Programme on knowledge regarding immunization schedule (0- 5 years) among mothers of under five children in a selected urban slum area of Dehradun, Uttarakhand

Mamta Rana¹, Kirti Harjai², Dorjee Dolkar³, Ekta Lohani⁴

^{1,2,3,4} Assistant Professor,

¹State College of Nursing, Dehradun

²SGRRIM&HS College of Nursing, Dehradun

^{3,4}Graphic Era College of Nursing, Dehradun

Email - kirti.harjai287@gmail.com

Abstract:- Immunization is a process of protecting an individual from a disease through introduction of live or killed or attenuated organisms in the individual system. It is one of the 'best buys' in community health and one of the most cost- effective health interventions. Immunization against vaccine preventable diseases is essential to reduce the child mortality, morbidity and handicapped conditions. In this study, used survey approach (Quantitative) because this approach suits the nature of the study. The design used in the research study was one group pre-test post-test (pre- experimental design). The study was conducted at Madarasi colony, Dehradun, Uttarakhand. 50 mothers of under five children were selected as samples by Non probability purposive sampling technique. The tools used to collect the data were socio demographic Performa & structured knowledge questionnaire regarding immunization schedule. In this study inferential and descriptive statistics was used to calculate the values the result shows that overall knowledge of the mothers of under five children were poor before the Planned teaching programme as the mean of pre-test score was 8.78 at $p < 0.05$ level of significance After the planned teaching programme regarding the immunization schedule the overall knowledge of the mothers of under five children was improved as the mean of post-test was 19.92 at $p < 0.05$ level of significance. The findings of the current study found that there is statistically significance difference with the selected socio demographic variables which include age of mother, mother's education and monthly family income.

Key words: Mothers of under five children, Immunization schedule, planned teaching programme.

1. INTRODUCTION:

"The child is God's gift to the family. Each child is created in the special image and likeness of God for greater things; to love and to be loved." Immunization is the most effective way of protecting the human body from infectious diseases. Immunization programme are an integral and important part of the health activities of every country in the world.

Providing prophylaxis to a person against some specific diseases through specially made substances (vaccines) is called immunization. The immunization helps in reducing mortality rate, controlling the infections of diseases and their carriers, increasing the health level and life expectancy of citizens by generating prophylaxis against diseases. Immunization programme is one of the key interventions for protection of children from life threatening conditions, which are preventable. Immunization against vaccine preventable diseases is essential to reduce the child mortality, morbidity and handicapped conditions. Under the immunization programme Govt. of India is providing vaccination to six preventable diseases i.e., Tuberculosis, Diphtheria, Pertussis, Tetanus, Polio and Measles. The schedule also covers the immunization of pregnant women against tetanus. More than 1 million children can be saved from deaths by immunizing them at the right age and right time and by completing the full course of immunization. It is very important that health care worker must educate all mothers about the importance of Immunization and must explain them about the immunization schedule so that they will bring the child for immunization according to schedule.

2. OBJECTIVES:

- To develop a planned teaching programme on knowledge regarding immunization schedule among the mothers of under five children.

- To assess the pre-test knowledge regarding immunization schedule among the mothers of under five children.
- To assess the effectiveness of planned teaching programme on knowledge regarding immunization schedule among the mothers of under five children.
- To determine the association between selected demographic variables and pre-test knowledge score of mothers of under five children regarding immunization schedule.

3. HYPOTHESIS:

H1- There will be a significant difference between pre-test and post-test level of knowledge score regarding immunization schedule.

H2- There will be a significant association between the knowledge score regarding immunization schedule among mothers of under five children with their selected demographic variables.

4. DELIMITATION:

1. Study is delimited to mothers of under five children.
2. Effectiveness of a planned teaching programme in terms of knowledge aspects.

5. RESEARCH APPROACH:

In the present study, pre-experimental one group pre test, post test design was selected to assess the effectiveness of planned teaching programme.

- **Research design**
one group pre-test and post-test design
- **Setting**
Madarasi colony, Dehradun, Uttarakhand.
- **Population**
Mothers of under five children of , Dehradun, Uttarakhand.
- **Sample**
50 mothers of under five children of Madarasi colony, Dehradun, Uttarakhand.
- **Sample size**
50 Samples
- **Sampling technique**
Purposive sampling technique used to select the 50 samples
- **Data collection instrument**
Part I: - Socio demographic tool
Part II: - Self structured questionnaire
Part II- consists of 30 structured questions regarding knowledge on immunization schedule which was divided into the following category:-
 - Questions regarding introduction of immunization schedule- (Q.No 1- 11)
 - Questions regarding knowledge of different vaccination - (Q. No 12- 30)

SCORE INTERPRETATION:

S.NO	SCORING	INTERPRETATION
1	0-10	Inadequate knowledge
2	11-20	Moderate knowledge
3	21-30	Adequate knowledge

SECTION-A

Frequency and percentage distribution of socio demographic characteristics of the mothers of under five children. N=50

S.NO	DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLE		FREQUENCY (f)	PERCENTAGE (%)
1	AGE	< 20years	2	4%
		20-25 years	26	52%
		26-30years	19	38%
		>30years	3	6%

2	RELIGION	Hindu Muslim Sikh Christian	41 9 0 0	82% 18% 0% 0%
3	MOTHERS EDUCATION	Illiterate 1-7 th class 8-12 th class Graduation Post-graduation	23 24 3 0 0	46% 48% 6% 0% 0%
4	NO OF CHILDREN IN FAMILY	1 2 3 >3	25 10 8 7	50% 20% 16% 14%
5	MOTHERS OCCUPATION	House wife Labor Pvt job Govt job	29 21 0 0	58% 42% 0% 0%
6	FAMILY INCOME/MONTH	1000-5000rs 5001-10000rs 10001-15000rs	35 13 2	70% 26% 4%
7	SOURCE OF INFORMATION	Health worker Neighbor None	45 2 3	90% 4% 6%

SECTION-B

Findings related to the pretest and post test knowledge score regarding Immunization schedule among mothers of under five children.

KNOWLEDGE SCORE	INADEQUATE (0-11)		MODERATE (12-21)		ADEQUATE (22-32)	
	FREQUENCY	%	FREQUENCY	%	FREQUENCY	%
Pre test	40	80%	10	20%	0	0%
Post test	0	0%	28	56%	22	44%

6. RECOMMENDATION:

Based on the findings of the study, the following recommendations are made:-

- The study could be replicated in other parts of the country on large samples and with different settings like rural areas.
- A long term follow-up study can be conducted to find out the effectiveness of planned teaching programme regarding immunization.
- An experimental study could be conducted to find out the effectiveness of the seminar & workshop in enhancing the knowledge level of mothers of under five children regarding immunization.
- A correlation study could be conducted to find the relationship between the mothers of under five children of rural and urban areas regarding immunization.

7. CONCLUSION: The findings of the study revealed that there was significant gain in knowledge score of mothers of under five children after planned teaching programme. So the study concluded that planned teaching programme had a great potential for accelerating the awareness regarding immunization schedule.

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