



## A STUDY TO ASSESS THE KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDE ON IMPORTANCE OF IMMUNIZATION & ITS SCHEDULE AMONG POSTNATAL MOTHERS ADMITTED IN POSTNATAL WARD AND ATTENDING OPD AT DR. HEDGEWAR HOSPITAL, GARKHEDA, AURANGABAD

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### ABSTRACT

Immunization is the process whereby a person made Immune or resistant to an infectious Disease, typically by the administration of the vaccine. Immunization is a proven tool for controlling and Eliminating Life threatening infectious Diseases. A study was conducted to assess the knowledge and attitude regarding Importance of immunization and its schedule among postnatal mothers and to determine the association of the knowledge and attitude level with the selected background factors. The study was conducted among 60 postnatal mothers at Dr. Hedgewar Hospital. The sampling technique is Non- probability convenient sampling technique. Result: The Findings Reveal that there was significant association between knowledge score and there is no significant association of attitude level on importance of immunization and its schedule.

**KEYWORDS :** Knowledge, Attitude, Immunization, Postnatal mothers.

### INTRODUCTION

Immunization protects to In 2010 it was estimated that 1.7 million children of postnatal mothers are died from vaccine preventable disease. It was also noted that 19.3 million children has been incompletely vaccinated, leaving them susceptible to vaccine preventable disease mortality and morbidity is approximately 50% of all under vaccinated children lives in 3 countries being one of them.

The Physical health of a child is important because it is associated with the Mental and social Development of a children. Mothers are the first 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 matters pertaining to child care.

An NFHS (National Family Health Survey) based trend comparison shows that prior to the NRHM, NFHS note that between 2005-06 and 2016-2017, Immunization coverage in India increased by 18% points (From 44% to 62%) much of the progress comes from rural areas (From 39% to 61%) whereas urban areas witness surprisingly low improvements (From 58% to 64%).

Given the pace of progress revealed through NFHS, policymakers should be concerned about India's performance on the Immunization front. The SDG's commitments warrant universal immunization coverage by 2030. India has a gap of 38% from achieving universal coverage. This Implies that every year India has ensure full Immunization of about 2.7 crore newborn under the UIP.

### MATERIALS AND METHODS :-

In the study, researcher adopted survey research approach using Non experimental descriptive research design. The setting of the study was Dr.Hedgewar hospital, Garkheda, Aurangabad. The samples of the study was postnatal mothers who meet inclusion criteria. Sample size is 60 were selected using non probability convenient sampling technique.

### STATEMENT OF PROBLEM :-

**A Study to assess the knowledge and attitude on importance of Immunization & its schedule among postnatal mothers admitted in postnatal ward and attending OPD at Dr. Hedgewar Hospital, Garkheda, A'bad.**

### SETTING OF THE STUDY:-

Setting of the study refers to the physical location and condition in with data collection takes place. The Study will be conducted in the Postnatal ward and OPD at the Dr. Hedgewar Hospital, Garkheda, A'bad. It is 304 bedded hospital with 150 clients attending OPD per day with admitted 50 clients per day. The Selection of the research place was on the basis of availability of subjects, feasibility of conducting and familiarity of investigator with setting.

### • Target population

In the present study the population considered of postnatal mothers.

### • Accessable population

The accessible population of the present study of the comprised of postnatal mothers who are admitted in postnatal ward and attending OPD at Dr.Hedgewar Hospital Garkheda, Aurangabad.

### SAMPLE AND SAMPLING TECHNIQUE:-

The size included 60 postnatal mothers who meets the inclusion criteria non probability convenient sampling technique used to select the postnatal mothers.

### TOOL TECHNIQUE :-

Demographic variable and self-instructional module to assess the knowledge and attitude of postnatal mothers attitude regarding importance of immunization and its schedule.

### REVIEW OF LITERATURE :-

Harjot Kaur (2016), "Perceived Barriers of child immunization

among mothers of under 5 children in urban slum of Ludhiana city. "The sample consisted on 200 mothers of under 5 children residing in field practice area of UHTC, Shimlapuri. Structure interview questionnaire was applied on mothers explore the knowledge on immunization and perceive barriers related to it. The study show that revealed that 50.5% of mother of under 5 children were having below average level of knowledge on child immunization. Child illness and low importance of vaccination were most occurring perceives barriers among mothers. The study concluded current study necessitates the need to provide IEC (Information Education and Communication) session programs. This can be achieved by organizing health education campaign in community. Parents and families need to be sensitized regarding importance of immunization to overcome the perceived barriers.

**Chris-Otubor (2015),** "The study has conducted to assess knowledge, attitude and practices of mother in jos north regarding Immunization, A systematic review. "The sample consisted 232 Household mothers, The study design was modify and adapted. There is a 48 items questionnaires for . mothers to assess there Knowledge. The study shown that only 2.6% have excellent knowledge on vaccine preventable diseases, 89.6% had on overall good knowledge while 5.2% each had fair and poor knowledge. Significantly influenced their knowledge (  $P < 0.05$  the records of 513 children that visited the clinic for the The study concluded that it is therefore suggested that proper health education and health promotion Intervention be taken as major to improve knowledge, attitude and practice of mothers towards immunization as a disease prevention tool.

**METHODOLOGY :-**

- **Research approach:-** Survey research approach
- **Research Design:-** Non- Experimental descriptive research design.
- **Dependant variables:-** In the present study, it refers to the knowledge and attitude of postnatal mothers regarding importance of immunization and its schedule.
- **Independent variable:-** In this study the Demographic variables refers to self-instructional module on Importance of Immunization and its schedule.

**RESEARCH ANALYSIS**

**Section 1: DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES:-**

Age of the mother, No. of children, marital status, education of the mother, Type of family, occupation of mother, family income, Religion, Immunization status of the child and source of information.

SR.NO	DEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS	FREQUEN CY	PERCENTAGE
	<b>Age of Mother (In Years)</b>		
	a) 15-20 years	2	3.33%
	b) 21-25 years	33	55%
	c) 26-30 years	23	38.35%
	d) Above 35 years	2	3.33%
	<b>Marital Status</b>		
	a) Married	60	100%
	b) Unmarried	0	0%
	c) Divorce	0	0%
	<b>No. of Children</b>		
	a) Single	30	50%
	b) Two	27	43%
	c) Three	3	5%
	d) More than Three	0	0%
	<b>Education of the Mother</b>		
	a) Illiterate	1	1.7%
	b) Elementary School	15	25%
	c) High School	15	25%
	d) Graduate	29	48.3%

	<b>Type of the Family.</b>		
	a) Nuclear	7	11.7%
	b) Joint	52	86.6%
	c) Extended Family.	1	1.7%

**Section 2: Data on Knowledge of postnatal mothers regarding importance of Immunization and its schedule.**

	<b>Occupation of the Mother</b>		
	a) Housewife	45	75%
	b) Labour	1	1.7%
	c) Private concern	12	20%
	d) Govt. Job.	2	3.3%
	<b>Family Income</b>		
	a) 5,000-10,000	6	10%
	b) 10,000-15,000	24	40%
	c) 15,000-20,000	18	30%
	d) >20,000	12	20%
	<b>Religion of the Mother</b>		
	a) Hindu	51	85%
	b) Muslim	2	3.3%
	c) Christian	1	1.7%
	d) Others	6	10%
	<b>Immunization status of the child</b>		
	a) Immunized as per Govt. Schedule	33	55%
	b) Immunized as per Private Schedule	23	38.4%
	c) Unimmunized	2	3.3%
	d) Partially Immunized	2	3.5%
	<b>Source of Information</b>		
	a) Friends and Relatives	24	40%
	b) Mass Media	13	21.7%
	c) Health Personals	17	28.3%
	d) Previous Experience	6	10%

Majority of the mothers either have Inadequate (13.33%) or Moderately Adequate (30%) knowledge regarding Importance of Immunization and its schedule and only (56.6%) have Adequate knowledge regarding Importance of Immunization and its schedule.

**Section 3: Data on Attitude of postnatal mothers regarding importance of Immunization and its schedule.**

Majority of the Postnatal mothers 5 (8.33%) have Moderately favourable attitude, 55 (91.66%) have Favourable attitude towards Importance of Immunization and its schedule and 0 (0%) postnatal mothers have Unfavourable attitude towards Importance of Immunization and its schedule.

**Section 4:** The Findings reveal that there was significant association between knowledge score and there is no significant association of attitude level on importance of immunization and its schedule.

**NURSING IMPLICATIONS**

The main implications if this study in nursing are found in nursing practice, nursing administration, nursing education, nursing research.

**1)Nursing practice:-** The child health nurse as a service provider should periodically organized and conduct mass education programme on important of immunization and its schedule by using A.V aids.

**2)Nursing administration:-** Provide opportunity for nurses to attend the training programme, carry out prevalence studies periodically.

**3)Nursing education:-** The nurse educator organize continuing education programme.

4) **Nursing research:-** Encourage further studies in prevalence of communicable diseases among children through immunization.

• **RECOMMENDATIONS**

- 1) This research study for only primi mothers.
- 2) The study is recommended to follow for larger samples in other settings
- 3) The study to recommend to mothers of under five children.

• **CONCLUSION**

The data were analyzed by descriptive and inferential by statistics. The finding of the study concluded that post natal mothers had adequate knowledge and favourable attitude towards importance of immunization and its schedule in the Dr. Hedgewar hospital, Aurangabad. The result have also shown that various demographic variable no significant association with the knowledge except educational status of the mother and the no significant association of attitude with demographic variables. Thus the investigator hypothesis has been accepted and study validated.

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