



## A Study To Evaluate Effectiveness of Planned Teaching Programme on Knowledge of Universal Immunization Programme Among Primi Gravid Mothers Attending Antenatal Clinic in Selected Hospital, Karad. Taluka

### KEYWORDS

Assess, PTP, Effectiveness, Knowledge, Universal Immunization Programme, Primi gravid mothers.

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**ABSTRACT** *The aim of the study is to improve the knowledge regarding universal immunization among primi gravid mothers attending antenatal clinic in karad, Taluka. Objective of doing this study is to assess the knowledge of primi mothers regarding universal immunization programme and to evaluate effectiveness of Planned Teaching Programme (PTP) on universal immunization programme . To find out association between socio-demographic variables and knowledge of mothers regarding universal immunization programme. Material & Methods used for the study is the Evaluative approach with pre & post test control group design was used. Study was conducted on 30 subjects from Karad. Using Purposive sampling technique with randomly allocation of groups, It was observed that Overall Mean knowledge regarding universal immunization programme among the subjects was (90%) had good knowledge, ( 10%) had average .2) The overall Mean knowledge regarding after universal immunization among the subjects was (100%) had good knowledge.3) It was evident that maximum number of subjects had good knowledge regarding universal immunization programme 4) Calculated 2 values showed there is association between the socio-demographic variables of subjects and level of knowledge regarding universal immunization programme at p=0.05 level of significance.*

### Introduction:

**"Vaccines save lives and protect against the spread of disease."**

- Donald W.Miller

Immunization is the process of strengthening the internal system of the body to fight against the diseases and other harmful external agents that are capable of affecting the human body .The internal system of the body is known as immune system and a weak immune system may result in the body falling prey to the diseases. Immunization programme is run on a large scale in all the countries to strengthen the immune system of the child. Influenza, Pneumonia, Hepatitis, Polio and chicken pox are the major threats to the life of infants and young child. Immunization vaccines are provided at the different age periods and the dosage of these vaccines is very important to safeguard the immune system of the human beings.<sup>1</sup> Immunization is one of the cost effectiveness interventions for disease prevention. Traditionally, the major trust of immunization services has been the reduction of infant and child mortality. The immunization era has actually begun at the turn of 18<sup>th</sup> century with the introduction of protective vaccination. Today Diphtheria, Pertusis, Typhoid, TB, Measles and a number of other diseases can be effectively controlled by vaccinations.<sup>4</sup>

Therefore the researcher felt that there is a need to con-

duct this study to highlight the possibility of improving the knowledge and utilization of universal immunization programme services among the mothers of under five children, keeping the six vaccine preventable disease at focus. The investigator felt that there is great role for health service providers to achieve full immunization among the mothers by means of educating them .On accounts of above stated matters the immunization is very much important for preventing of deadly diseases and the health of their children. So the researchers understood that and it is necessary to assess the knowledge and utilization of the universal programme among mothers regarding universal immunization programme , as the future generation comes from the lap of the mothers , so if we wish to have a healthy society we must take care of the their children by simple way of routine vaccinations.

### Literature Survey:

A study conducted in an urban and rural area of Delhi was to assess immunization coverage of children revealed that the number of fully immunized and partially immunized was higher in the urban than in the rural area, but all vaccines except BCG, in both areas fell short of the target of 85 % coverage as laid down by the Universal Immunization Programme. Knowledge of mothers about immunization was but 1/3 rd of mother in both areas did not know about the requirement of 3 doses of DPT. Health staff was the most important sources of information in both areas

followed by radio & TV in the urban areas and person to person contact in the rural areas. The most important reasons for failure of immunization in both the areas where illness of the child and family problem. Therefore the need for imparting health education in both areas through health workers by personal contact and by mass media is strongly recommended to achieve the target of 85% immunization coverage<sup>15</sup>.

A study conducted by Manjunath U.Pareek RP (2003) on immunization coverage in the Rajasthan was conducted to know about knowledge, attitudes, perceptions and expectations. The result showed that the 12-24 month children's 50 % fully, 31.3 % partially and 18.7 % not at all immunized. High levels of initial vaccination rates and low levels of OPV third dose & DPT third dose 62.7 % and measles 51.8 % vaccines indicate that completing vaccination schedule needs attention. Majority of the mothers ex-

pressed favourable attitudes and satisfaction regarding the programme. Obstacles, misconceptions or beliefs among the mothers of partially immunized children and lack of information among not at all immunized group were the main reasons of non immunization. The findings of the study were to enhance the maternal knowledge about the vaccine preventable diseases and importance of completing the immunization schedule through interpersonal mode and to overcome obstacles to immunization such as accessibility and lack of family support.<sup>35</sup>

### 3. Material and Method

The evaluative approach was used; pre test, post test control group design was used. Study was conducted on 30 subjects from Karad. By using Purposive sampling technique with randomly allocation of groups. Data were collected, tabulated and analyzed in terms of objective of the study using descriptive and inferential statistics.

#### Section-1

**Table 1: Distribution of subjects according to socio-demographic variables, N=100**

S.NO. %	SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES	FREQUENCY (F)	PERCENTAGE
1.	Age in yrs		
	a) 18-22	24	80
	b) 23-27	6	20
2.	Gender		
	a) female	30	100
3.	Religion		
	a) Hindu	28	93.33
	b) Muslim	2	6.666
4.	Education		
	a) illiterate	0	
	b) primary	8	26.66
	c) Secondary	19	63.33
	d) HSc	1	3.333
	e) Graduate	2	6.666
5.	Occupation		
	a) Skilled Worker	1	3.333
	b) Housewife	29	96.66
6.	Monthly income of family		
	a) Less than 5000	6	20
	b) Rs.501-Rs.1000	7	23.33
	c) Rs.1001-Rs.1500	3	10
	d) Rs.1501-Rs.2000	14	46.66
7.	Type of family		
	a) Nuclear	7	23.33
	b) Joint	22	73.33
	c) Extended	1	3.333
8.	Information regarding immunization		
	a) Health Worker	15	50
	b) Neighbours	14	46.66
	c) TV & Newspapers	-	-
	d) Friends	-	-

#### Section-II-Part A-Knowledge of primi mothers regarding universal immunization programme.

**Table:II –Area wise distribution of subjects according to knowledge pre test scores regarding universal immunization programme**

**N=30**

Area of analysis	Knowledge of primi mothers regarding universal immunization programme	No .of subjects	Percent- age %
Part –A  knowledge regarding universal im- munization programme	GOOD	4	13.333 %
	AVERAGE	26	86.666 %
	POOR	0	0
	TOTAL	30	99.999 %

**Table:II- Depicts that the 26 (26%) primi mothers having average knowledge regarding universal immunization programme & 4 ( 4 %) having good knowledge regarding universal immunization programme.**

**Table:III –Area wise distribution of subjects according to knowledge post test scores regarding universal immunization programme**

**N=30**

Area of analysis	Knowledge of primi mothers regarding universal immunization programme	No .of subjects	Percent- age %
Part –A  knowledge regarding universal im- munization programme	GOOD	27	90 %
	AVERAGE	3	10 %
	POOR	0	0
	TOTAL	30	100 %

**Table:II- Depicts that the 10 (10 %) primi mothers having average knowledge regarding universal immunization programme & 27 ( 27 %) having good knowledge regarding universal immunization programme.**

**Section-II-Part B -Knowledge of primi mothers regarding universal immunization programme.**

**Table:II –Area wise distribution of subjects according to knowledge pre test scores regarding after universal immunization programme**

**N=30**

Area of analysis	Knowledge of primi mothers regarding universal immunization programme	No .of subjects	Percent- age %
Part –B  knowledge regard- ing after universal im- munization programme	GOOD	13	43.333 %
	AVERAGE	15	50 %
	POOR	2	6.666 %
	TOTAL	30	99.999 %

**Table:II- Depicts that the 15 (15%) primi mothers having average knowledge regarding universal immunization programme & 13 ( 13 %) having good knowledge regarding universal immunization programme.**

**Table:III –Area wise distribution of subjects according to knowledge post test scores regarding after universal immunization programme**

**N=30**

Area of analysis	Knowledge of primi mothers regarding universal immunization programme	No .of subjects	Percent- age %
Part –B  knowledge regarding universal im- munization programme	GOOD	30	100 %
	AVERAGE	0	0
	POOR	0	0
	TOTAL	30	100 %

**Table:II- Depicts that the 30 (30 %) primi mothers having good knowledge regarding universal immunization programme after planned teaching programme.**

**Section-III-Association between the existing pre test knowledge scores regarding universal immunization programme and socio-demographic variables.**

**N=30**

VARIABLES	GOOD	AVER- AGE	POOR	X <sup>2</sup>	df	P value
Age in years				0.1148	1	0.7347
18-22	1	10	4			
24-27	4	15	1			
Sex						
female	4	29	7			

Religion				0.04676	1	0.8288
Hindu	14	48	10			
others	3	12	5			
Education				0.01251	1	0.9110
primary	3	17	3			
Secondary	5	16	5			
Higher secondary	4	14	0			
Graduate	4	17	0			
Occupation				0.1378	1	0.7105
Skilled Workers	5	16	3			
Housewife	1	5	7			
Income				0.4508	1	0.5020
Less than 500	8	34	15			
Rs.501-Rs.1000	6	14	0			
Rs.1001-Rs.1500	1	10	0			
Rs.1501-Rs.2000	2	10	0			
Type of family				0.1684	1	0.6815
Nuclear	3	18	2			
Joint	14	50	12			
Extended	0	1	0			
Information regarding immunization				0.02323	1	0.8789
Health worker	4	8	3			
Neighbour	4	7	3			
T V & newspapers	0	0	1			

**Discussion:** Immunization is the process of strengthening the internal system of the body to fight against the diseases and other harmful external agents that are capable of affecting the human body. The internal system of the body is known as immune system and a weak immune system may result in the body falling prey to the diseases. Immunization programme is run on a large scale in all the countries to strengthen the immune system of the child. Influenza, Pneumonia, Hepatitis, Polio and chicken pox are the major threats to the life of infants and young child. Immunization vaccines are provided at the different age periods and the dosage of these vaccines is very important to safeguard the immune system of the human beings. Nilanjana patra conducted a study on universal immunization programme in India the determinants of childhood immunization in all India basis, rural and urban areas. The likelihood of immunization is higher for children from urban areas, likelihood of vaccination increases with mother's education level. Mothers age up to 29 yrs , mothers exposure to mass media and mothers awareness about immunization. The education level of respondents was strongly associated with their knowledge about immunization. The investigator conclude that the need of the hour to make immunization a felt need of the community. Making caretakers more aware about immunization is a vital step in achieving this goal.

Therefore, there is a necessary to take up this study and contribute by finding the knowledge and ways to get best use of utilizing the universal immunization programme services for the well being of the babies.

To achieve the set objectives of the study, 30 subjects were studied to get the projected results.

**Conclusion:** This study identified that there is necessity to make primi mothers more aware regarding universal immunization is a vital step in achieving the goal. It is essential that motivate parents regarding child's immunization after birth. The study revealed that planned teaching was effective as the level of knowledge of the subjects had increase. The study concluded that there is a strong need to create awareness amongst the primi mothers regarding universal immunization through IEC activities.

## 5. Future scope:

### Nursing Administration:

Nurses are in the pivotal role of the health care delivery system and have many responsibilities to their shoulders, such as planning, organizing, supervision and health education..The administrator should organize child's immunization classes for the new couples. In service education programme for the nurse regarding child care, immunization by experts.

**Nursing Service:** Community health nurses are the link between community and the health care system. She is direct care provider, a change agent in the community, and is also a health team member works in close association with subjects and plays an important role in implementation of immunization programme. Health teaching can be organized in the OPD as well as in Primary Health Centre in community. Therefore nurses need to update their knowledge Universal Immunization Programme which will be beneficial for both nurse and community.

**Nursing Education:** The findings of the study proved that use of planned teaching programme is an effective means to improve knowledge. A nurse educator needs to assess the existing level of knowledge & impart more insights into subjects that are importance to the group.

### Nursing Research:

Based on the findings, the professional and student nurses can conduct further studies on knowledge, attitude and practices (KAP) regarding immunization programme. Many changes are occurring day by day and the health care professional must be aware of these changes in order to provide knowledge regarding universal immunization programme. The research study will motivate the beginning researchers to conduct the similar study in large scale. Further investigator can use the findings & the methodology as reference material/.

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