ORIGINAL RESEARCH PAPER
Volume - 11 | Issue - 04 | April - 2022 | PRINT ISSN No. 2277 - 8179 | DOI : 10.36106/ijsr
INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

"IMMUNIZATION TRENDS IN SHIVRAM NATHUJI TAK GOVERNMENT SATELITE HOSPITAL, MANDORE, JODHPUR".

Community Medicine

Dr. Girdharee Lal Saini* Associate professor, Department of PSM, & Deputy Director (Acad.), Directorate of Medical Education, Govt. of Rajasthan, Jaipur.*Corresponding Author

Dr. Santosh Singh Gehlot Ex. Assistant Professor, Dr. S. N. Medical College, Jodhpur.

Dr. Pratibha Chauhan Senior Professor in Department of Biochemistry, S. M. S. Medical College, Jaipur.

ABSTRACT

Background: Immunization is one of the most well-known and effective methods of preventing childhood diseases. With the implementation of the Universal Immunization Programme (UIP) by the Government of India, significant achievements have been made in preventing and controlling vaccine-preventable diseases (VPDs).

Aims & Objectives: The present study was undertaken:-

1. To know complete immunization of children against vaccine preventable diseases under Universal Immunization Programme.
2. To know month-wise trend of immunization of children against vaccine preventable diseases under UIP.

Materials and methods: This is an Institutional based study and have been conducted in Shri Shivram Nathuji Tak Government Satellite Hospital Mandore, Jodhpur, Rajasthan from 1st January 01, 2020 to 31st December 2020. All the children who have been immunized during this period are included in the study.

Results: During our study period of 12 months, a total of 575 children between the age of 0-1 year have been immunized. Minimum number of children (48) have been immunized in the month of February and March 2020. For the Pentavalent- 2, maximum number of children (82) have been immunized in the month of May 2020 and minimum number of children (43) have been immunized in the month of October 2020.

KEYWORDS

Vaccine Preventable Diseases, Universal Immunization Programme.

INTRODUCTION:

Routine Immunization is one of the most cost effective public health interventions and was first introduced in India in 1978. Yet, despite the concerted efforts of the government and other health agencies, a large proportion of vulnerable infants and children in India remain unimmunized [1].

National Family Health Survey (2005-06) reports that only 43.5% of children in India received all of their primary vaccines by 12 months of age. There is a wide variation among states, and states with poorer immunization coverage have higher child mortality rates [2].

AIMS & OBJECTIVES:

The present study was undertaken:-

1. To know complete immunization of children against vaccine preventable diseases under Universal Immunization Programme.
2. To know month-wise trend of complete immunization of children against vaccine preventable diseases under UIP.

Study design and setting: This is an Institutional based study and has been conducted in Shri Shivram Nathuji Tak Government Satellite Hospital, Mandore region of Jodhpur District of Rajasthan from 1st January 2020 to 31st December 2020.

Study Population: All the children upto and below the age of 1 years who have visited Shri Shivram Nathuji Tak Government Satellite Hospital Mandore region of Jodhpur District of Rajasthan for immunization purpose during this period.

RESULT:

Shri Shivram Nathuji Tak Government Satellite Hospital Mandore is situated in Jodhpur district of Rajasthan. Data of the present study was collected from this hospital.

During our study period of 12 months, a total of 575 children between the age of 0-1 year have been completely immunized under Universal Immunization Programme. Out of this, for the Pentavalent- 1, maximum number of children (97) have been immunized in the month of December 2020 and minimum number of children (48) have been immunized in the month of February and March 2020. For the Pentavalent- 2, maximum number of children (82) have been immunized in the month of May 2020 and minimum number of children (43) have been immunized in the month of October 2020.

Table No. 1

No. of Children Immunized for Pentavalent Vaccine in Shri Shivram Nathuji Tak Government Satellite Hospital Mandore, Jodhpur.

S. No.	Month	Pentavalent- 1	Pentavalent- 2	Pentavalent- 3
1	January	83	57	70
2	February	48	67	73
3	March	48	63	58
4	April	68	35	23
5	May	79	82	64
6	June	52	73	71
7	July	50	73	75
8	August	52	45	74
9	September	52	40	59
10	October	70	43	46
11	November	70	53	43
12	December	97	78	49
	Total	769	709	705

Figure 1

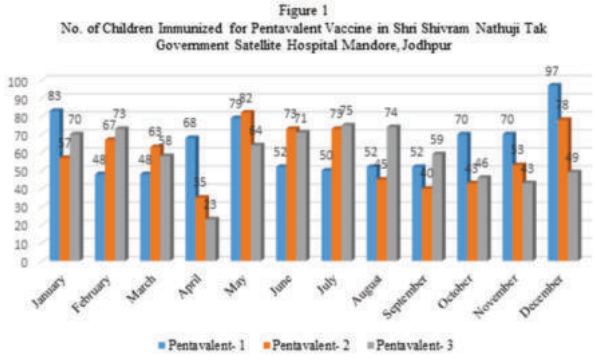


Table No. 2 No. of Children Immunized against PCV

S. No.	Month	PCV I	PCV II	PCV III
1	Jan	0	0	0
2	Feb	48	0	0
3	Marc	48	0	0
4	Apr	68	48	0
5	May	79	64	0
6	Jun	52	71	0

7	Jul	50	75	0
8	Aug	52	74	0
9	Sept	52	59	0
10	Oct	70	46	46
11	Nov	70	43	43
12	Dec	97	49	49
	Total	686	529	138

Figrue No. 2
No. of Children Immunized against PCV

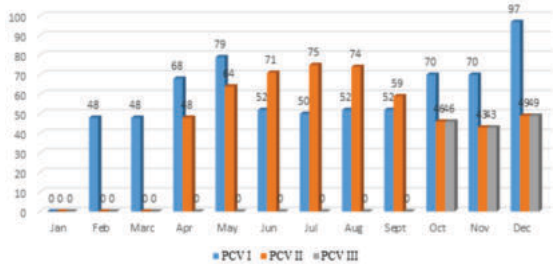
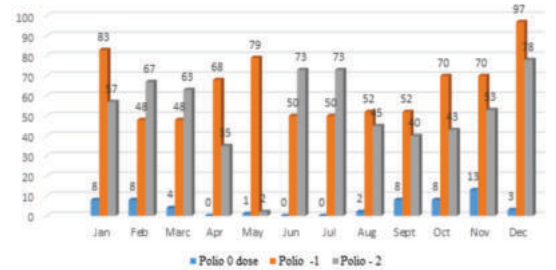


Table No. 3 No. of Children Immunized against Polio

S. No.	Month	Polio 0 dose	Polio -1	Polio - 2	Polio -3	Polio booster Dose
1	Jan	8	83	57	70	45
2	Feb	8	48	67	73	55
3	Marc	4	48	63	58	31
4	Apr	0	68	35	23	20
5	May	1	79	2	64	1
6	Jun	0	50	73	75	0
7	Jul	0	50	73	75	0
8	Aug	2	52	45	74	2
9	Sept	8	52	40	59	8
10	Oct	8	70	43	46	8
11	Nov	13	70	53	43	13
12	Dec	3	97	78	49	44
	Total	55	767	629	709	227

Figure No. 3
No. of Children Immunized against Polio

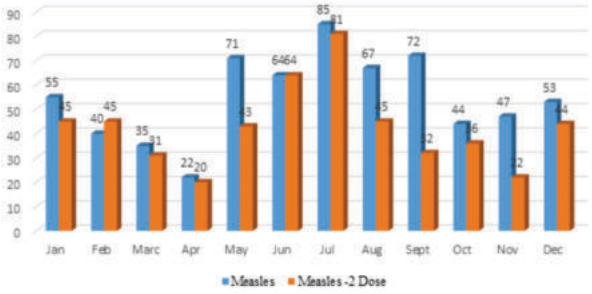


For Polio 0 dose, maximum number of children (13) have been immunized in the month of November 2020. For the Polio-1, 2 and 3 dose the maximum number of children (97, 78 and 75 respectively) have been immunized in the month of December, December and June-July 2022May. Minimum number of children (0) have been immunized for the zero dose, Polio-1, 2 and 3 dose in the month of April- June -July, February-March, May, April and June-July 2020 (0-0-0, 48-48, 02, 23 and 0-0 respectively).

Table No. 4 No. of Children Immunized against Measles

S. No.	Month	Measles	Measles -2 Dose
1	Jan	55	45
2	Feb	40	45
3	Marc	35	31
4	Apr	22	20
5	May	71	43
6	Jun	64	64
7	Jul	85	81
8	Aug	67	45
9	Sept	72	32
10	Oct	44	36
11	Nov	47	22
12	Dec	53	44
	Total	655	508

Figure No. 4
No. of Children Immunized against Measles



For the Measles, maximum number of children (85) have been immunized in the month of July 2020 and minimum number of children (22) have been immunized in the month of April 2020. For the Measles -2, maximum number of children (81) have been immunized in the month of July 2020 and minimum number of children (22) have been immunized in the month of April 2020.

DISCUSSION:

Immunization against common childhood diseases has been an integral component of mother and child health services in India since the adoption of the primary health care approach in 1978. The UIP was introduced by the Government of India in 1985-86 to cover at least 85 per cent of the infants against the six vaccine-preventable diseases by 1990 [1]. Since the launch of National Rural Health Mission in 2005, Universal Immunization Programme has always been an integral part of it[4].

During our study period of 12 months, a total of 575 children between the age of 0-1 year have been completely immunized under Universal Immunization Programme. Out of this, for the Pentavalent- 1, maximum number of children (97) have been immunized in the month of December 2020 and minimum number of children (48) have been immunized in the month of February and March 2020. For the Pentavalent- 2, maximum number of children (82) have been immunized in the month of May 2020 and minimum number of children (43) have been immunized in the month of October 2020.

National Family Health Survey–III reports that only 54.7 per cent of the urban children are fully vaccinated [2]. In the month of April 2020, a decrease in both measles doses have been observed which may be due the imposition of Curfew due the COVID -19 Pandemic. All the children who received measles vaccination have also received Vitamin A. The vaccination coverage can be further improved through effective communication efforts and other awareness campaigns.

CONCLUSION:

While Routine Immunization has played a significant role in preventing childhood deaths and disability, thousands of children in India continue to die from vaccine preventable diseases each year. Because of the increasing awareness of the parents regarding VPDs despite COVID-19 pandemic except slight dip in April 2020 the coverage of Measles decreased but it again gained momentum in the next subsequent months of the year.

REFERENCES:

1. Immunization Handbook for Medical Officers, Published by Department of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India.
2. National Family Health Survey-3 (NFHS-III) 2005-2006 (2007). Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai.
3. Park K. Parks Textbook of Preventive and Social Medicine. 19th ed. Jabalpur: Banarsidas Bhanot; 2007. Nutrition and health.
4. National Health Mission, Rajasthan - https://nhm.gov.in/index1. php?lang=1&level= 3 &sublinkid=944&lid=378
5. UNICEF - https://www.unicef.org/immunization
6. World Health Organization - https://www.who.int/teams/immunization-vaccines-and-biologicals/policies/who-recommendations-for-routine-immunization---summary-tables
7. A study of reasons for partial immunization and non-immunization among children aged 12-23 months from an urban community of Delhi. Indian J Prev. Soc. Med, 36, 83-86.
8. Kar, M., Reddiah, V.P., & Shashi, Kant (2001). Primary immunization status of children in slum areas of south Delhi- The challenge of reaching the urban poor. Indian J Community Med, 26, 151-154.
9. Singh, P., & Yadav R.J. (2000). Immunization status of children of India. Indian Pedia, 37, 1194-1199.
10. Dasgupta, S. et al (2001). Declining trend in routine UIP coverage. Indian J Pub Health, 46, 20-23.