

“A Descriptive Study To Assess The Knowledge And Attitude Regarding Optional Vaccine Among Mothers In Selected Health Care Centres Of Pune City.”

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Abstract: *Title: A descriptive study to assess the knowledge and attitude regarding optional vaccine among mothers in selected health care centres of Pune city. Objectives: To assess the knowledge and attitude of mothers of under five children regarding optional vaccine. Material and Method: A quantitative descriptive research design is used in this research study. The study was conducted in Health care centres of Pune city, India. A Non-probability Purposive sampling technique was used. Total 300 samples of mothers of under five children were included in the study. Self-structured questionnaire was prepared to assess the knowledge regarding optional vaccine. A Four Likert scale was used to assess of attitude regarding optional vaccine. Mothers filled up the knowledge and attitude questionnaire for 20 to 30 minutes. The pen and paper technique was used for data collection. The collected data were analysed by using descriptive and inferential statistics. Spearman’s correlation test was used for the correlation of knowledge and attitude of optional vaccine and Chi- square test was used to associate the demographic variables with knowledge and attitude regarding optional vaccine. Results: Data shown that majority of the mothers of under five children had adequate knowledge regarding optional vaccine 210 (70%), 70 (23.3%) had poor knowledge and only 20 (6.7%) had good knowledge. The mean of knowledge score of mother was 8.5 and SD was 2.7. Majority of the mother had positive attitude 232 (77.3%) and 68 (22.7%) had negative attitude regarding optional vaccine. The findings of the study revealed that knowledge of mothers of under five children regarding optional vaccines was having significant association with their selected demographic variables viz. age, education, type of family and family income. Conclusion: The finding of the research study revealed that this emphasizes on more responsibility of health care professionals, especially nurses in empowering the mothers of under five children with knowledge to prevent infectious diseases among children.*

Keywords: *knowledge, attitude and optional vaccine.*

INTRODUCTION

Nowadays vaccination is very important, so mothers has to give routine immunization as well as optional vaccine should be given to the children. Normally mothers give routine immunization to their children, but most of the mothers are not aware regarding optional vaccine. Immunization is a process of protecting the person from disease through administrating the live or killed organisms in the human body. Immunization against the vaccine can prevent the diseases is very important to reduce the child mortality, morbidity and also handicapped condition. Immunization is the process in which a individual is made immune or a resistant to an infectious disease, typically by the administration of the vaccine. Vaccines stimulate the own body’s immune system and to protect the individual against the various types of infections or the diseases. Immunization is for controlling and

removes the life threatening diseases, and prevents the death of the neonate, infant, toddler, childhood deaths. It is a very cost effective method to prevent the diseases.²

The World Health Organization is directing a Global Vaccine Action Plan (GAVP), the plan of this aim will be to prevent deaths due to diseases which will be prevent by administration of vaccines. Under this programme WHO is working on increasing the numbers and availability of the vaccination. By 2020, all the countries will aim to increasing vaccinations by 90% nationally, because the vaccinations are a major step towards the prevention of various infectious diseases. Vaccination protects the child not only from the serious illness but also complication of vaccine preventable diseases such as amputation of an leg or arm, paralysis, convulsions, brain damage also death can be occur.³

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To assess the knowledge of the mother regarding optional vaccine
2. To assess the attitude of the mothers regarding optional vaccine.
3. To correlate knowledge and attitude of mothers regarding optional vaccine.
4. To associate knowledge findings with selected demographic variables.
5. To associate attitude findings with selected demographic variables.

RESERCH METHODOLOGY

Research Approach- Quantitative Approach

Research Design- Non Experimental Descriptive Study

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Demographic data- majority 168 (56 %) belonged to the 23-27 year of age group, majority 161 (53.7%) belonged to the female child, Findings also depict that Majority of participants 128 (42.7%) were from private service, Regarding education of mother, 127 (42.3%) the participants were with secondary,

In further income of family per month majority of participant were 133 (44.3%) were have between the range of 200001-30000/-, The data shown that, regarding type of family majority of the participant were 175 (58.4%) from nuclear family, Regarding previous knowledge about optional vaccine, 294 (98%) of the participants were had knowledge. Findings also depicts that Majority of participants 215 (73%) were get the knowledge from hospital.

n=300

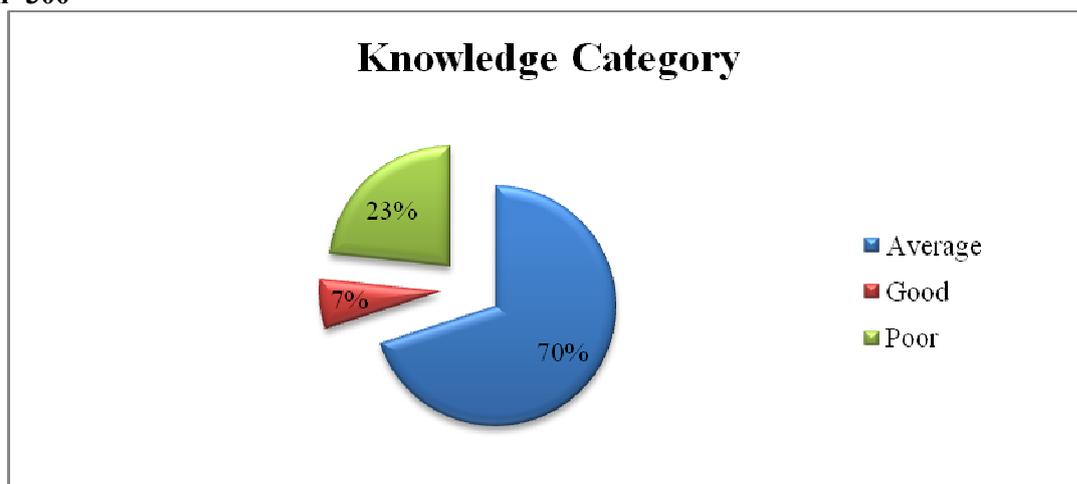


FIGURE 1: PIE CHART SHOWING PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF MOTHER ACCORDING TO KNOWLEDGE SCORE.

n = 300

KNOWLEDGE MEAN SCORE	STANDARD DEVIATION
8.5	2.7

Table: 1 Mean Knowledge score and Standard Deviation of mothers regarding optional vaccine.

n=300

ATTITUDE SCORE			
	Positive Attitude (16-40)	Negative Attitude (1-16)	Total
Frequency	232	68	300
Percentage	77.30	22.70	100

Table: 2:Attitude score of mother regarding optional vaccine

The attitude score of mothers regarding optional vaccine reveals that majority **232 (77.3%)** of mothers have **Positive attitude** and **68 (22.7%)** of mothers have **Negative attitude**.

Knowledge Category and Attitude Category						
		Attitude Category		Total	Spearman's Correlation Test	p- value
		Positive	Negative			
Knowledge Category	Average	165	45	210	0.79	0.033
	Good	19	1	20		
	Poor	48	22	70		
Total		232	68	300		

Table:- 3Correlate knowledge and attitude of mothers regarding optional vaccine.

The data presented in Table shows that Spearman's correlation test was used to test correlation between knowledge category and attitude category. As the calculated Spearman's correlation value (p) was 0.79. It was highly correlated as the value was more than 0.75. It was concluded that knowledge and attitude score had highly correlated.

Analysis related to association of demographic variables with knowledge score of mothers regarding optional vaccine.it was concluded that there is highly statistically significantly association between the age of mothers & knowledge of mothers. Chi-square calculated was 13.31 which were greater than chi-square value which is 9.49. It accept null hypothesis (H_0) for association.It was concluded that there is highly statistically significantly association between the family income & knowledge of mothers. Chi-square calculated was 24.52 which were greater than chi-square value which was 12.59. It accept null hypothesis (H_0) for association.It was concluded that there is highly statistically significantly association between the type family & knowledge of mothers. Chi-square calculated was 24.52 which were greater than chi-square value which was 12.59. It accept null hypothesis (H_0) for association.It was concluded that there is no statistically significantly association between the

gender of child, mothers of occupation, previous knowledge about optional vaccine and source of knowledge. It rejects the null hypothesis (H_0) for association.

Association of demographic variables with attitude score of mothers regarding optional vaccine. It was calculated that association between demographic variables of mother's participant & Attitude category of mothers. Therefore it was concluded that there is no statistically significantly association between the age of mothers, Gender of child, mother's education, mother's occupation, Family income, types of family, previous knowledge of mothers and source of knowledge. It rejects the null hypothesis (H_0) for association.

CONCLUSION

It is important that administration of optional vaccine for the child's safety. Giving health education and awareness of the optional vaccine among mothers should be parent. The mothers will give optional vaccine of their own child which will be helpful in reducing the childhood mortality and morbidity rate in India.

The results show the average knowledge is not the good knowledge so mother has improve their knowledge and attitude getting educated by health care provider, by taking efforts on improving them and also bedside teaching, educate them about optional vaccine. They should have adequate knowledge and positive attitude towards optional vaccine.

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