

Knowledge on optional vaccines for children among mothers of under five children at pediatric ward in Narayana medical college hospital, Nellore, A.P

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Abstract

Background: The optional vaccines are also can prevent the various diseases but it is cost effective according to report in nightingale nursing times April, 2012. There are 2 to 3 million deaths in every year because of the negligence in taking optional vaccines. The benefits of optional vaccines are increasingly being extended to adolescent an adult providing protection against life threatening diseases. Such as influenza, meningitis and cancer that occur in adulthood.

Objectives: 1. to assess the level of knowledge about optional vaccines among the mothers having below 5 years of child. 2. To associate the demographic variable with the level of knowledge optional vaccines for children among mothers of under five.

Materials and Methods: Study was conducted by using non experimental descriptive research design and samples are selected by using non probability Convenience sampling technique.

Results and Conclusion: The results shows that knowledge regarding optional vaccines among the mothers of under five children were majority 1(1%) had adequate knowledge and 23 (23%) had moderate knowledge and 76 (76%) had inadequate knowledge.

Keywords: knowledge, vaccines, under five children, mothers

Introduction

There are numerous vaccines are available to prevent the diseases in the children to older adults. They can keep the persons healthy. Some of the optional vaccines are available. These vaccines are not compulsory. The optional vaccines are also can prevent the various diseases but it is cost effective according to report in nightingale nursing times April, 2012. There are 2 to 3 million deaths in every year because of the negligence in taking optional vaccines. The benefits of optional vaccines are increasingly being extended to adolescent an adult providing protection against life threatening diseases. Such an influenza, meningitis and cancer that occur in adulthood.

Meningitis is distributed in world wide. The zone lying between 5 & 15 degree north of the equator in tropical Africa is called the "Meningic belt". In India there is 8367 cases of meningitis and about 485 deaths occurred due to meningitis. In A.P. it is about 3734 cases of meningitis and 36 deaths. The Typhoid fever has wide spread in world wide. It is about 17 million cases and 600.000 deaths/year and in India 6, 53, 580 cases and 417 deaths were reported.

Immunization Survey, In India there are 22604 children are not receiving the vaccination. It about 7.6% are not immunized by the vaccines. In Andhra Pradesh 887/10,000 children are not receiving the vaccines it about 70% in the population.

M. Flora, the researcher conducted a cross sectional status to determine the reasons for non-vaccination &

magnitude of missed opportunities for vaccination in children in a suburban town in India in BK Nagar in Bangalore. The sample size is 50 the result of the study was shows that 40 (80%) received the complete immunization while 10(48%) are unimmunized and the 19(40%) are unaware about the immunization he concluded the although the U.P is able to achieve its objective of providing universal immunization coverage in B.K. Nagar until age of 10 yrs.

Statement of Problem

A study to assess the knowledge on optional vaccines for children among mothers of under five children at pediatric ward in Narayana Medical College Hospital, Nellore.

Objectives

- To assess the level of knowledge about optional vaccines among the mothers having below 5 years of child.
- To associate the demographic variable with the level of knowledge optional vaccines for children among mothers of under five.

Methodology

Research Approach: The Quantitative Research Approach.

Research Design: The non experimental, descriptive research design.

Research Setting: The study was conducted at Paediatric ward in NMCH, Nellore.

Target Population: The target population of the present study is the mothers of under five children at paediatric ward in NMCH Nellore.

Sample Size: The sample size is 100.

Sample Technique: The convenient sampling technique is used for present study.

Development and Description of Tool: With the help of an extensive review on optional vaccines from various books, journals, internet and unpublished books the tool is developed to assess the knowledge on optional vaccines among the mothers of and children at paediatric ward in NMCH, Nellore.

It consists of two parts

Part-I: Deals with demographic data

Part-II: It consists of 50 questions to assess the knowledge on optional vaccines in mothers of under five children.

Result and Discussion

Table 1: Frequency and Percentage Distribution of Level of Knowledge Regarding Optional Vaccines Among The Mothers of Under five Children At Paediatric Ward In NMCH, Nellore

Level of knowledge	Frequency	Percentage
Adequate	1	1%
Moderate	23	23%
Inadequate	76	76%

Table-1: shows that the knowledge regarding optional vaccines among the mothers of under five children were majority 1(1%) had adequate knowledge and 23(23%) had moderate knowledge and 76(76%) had inadequate knowledge

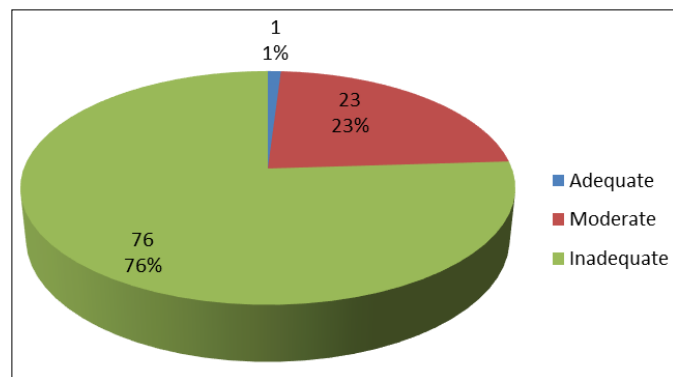


Fig 1: Associate the Level of Knowledge Regarding Optional Vaccines with the Demographic Variable among the Mothers of Under Five Children

There is a significant association of the level of knowledge regarding optional vaccines with the demographic variables among the mothers of under five

children like age, education, occupation, type of family and residence.

There is a no significant association of level of knowledge with income on optional vaccines among the mothers of under five children.

Conclusion

In the present study the following conclusion were drawn from the findings. The frequency and percentage distributed of level of knowledge regarding optional vaccines among the mothers of under five children were majority 1 (1%) had adequate knowledge and 23 (23%) had moderate knowledge and 76 (76%) had inadequate knowledge.

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