

A Study to Assess the Knowledge of Post Natal Mothers Regarding Immunization at Selected Urban Areas of Delhi

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Abstract: Immunization is the process by which resistance to an infection disease is produced. Immunization is vital it protects nearly 3/4th of children against major childhood illness. There are several diseases, which can be easily prevented by timely vaccination as a part of routine immunization. Every child has the right to benefit from the appropriate traditional and new life saving vaccinations. All mothers wish good health for their children. Health workers desire all children immunized against vaccine preventable diseases. The government wants them protected from progressive diseases. But many vaccines do not reach a majority of infants and children. Decreased awareness, patient compliance and cost effectiveness play a major role in limiting the success of vaccine. The main aim of the study was to assess the knowledge of post natal mothers regarding immunization. Forty postnatal mothers were selected by convenient sampling techniques. Structured knowledge questionnaire was made which included all information about immunization. This helped the post natal mothers to gain more knowledge. Result of this study revealed the majority of the postnatal mothers had 22 (55%) moderate knowledge regarding immunization, 8 (20%) of them had inadequate knowledge and 10(25%) of them had adequate knowledge regarding immunization. The mean score of post natal mothers was 9.25 with SD 3.3.

Keywords: Knowledge, postnatal mothers, immunization

1. Introduction

Immunization is the process by which resistance to an infection disease is produced. It is an act of creating immunity by artificial means. It is very important that parents follow national immunization schedule to avoid sickness and threats like death.

Immunization is very essential part of children health. Immunization programme is a key step for the preventive services of children. The field of paediatric Immunization is growing and changing as new vaccines are becoming available and previous diseases are being eradicated due to the complicity and evolution of vaccine preventable diseases. The goal of immunization is to protect the population from disease and decrease the incidence of disease and disease transmission.

2. Need of the Study

Immunization averts an estimated 2 to 3 million deaths every year from diphtheria, pertusis, tetanus and measles. Global vaccination coverage, the proportion of the world's children who receive recommended vaccines have remained study for the past years. The percentage of infants fully vaccinated against diphtheria- pertusis-tetanus (DPT-3) has held study at 83% for the last three years. During 2012, about 110.6 million infants worldwide got three doses of DPT3 vaccine, protecting them against infectious disease that cause serious illness and disability or to be fatal. By 2012, 131 countries had reached at least 90% of coverage of DPT-3(WHO-2012)

In 2007 the UNICEF reported that Immunization coverage rates were low and complete immunization among children aged 12-23 months was dismal at 12%. Around 42.0% of the children received BCG. Only a quarter of the children

received measles vaccine (24.3%) and a similar percentage received DPT 3 (23.7%). There was a considerable drop in the percentage of children who received DPT1 (37.8%) and DPT3 (23.7%). This reflects a substantial percentage of drop-outs. Similar trend could be seen in case of children who received Polio 1 (33%) and Polio 3 (22%). Vaccination card was available with only 38.6% of mothers whose child received any immunization.

3. Review of Literature

Singh MC, et al., (2014) Conducted study on one hundred and thirty mothers in the age group (15-44) years and 142 children aged (12-59) months were selected in Wardha district, out of this 100 mothers and 122 children could be contacted for evaluation of immunization coverage and assessing maternal knowledge and practice regarding immunization 52.5% children were fully immunized and 45.1% were partially immunized. Vaccine coverage for B.C.G. and primary doses of DPT/OPV was 95.9% and above 85% respectively. It was 57.4% for measles and 63.04% for booster dose was 36.96% mothers had a knowledge regarding need for immunization but a poor knowledge regarding the diseases prevented and doses of the vaccines.

Kapoor (2010) had stated that although immunization is one of the most effective, safest and efficient Public Health Interventions, and that its impact on 15 childhood morbidity and mortality has been great, its full potential was yet to be reached. Through proven strategies, immunization has been made accessible to even the most hard-to-reach and vulnerable populations since it involves clearly targeted groups (WHO, 2013).

Statement of the Problem

A study to assess the knowledge of post natal mothers

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regarding immunization at selected urban areas of Delhi.

Objectives

To assess the knowledge regarding immunization among post natal mothers.

4. Methodology

Research approach- the research approach for the study is quantitative.

Research design- In the present study pre-experimental design, one shot case design was used.

Variables under Study

- **Independent variables-** Structured knowledge questionnaire
- **Dependent variable-** knowledge
- **Extraneous variable-** In this study, extraneous variable refers to age, qualification, religion, and type of family, income of family and sources of knowledge
- **Setting of the study-** the study was conducted at Govindpuri urban area, Delhi
- **Population of the study-** the population of the study was comprised all post natal mothers of Govindpuri area
- **Sample-** the sample of the study was post natal mothers who fulfill the inclusion criteria.
- **Sampling technique-** selection of sample was done by probability and simple random sampling technique.
- **Sample size-** In the present study, sample size comprises of 40 post natal mothers.

Sample Selection Criteria

Inclusion Criteria

Post natal mothers who were living at selected urban area
Post natal mothers who were able to read and write Hindi or English.

Post natal mothers who were willing to participate in the study.

Exclusion Criteria

Post natal mothers who were not residents at selected urban areas.

Tool for Data Collection

Structured knowledge Questionnaire was used to assess the knowledge of post natal mothers regarding immunization at selected urban areas.

Description of the Tool

Structured knowledge questionnaire – the tool consists of the following sections:

Part I: Demographic variables:- Age, Religion, Occupation, Education, family income, family type and Source of information. It consists of 7 items.

Part II: A structured knowledge questionnaire includes assessing the knowledge of the post natal mothers. It consists of 30 items.

Scoring of knowledge questionnaire

- 0-10 - Inadequate knowledge
- 11-20 – Moderate knowledge
- 21-30 – Adequate knowledge

Section I: Demographic Variables of Post Natal Mothers

Section A: Frequency and percentage distribution of demographic variables.

Table 1: Frequency and percentage distribution of demographic variables, N=40

S.NO	Sample characteristics	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Age (in years)		
1.1	18-20	12	30
1.2	21-25	16	40
1.3	26-30	10	25
1.4	More than 30 years	2	5
2	Education		
2.1	No formal education	3	7.5
2.2	Primary education	11	27.5
2.3	Secondary education	25	62.5
2.4	Graduate	1	2.5
3	Religion		
3.1	Hindu	32	80
3.2	Christian	0	0
3.3	Muslim	8	20
3.4	Others	0	0
4	Occupation		
4.1	Unemployed	23	57.5
4.2	Self employed	3	7.5
4.3	Government	13	32.5
4.4	Private	1	2.5
5	Family income(per month)		
5.1	<5,000	22	55
5.2	5,001-10,000	15	37.5
5.3	10,001-15,000	3	7.5
5.4	Above 15,000	0	0
6	Family type		
6.1	Joint	8	20
6.2	Nuclear	32	80
6.3	Extended	0	0
7	Source of information		
7.1	Television /Radio	4	10
7.2	Newspapers	8	20
7.3	Neighbors	20	50
7.4	Others	8	20

Section II: Assessment of One Shot Case Test Knowledge Regarding Immunization among Post Natal Mothers

Table 2: Frequency and Percentage distribution of one shot case test knowledge score of post natal mothers regarding immunization

Knowledge Score	Category	Post test			
		Frequency	Percentage	Mean score	S.D.
0-10	Inadequate	8	20 %	9.25	3.3
11-20	Moderate	22	55 %		
21-30	Adequate	10	25 %		

Table 2 shows that majority of the postnatal mothers had 22 (55%) had moderate knowledge regarding immunization, 8 (20%) of them had inadequate knowledge and 10(25%) of them had adequate knowledge regarding immunization.

5. Discussion

In the study the knowledge score shows that majority of the samples 22 (55%) postnatal mothers had moderate knowledge regarding immunization, 8 (20%) of them had inadequate knowledge and 10(25%) of them had adequate knowledge regarding immunization. The finding of the study supported by Zagminas K, et al., (2007). also said that, the lack of provider recommendation and lack of parental awareness of immunization were the two most significant factors associated with failure to receive vaccine.

6. Conclusion

The main aim of the study was to assess the knowledge of post natal mothers regarding immunization. Forty postnatal mothers were selected by convenient sampling techniques. Structured knowledge questionnaire was made which included all information about immunization. This helped the post natal mothers to gain more knowledge about immunization. After the detailed analysis, this study revealed the following conclusion. Majority of mothers had moderate knowledge, mean score of post natal mothers was 9.25 and standard deviation was 3.3.

7. Recommendations

- A comparative study can be done between urban mothers and rural mothers.
- A similar study can be conducted with large samples.
- Study can be done using different methods of teaching

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