



International Journal of Advance Research in Community Health Nursing

E-ISSN: 2664-1666

P-ISSN: 2664-1658

www.communitynursing.net

IJARCHN 2023; 5(2): 72-74

Received: 12-07-2023

Accepted: 15-08-2023

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A study to assess the level of awareness regarding immunization among the mothers of under five children with the view to develop an information booklet in selected village

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DOI: <https://doi.org/10.33545/26641658.2023.v5.i2b.151>

Abstract

Immunization is one of the most important weapon for protecting individual and the community members from serious life threatening diseases. When children are immunized through vaccines to prevent any kind of disease there are fewer chances to get the disease. Hence the aim of the study is to determine the level of awareness regarding immunization among the mothers of under five children in the selected village.

Purpose: To assess the level of awareness regarding immunization and to find out the association between the level of awareness regarding immunization among the mothers of under five children with the selected demographical variables.

Design: Descriptive research Design

Methods: The target population for the study was the mothers of under five children in under the age group of 19-37 years. Total 60 samples were selected using the convenient sampling technique. The multiple choice questions including socio-demographic Performa was used to assess the level of awareness regarding immunization on the mothers of under five children in the selected village. Collected data was analysed using Descriptive and Inferential statistics.

Findings: Majority of the mothers of under five children have moderate level of awareness (78.3%), and (15.0%) have low level of awareness and the remaining (6.7%) have high level of awareness regarding Immunization Significant association between the level of awareness regarding immunization among the mothers of under five children with the selected demographical variable was found in the educational status at 0.005 level of significant.

Conclusion: The present study concluded that mothers of under five children have moderate level of awareness. Hence the present study concluded that there is a strong need to create awareness of immunization among the mothers of under five children.

Keywords: Community health, Uttar Pradesh, primary health centre, world health, community health centre

Introduction

Health is the state in which the individual is free from the disease. It is defined as the state in which the person is enough healthy to cope with the demands of life. There are five main aspects of personal health i.e. physical, emotional, social, spiritual and intellectual. These dimensions of health are correlated to each other and coordinate through proper immunization which leads to a disease free life. Immunization is one of the most important weapons for protecting individuals and the community members from serious life threatening diseases. Good immunization coverage protects a population against vaccine preventable disease, disability, hospitalization and national epidemics. (World Health Organization). In 1978 immunization programme was started with the objective to reduce the morbidity and mortality rates in India.

Material and methods

Study was descriptive approach and cross sectional design. After obtaining Permission the final study was conducted from in March 2019. A convenient sample technique was used for selecting 60 mothers.

Questionnaire was used for data collection on level of awareness regarding immunization among the mothers

Procedure of data collection

After taking formal permission from the president of selected village. The investigator conducted the main study from 13-03-2019 to 16-03-2019. Total 60 mothers of selected village were selected using non-probability convenient sampling technique. The sample was made aware about the nature and purpose of the study. The sample was assured for confidentiality of their responses. The data was collected from the mothers by using multiple choice questions to determine the level of awareness regarding immunization among the mothers of under five children. Pilot study is conducted in the selected village District. After obtaining the formal permission from the president of the selected village. Total 60 mothers were selected by using convenient sampling technique. Purpose of the study was explained and assuring about the confidentiality of the information provided. The data was collected by using Multiple Choice Questions. The data was analyzed by Descriptive and inferential statistics. The subject did not

experience any complications during the entire study. The tool was originated to be realistic to collect the required information.

Result and Discussion

Table 1 The distribution of the sample as per age in years 71.7% of them were age between 20-28, 26.7% of them were 29-36 and 1.7% of them were >37. The distribution of sample as per type of family 73.3% belongs to joint family, 25.0% belongs to nuclear family and 1.7% belongs to single parent family. The distribution of the sample as per religion 71.7% of them were Hindu and 28.3% of them were Muslim. The distribution of sample as per educational status 56.7% were primary education, 20.0% higher school education, 15.0% intermediated education and 8.3% graduation (BA, MA).The distribution of the sample as per their socio-economic status in Rs. 65.0% of them had below 10,000, 20.0% had 10,001-20,000, 10.0% of them had 20,001-3000 and 5.0% of them had above 30,000. The distribution of the sample as per occupation 98.3% were Homemaker and 1.7% were Government employee.

Table 1: Frequency and percentage distribution of mothers in terms of selected personal variables. N=60

Socio- demographic variables	Frequency	Percentage
Age in years		
20- 28	43	71.7
29- 36	16	26.7
>37	1	1.7
Type of family		
Nuclear family	15	25.0
Joint family	44	73.3
Single parent family	1	1.7
Religion		
Hindu	43	71.7
Muslim	17	28.3
Educational status		
Primary education	34	56.7
Higher school education	12	20.0
Intermediated education	9	15.0
Graduation (BA, MA)	5	8.3
Socioeconomic status		
Below 10, 000	39	65.0
10, 001- 20,000	12	20.0
20, 001- 30,000	6	10.0
Above 30,000	3	5.0
Occupational status		
Home maker	59	98.3
Government employee	1	1.7

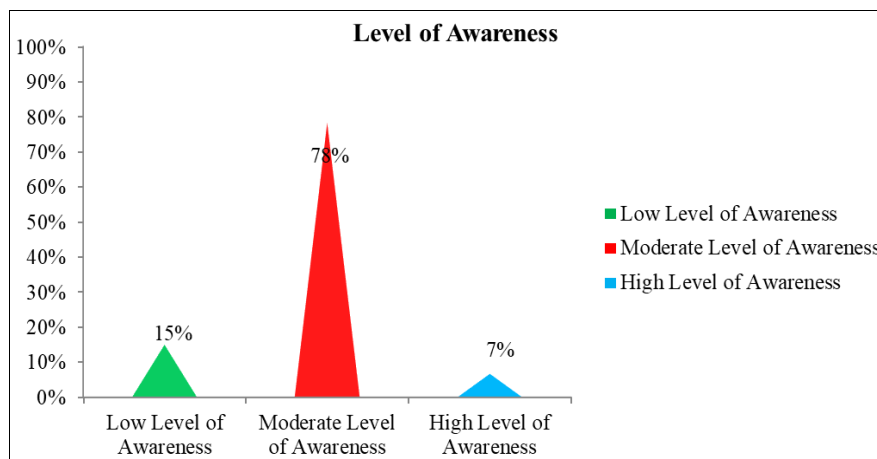


Fig1: level of awareness

This bar diagram depicts that majority 78.3% (47) of mothers had moderate level of awareness, 15.0% (9) of mothers had low level of awareness and only 6.7 (4) of mothers had high level of awareness.

Discussion

The study was conducted in the selected village and sample were selected using the convenient sampling technique. A total of the 60 samples participated in the study. Their level of awareness were evaluated and the association with their selected socio- demographic characteristics was also drawn out based on the objectives and hypotheses of the study.

The Results Drawn Out

The distribution of the sample as per age in years 71.7% of them were age between 20-28, 26.7% of them were 29-36 and 1.7% of them were >37. The distribution of sample as per type of family 73.3% belongs to joint family, 25.0% belongs to nuclear family and 1.7% belongs to single parent family. The distribution of the sample as per religion 71.7% of them were Hindu and 28.3% of them were Muslim. The distribution of sample as per educational status 56.7% were primary education, 20.0% higher school education, 15.0% intermediated education and 8.3% graduation (BA, MA). The distribution of the sample as per their socio- economic status in Rs. 65.0% Of them had below 10,000, 20.0% had 10,001-20,000, 10.0% of them had 20,001-3000 and 5.0% of them had above 30,000. The distribution of the sample as per occupation 98.3% were Homemaker and 1.7% were Government employee.

According to the Analysis, The distribution of level of awareness on immunization among mothers of under five children shows that 78.3% of them had moderate level of awareness, 15.0% of them had low level of awareness and 6.7% of them had high level of awareness. In order to determine the association between level of awareness of immunization among mothers of under five children with the selected socio- demographic variables like Age in years, Type of family, Religion, Educational status, Socio- economic status and Occupational status, the chi- square was used and suggested that: It concludes that there was statistical significant association established with the educational status at $p < 0.05$ level and no association established with rest of the other socio- demographic variables. Hence, the stated hypothesis H01- There is no significant association between the level of awareness regarding immunization among the mothers of under five children with the Selected socio- demographic variables was not accepted for the Age, Type of family, Religion, Socio- economic status, Occupational status and accepted for rest of the other socio-demographic variables.

Conclusion

The present study concluded that mothers of under five children have moderate level of awareness .Hence the present study concluded that there is a strong need to create awareness of immunization among the mothers of under five children.

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How to Cite This Article

Kumar P, Dr. Sharma P, Karsayal R. A study to assess the level of awareness regarding immunization among the mothers of under five children with the view to develop an information booklet in selected village. International Journal of Advance Research in Community Health Nursing. 2023; 5(2): 72-74

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