

# A Study to Assess the Effectiveness of STP on Knowledge & Attitude Regarding Vaccine Preventable Diseases among the Mothers of Under-Five Children in Selected PHC, of Anand

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## How to cite this article:

Namrata P Rajput, Alka D Tajne/ A Study to Assess the Effectiveness of STP on Knowledge & Attitude Regarding Vaccine Preventable Diseases among the Mothers of Under-Five Children in Selected PHC, of Anand/Community and Public Health Nursing. 2022;7(2):75-78.

## Abstract

This Pre-Experimental approach was used with one group pre-test and post-test design. The Investigator used convenient Sampling technique for selecting the 50 samples. In the view of the nature of the problem and the accomplishment of the objectives of the study, a planned teaching Programme regarding Vaccine Preventable Diseases was prepared for the samples. A Structured Knowledge Questionnaire and Likert's attitude rating scale were prepared to assess the knowledge and the attitude of the Samples. Validity and Reliability was done before data collection.

Descriptive and Inferential statistics was used to analyze the data. The data demonstrated there was significant increase in the knowledge and attitude of mothers of under five-year children after the administration of the structured teaching Programme regarding Vaccine Preventable Diseases. Hence it is concluded that planned teaching Programme was effective in improving knowledge and attitude of the mothers of under five year children at selected rural area of Anand District. Thus out of 50 respondents under study, Age group of 20-24 years (30%), Religion Muslim (38%), Type of family of Joint family (52%), Education Status of Graduate (40%), Family Income above 15001/- of (40%), Source of Knowledge from other factors (36%), No of under five children is 4>= (40%), Age of child average of 3 to 5 (42%). The mean pre test knowledge score was 15.98 and the mean post test knowledge score was 20.38. The mean pre test attitude score was 53.88 and the mean post test attitude score was 75.7. and Significance of the difference between pre test and post test knowledge, attitude and practice was statistically tested using paired 't' test and it was found significant at 0.05 level of significance. Thus rejecting the null hypotheses and accepting the research Hypotheses. The Correlation was found moderately positive correlation. And also found the significant association of post test knowledge and attitude score. There was proved that the Structured teaching Programme was effective in improving the knowledge and attitude of the mother of under five year children at selected Primary Health Center of Anand District.

**Keyword:** Pre-Experimental approach; Vaccine Preventable Diseases; Education Status.

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**Received on:** 19.01.2022

**Accepted on:** 01.02.2022

## INTRODUCTION

"Communication leads to community, that is, to understanding, intimacy and mutual valuing."

- Rollo May

Immunization is a global health and development success story, saving millions of lives every year. Vaccines reduce risks of getting a disease by working with body's natural defenses to build protection.

When you get a vaccine, your immune system responds. Now a days vaccines to prevent more than 20 life-threatening diseases, helping people of all ages live longer, healthier lives. Immunization currently prevents 2-3 million deaths every year from diseases like diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis, influenza and measles.

Children are the world's most valuable assets and their wellbeing indicates the standard of living of the country. They constitute one third of the total population. It has been noticed that almost one out of every five live born infants die before reaching 5 years of age. According to B. T. Basavanthappa, (1997), it is estimated that in the subcentre area, there may be 12 babies dying before the age of 2 years and 6 others die before their fifth birth day. Health is both a responsibility and right of those with power and without it. It has been seen that some 5 Million children are dying each year and another 5 million disabled by six childhood diseases in developing countries including India. In the context of HFA/2010, one of the health goals is to immunize all children against the 'big six' infectious diseases of childhood namely tuberculosis, poliomyelitis, diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, and measles. Immunization is the world's greatest health tool.

Awareness building about immunization of children who are under five years of age, provides a sense of responsibility towards the need of the children and their protection. Mothers' participation and involvement makes power in the home and for the children. Mothers in the rural areas being both economically and socially backward are ignorant and negligent in the aspects of health. They do not vaccinate the children, only because of some mild illness during the visit to the area. Some mothers fear the outcomes of the vaccination whereas few others express views upon religious thoughts. It is essential to screen every child for immunization, coverage opportunities; otherwise full immunization at every coverage may not be possible. Delayed immunization is associated with low socio-economic status, female illiteracy, lack of exposure to knowledge on Vaccine Preventable Diseases as recommended by Universal Immunization Programme (UIP).

## OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- To assess the knowledge of the mothers of Under-five Children before and after administration of the Structured Teaching Programme regarding Vaccine Preventable Diseases among the mothers of under five

children in selected Primary Health Center, Anand District.

- To assess the attitude of the mothers of Under-five Children before and after administration of the Structured Teaching Programme regarding Vaccine Preventable Diseases among the mothers of under five children in selected Primary Health Center, Anand District.
- To find out correlation between post test knowledge score and post test attitude score regarding Vaccine Preventable Diseases among the mothers of under five children in selected Primary Health Center, Anand District.
- To find out Association between post test knowledge score and with their socio demographic variable regarding Vaccine Preventable Diseases among the mothers of under five children in selected Primary Health Center, Anand District.
- To find out Association between post test Attitude score and with their socio demographic variable regarding Vaccine Preventable Diseases among the mothers of under five children in selected Primary Health Center, Anand District.

## HYPOTHESIS

- H1: The mean Post test Knowledge score of Mothers of under five year children at selected Primary Health Center, Anand District regarding Vaccine Preventable Diseases among the mothers of under five children, Disease knowledge mean pretest score as measured by the structured knowledge questionnaire after administering the structure teaching programme at 0.05 level of significance.
- H2 : The mean post tests attitude score of Mothers of under five year children at selected Primary Health Center, Anand District regarding Vaccine Preventable Diseases among the mothers of under five children, Attitude regarding will be higher than pretest score as measured by the structured Likert attitude scale after administering the structure teaching programme at 0.05 level of significance.
- H3: There will be significant co-relation between post test Knowledge Score And Post test Attitude score regarding Vaccine

Preventable Diseases among the mothers of under five children at 0.05 level of significance.

H4: There will be significant association between post test Knowledge Score And with their socio demographic variable regarding Vaccine Preventable Diseases among the mothers of under five children at 0.05 level of significance.

H5 : There will be significant association between post test Attitude Score And with HTH their socio demographic variable regarding Vaccine Preventable Diseases among the mothers of under five children at 0.05 level of significance.

### Research Design

Randomized group	Pre test	Treatment	Post test
Experimental Group	Knowledge and attitude test (O1)	Structure Teaching Programme (X)	Knowledge and attitude test (O2)

### Variables Under Study

- Independent variable (I.V.)

### STP Structure Teaching Programme

- Dependent variable (D.V.)
  - a. Performance on pre test
  - b. Performance on post test

### Attributed variable (A.V.)

- Personal characteristics which include, age, type of family, religion, educational status, occupation, family income per month, number of children and exposure to mass media education.

### Sampling

The sample for the present study were 50 mothers of under five children attending Primary Health Center in Anand District, Gujarat were selected conveniently.

### Finding of Study

Descriptive and inferential statistics methods were used to analyse the data. The mean Post-test Knowledge score 15.98 was higher than mean Pre-test Knowledge score 20.38 with the mean difference of 4.4. The mean Post-test Attitude score 75.7 was higher than the mean Pre-test Attitude

score 53.88 with the mean difference of 21.82.

### Recommendations for Further Study

The following recommendations are made on the basis of the findings of present study

1. A similar study can be replicated on a large sample covering the different department of the in primary health centre.
2. A comparative study can be conducted related to vaccine preventable disease transmission in primary health centre of the Gujarat State.
3. A comparative study can be conducted to find out the effect of different teaching methods in improving Knowledge, Attitude and practice on other.
4. Similar study can be conducted on new vaccine preventable disease
5. A study can be conducted to identify the factors responsible for poor implication of steps regarding vaccine preventable disease.
6. A study can be conducted to identify risk factors other new vaccine preventable disease.

### CONCLUSIONS

Knowledge deficit exit under in all the areas of vaccine preventable disease. The Planned Teaching Programme was found to be effective in enhancing the Knowledge and Attitude of the samples regarding vaccine preventable disease. Samples gained significant Knowledge, enhanced the Attitude and skills after exposed to the Planned Teaching Programme. The findings indicate that the Planned Teaching Programme developed by the investigator was effective in enhancing the Knowledge and Attitude of the samples vaccine preventable disease, Thus the Planned Teaching Programme can be used for the large population in different settings.

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