

A Study Assess the Knowledge and Attitude of Mothers of Under-Five Children Regarding Immunization in Selected Ruralareas of Uttar Pradesh

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Abstract

Immunization had laid a major development in areas of preventive pediatrics. Immunization had also helped in preventing various childhood diseases and decreasing mortality rates among children. Child Health is a major concern in developing countries like India. The objectives of the study were to assess the attitude regarding of Mother of under five children regarding Immunization, assess the knowledge of Mother of under five children regarding Immunization and to find the association between knowledge and demographical variables. The 60 samples were selected by purposive sampling technique and study was conducted in mau village under mohanalalganj community health center. Three types of tool were used such as Questionnaire to assess demographic variable, Questionnaires for knowledge assessment and a Five point Likert scale for attitude assessment. The results showed that 31.7% had moderate knowledge, 68.3% had inadequate knowledge and none had adequate knowledge. The results also concluded that 70% had moderate attitude and none had good attitude. There was statistical significant association in knowledge level of mothers with age ($\chi^2=5.805^*$), Educational level ($\chi^2=3.651^*$), religion ($\chi^2 = 6.158^*$), The remaining variables like Occupation, Number of children, Family income, Type of house, Type of family, were found to be not significant.

Keywords: knowledge; attitude; immunization; underfive children

Introduction

Immunization had laid a major development in areas of preventive pediatrics. Immunization had also helped in preventing various childhood diseases and decreasing mortality rates among children. Child Health is a major concern in developing countries like India. In spite of rapid advancement in the field of antibiotics and chemotherapeutics, immunization plays a major role in eradicating communicable diseases. Despite these advancement in this field three million children die every year from vaccine preventable diseases and another three million are permanently disabled. The present study judges the existing knowledge and attitude of mothers of under-five children regarding immunization.

Objectives

- Assess the attitude regarding of Mother of under five children regarding Immunization

- Assess the knowledge of Mother of under five children regarding Immunization
- Find the association between knowledge and demographical variables.

Methods

An evaluative research was used to collect data from samples. The 60 samples were selected by purposive sampling technique and study was conducted in mau village under mohanalalganj community health center. Before collecting datas from samples permission was obtained from the Community Health center and informed consent was taken from participants. Three types of tool were used such as Questionnaire to assess demographic variable, Questionnaires for knowledge assessment and a Five point Likert scale for attitude assessment.

Results

The results of study are as follows;

The table 1 illustrates that majority of mothers (46.8%) age is between 21-30 years and majority of children (45%) are male. Most of the mothers belong

to hindu religion (70%) and most of the mothers are graduates (53.3%). Majority of mothers (53.2%) are self employed and most of them (61.6%) belongs to nuclear family. Majority (60%) of the mothers have income less than 5000 and most of them (51.6%) have single child only (Table 1).

Table 1: Description of samples based on Demographic variables n = 60

S. No	Variable	Characteristics of sample		
		Category	f	Percentage
1	Age of mother in year	Less than 20 years	21	35
		21-30years	28	46.8
		31-40years	10	16.6
		More than 40 years	1	1.6
2	Age of child	Male	27	45
		Female	33	55
3	Religion	Hindu	42	70
		Muslim	17	28.4
		Others	1	1.6
4	Education	Less than high school	24	40
		Graduation	32	53.3
		Post graduation and above	4	6.7
5	Occupation	Employed	28	46.8
		Self employed	32	53.2
6	Family	Joint family	23	38.4
		Nuclear family	37	61.6
7	Income	Less than Rs 5000	36	60
		Rs 5001-10000	18	30
		More than Rs 10001	6	10
8	Number of child	Single child	31	51.6
		Two child	26	43.4
		More than two child	3	5

• Description of samples based on attituderegarding Immunization

Table 2: Mean and standard Deviation of samples based on attitude regarding Immunization

	Descriptive Statistics				
	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Attitude	60	24	62	42.72	7.235
Valid N (listwise)	60				

Table 3: Frequency and Percentage distribution of samples based on attitude regarding Immunization

	f	%
Poor attitude	18	30
Moderate attitude	42	70
Good attitude	0	0

Table 4: Frequency and Percentage distribution of samples based on knowledge regarding Immunization

	f	%
Inadequate knowledge	41	68.3
Moderate knowledge	19	31.7
Adequate knowledge	0	0

Table 5: Mean and standard Deviation of samples based on knowledge regarding Immunization

	Descriptive Statistics				
	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
knowledge	60	4.00	15.00	8.7167	2.83496
Valid N (listwise)	60				

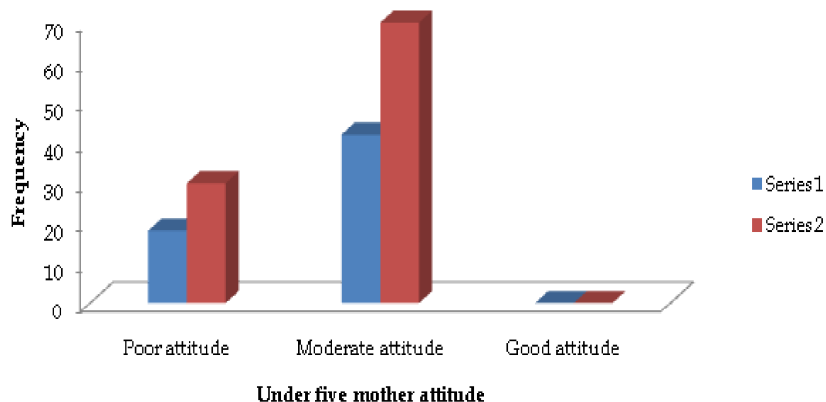


Fig.1: Frequency and Percentage distribution of samples based on attitude regarding Immunization

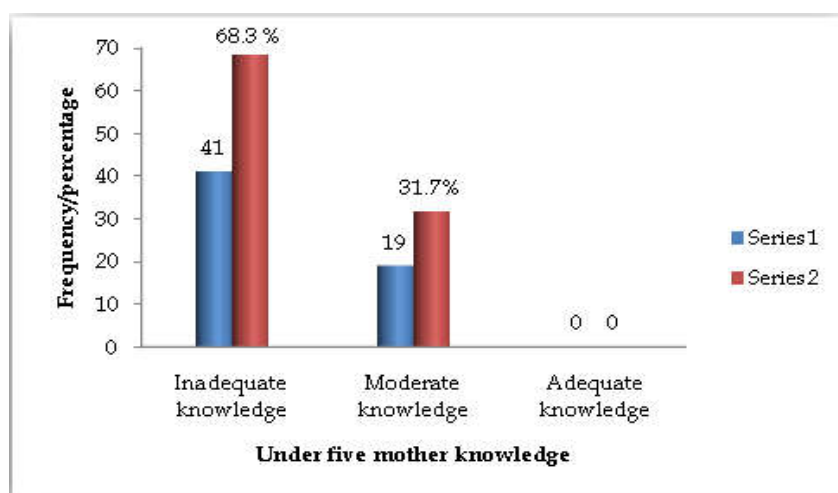


Fig. 2: knowledge of Mother of under five children regarding Immunization

Table 6: Description of association between knowledge and demographical variables.

n =60

S.No	Variable	Characteristics of sample		df	Chi-square value
		Category	f percentage		
	Age of mother in year	Less than 20	21 35	3	5.805*
		Years 21-30 year	28 46.8		
		31-40 years	10 16.6		
		More than 40 years	1 1.6		
	Age of child	Male	27 45	1	0.030 NS
		Female	33 55		
	Religion	Hindu	42 70	2	6.158*
		Muslim	17 28.4		
		Others	1 1.6		
	Education	Less than high school	24 40	2	3.651*
		Graduation	32 53.3		
		Post graduation and more	4 6.7		
	Occupation	Employed	28 46.8	1	.115 NS
		Self employed	32 53.2		
	Family	Joint family	23 38.4	1	1.212 NS
		Nuclear family	37 61.6		
	Income	Less than Rs 5000	36 60	2	.741 NS
		Rs 5001-10000	18 30		
		More than Rs 10001	6 10		
	Number of child	First child	31 51.6	2	2.309 NS
		two child	26 43.4		
		More than two child	3 5		

Note: *- Denotes significant at 5% level (p<0.05) and NS- Not significant at 5% level (p>0.05).

The table 6 depict the association between selected demographic variables and knowledge level among mothers of under five children regarding immunization. Chi-square test was done to find the association between the knowledge of the mothers of under five children with selected socio demographic variables. From the table, it is found that there is statistical significant association in knowledge level of mothers with age ($\chi^2=5.805^*$), Educational level ($\chi^2=3.651^*$), religion ($\chi^2 = 6.158^*$), The remaining variables like Occupation, Number of children, Family income, Type of house, Type of family, were found to be non significant

Discussion

The Present study results showed that 31.7% had moderate knowledge, 68.3% had inadequate knowledge and none had adequate knowledge. The results also concluded that 70% had moderate attitude and none had good attitude. There was statistical significant association in knowledge level of mothers with age ($\chi^2=5.805^*$), Educational level ($\chi^2=3.651^*$), religion ($\chi^2 = 6.158^*$), The remaining variables like Occupation, Number of children, Family income, Type of house, Type of family, were found to be not significant.

The study was similar to that of a cross-sectional study which was conducted at Lotus Children's Hospital, Hyderabad, India from June 2013- June 2014. Immunization knowledge and attitude among 550 parents was evaluated through a questionnaire. The results showed that eighty percent of the parents were unaware that there are few vaccines which are in the recommended immunization calendar, but are not administered as per national program. Most of the parents are

unaware of the newer vaccines being available and the disease prevented by them. Parents have misconceptions regarding vaccine efficacy, side effects, safety profile. Doctors were the main source of information (55%) and mass media (television, radio, newspaper) was underutilized. Level of knowledge directly correlated with maternal literacy ($p \leq 0.05$) and to a lesser extent with fathers' literacy and advancing age was associated with better knowledge ($p \leq 0.05$). The study also concluded that there is limited knowledge among parents regarding newer vaccines.

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