

A STUDY TO ASSESS THE KNOWLEDGE OF MOTHERS OF UNDER FIVE CHILDREN REGARDING OPTIONAL VACCINE AT SELECTED HOSPITAL MYSURU WITH A VIEW TO DEVELOP INFORMATION BOOKLET ON OPTIONAL VACCINE

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ABSTRACT

Vaccines are very critical during the growth of a child. Immunization describes the whole process of delivery of vaccine and immunity it generate in an individual and population. Optional vaccines are those which are not included in the routine immunization programme and given according to one's own choice. A descriptive study was conducted to assess the knowledge of mothers of under five children regarding optional vaccines in paediatric OPD at JSS Hospital Mysuru. Samples were selected by purposive sampling technique. 60 samples were selected in the study. Result shows that majority of mothers of under five children 45(75%) had average knowledge. The knowledge scores of mothers of under five children regarding optional vaccines ranged from 7-26 with mean score 16.65 and standard deviation of ± 3.95 . The computed chi-square values to ascertain the association between knowledge with their selected personal variables of mothers, was found to be significant for educational status, occupation, source of information at 0.05 levels.

KEYWORDS: Optional vaccines, knowledge of mothers, under five children.

INTRODUCTION

Children who are less than five years old are called under five children. Under five mortality a millennium development good indicator is a leading indicator of child health and overall development. It also reflects the social, economical and environmental conditions in which the children live including their health care. Optional vaccines play an important role in preventing, vaccine preventable diseases among under five children and reducing under five mortality rate. Optional vaccines are those which are not included in the routine immunization programme and given on an optional basis and it includes Rotavirus, Haemophilus type B conjugate vaccines, Hepatitis B, Meningococcal, Pneumococcal, varicella, Typhoid, HPV, Rabies, H1N1 and Yellow fever. WHO estimates that the under five mortality rate captures more than 90% of global mortality among children under the age 18. According to census of 2009 the under five mortality rate was 60 deaths /1000 live birth all over the world, In India around 1.2 million children died of preventable causes in 2015 before celebrating their fifth birthday.

OBJECTIVES

1. To assess the knowledge of mothers regarding optional vaccines.
2. To find out the association between the knowledge of mothers of under five children regarding optional vaccines with their selected personnel variables.

Hypothesis

H1: There will be significant association between the level of knowledge of mother of under five children with their selected personal variable.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A descriptive study was conducted to assess the knowledge of mothers of under five children regarding optional vaccines in paediatric OPD and ward at JSS Hospital Mysuru. Samples were selected by purposive sampling technique. 60 samples were selected in the study. Descriptive and Inferential statistics were used to analyse the data.

RESULTS

Table 2: Frequency and percentage distribution of selected personal variables of mothers of under five children n=60.

Sl. No.	Sample characteristics	Frequency(f)	Percentage (%)
1	Age in years		
1.1	20-25	35	58.33%
1.2	25-30	25	41.66%
2	Education		
2.1	No formal education	15	25%
2.2	Primary	18	30%
2.3	Secondary and above	27	45%
3	Occupation		
3.1	House wife	25	41.66%
3.2	Coolie	8	13.33%
3.3	Private	18	30%
3.4	Government	9	15%
4	Religion		
4.1	Christian	13	21.66%
4.2	Muslim	12	20%
4.3	Hindu	32	53.3%
4.4	Others	3	5%
5	Type of family		
5.1	Nuclear	24	40%
5.2	Joint	36	60%
6	Family income		
6.1	<5000/month	15	25%
6.2	5001- 100000	23	38.33%
6.3	>10000/month	22	36.66%
7	Source of infection		
7.1	Television	19	31.66%
7.2	Health personal	18	30%
7.3	Magazine	13	21.66%
7.4	News paper	10	16.6%

Table 2: Frequency and percentage distribution of mothers of under five children according to their level of knowledge regarding optional vaccines.

n=60		
Knowledge level	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
Average	45	75%
Good	11	18.33%
Poor	4	6.66%

Table 2 Shows that majority of mothers of under five children had average knowledge regarding optional vaccines 45(75%), 11(18.33%) had good knowledge and 4(6.66%) had poor knowledge regarding optional vaccines.

Table 3: Mean, median, standard deviation and range of knowledge scores of mothers of under five children regarding optional vaccine.

n=60				
Variable	Mean	Median	Range	Standard deviation
Knowledge	16.65	17	7-26	±3.95

The data presented in Table-3 shows that the mean knowledge scores of mothers is 16.65 ranged from 7-26 with a standard deviation of ±3.95 and median 17.

Table 4: Chi-square between the level of knowledge of mothers of under five children with their selected personal variables.

Sl. No.	Sample characteristics	Average and Poor Knowledge	Good Knowledge	n=60 Chi- Square
1	Age in years			
1.1	<20	9	3	1.202#
1.2	20-30	5	20	
1.3	>30	5	18	
2	Education			
2.1	No formal education	7	3	11.275#*
2.2	Primary	10	12	
2.3	Secondary and above	11	17	
3	Occupation			
3.1	House wife	3	7	13.68#*
3.2	Coolie	6	2	
3.3	Private	15	9	
3.4	Government	8	10	
4	Religion			
4.1	Christian	9	4	2.305#
4.2	Muslim	12	3	
4.3	Hindu	9	3	
4.4	Others	17	3	
5	Type of family			
5.1	Nuclear	15	11	
5.2	Joint	27	7	
6	Family income			
6.1	<5000/month	35	10	8.56#*
6.2	5001- 10000	4	5	
6.3	>10000/month	2	4	
7	Source of infection			
7.1	Media	22	10	15.05#*
7.2	Health education	3	5	
7.3	Magazine	4	12	
7.4	Book let	3	1	

$\chi^2(2)=5.99$, ($p>0.05$), $p<0.05$ *-Significant # = Yates correction done

The data presented in **Table-4** shows that the computed chi-square values to ascertain the association between knowledge with their selected personal variables of mothers, was found to be significant for educational status, occupation, family income and source of information at 0.05 levels.

CONCLUSION

A descriptive study was conducted to assess the knowledge regarding optional vaccine among the mothers of under five children in JSS Hospital of Mysuru. Data was collected from 60 mothers of under five children by using structured knowledge questionnaire. Collected data was analysed by using descriptive and inferential statistics. The findings of the study revealed that knowledge of mothers of under five children regarding the optional vaccines are adequate. Data shows that majority of mothers of under five children 45(75%) had average knowledge. The above findings of the study stress the need for conducting

health awareness programmes for mothers of under five children regarding optional vaccines.

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