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Awareness About Child Immunization Among Women in Rural Area of District Jalaun

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Abstract

Introduction: Universal Immunization Programme (UIP) is one of the largest public health programmes targeting close of 2.67 crore newborns and 2.9 crore pregnant women annually. It is one of the most cost-effective public health interventions and largely responsible for reduction of vaccine preventable under-5 mortality rate. Under UIP, immunization is providing free of cost against 12 vaccine preventable diseases. Mission Indra dhanush (MI) was launched in December 2014 and aims at increasing the full immunization coverage to children to 90 % (1). Mother play a very important role in child immunization, so awareness and correct knowledge about immunization is very essential in women, keeping this thing in mind, the present study was undertaken.

Aims and objectives: 1. To assess the awareness about child immunization among women in rural area.2. To know the correct knowledge of vaccine given in children among women .

Material and methods: A cross sectional study was carried out in a rural area of district Jalaun. Aata block was selected randomly for study area. RHTC Aata was selected and women attending the OPD during month of August to October were included in study. Sample size were calculated and 140 mothers were interviewed by using predesigned and pretested questionnaire after taking verbal consent and data was collected and analyzed using appropriate statistical tool.

Results: mostly women had heard about immunization in children (82.1%) and most of the women got information from health workers like ASHA/ANM followed by family and friends. vaccine given to child that shows knowledge about BCG/POLIO/MMR was found good but average about DPT and HEPATITIS. Very few women had knowledge about HIB, JE and ROTA vaccine.

Conclusion: need to focus on education and awareness programme on women regarding child immunization in rural areas.

Keywords: Immunization, awareness, knowledge

Introduction

Universal Immunization Programme (UIP) is one of the largest public health programmes targeting close of 2.67 crore newborns and 2.9 crore pregnant women annually. It is one of the most cost-effective public health interventions and largely responsible for reduction of vaccine preventable under-5 mortality rate. Under UIP, immunization is providing free of cost against 12 vaccine preventable diseases. Mission Indra dhanush (MI) was launched in December 2014 and aims at increasing the full immunization coverage to children to 90 % (1). Vaccinating the children is a cost-effective method to prevent communicable diseases and improve the survival of children. Government is implementing different strategies for full coverage of immunization (2). Major obstacles towards the high coverage of

children include a lack of knowledge or information on vaccination, low levels of awareness or negative attitudes regarding vaccination, and misperceptions or rumors regarding the safety of vaccination [3, 4, and 5]. Mother play a very important role in child immunization, so awareness and correct knowledge about immunization is very essential in women, keeping this thing in mind, the present study was undertaken.

Aims and objectives

1. To assess the awareness about child immunization among women in rural area.
2. To know the correct knowledge of vaccine given in children among women.

Material and methods

A cross sectional study was carried out in a rural area of district Jalaun. Ethical clearance was taken from college ethical committee. Simple random sampling was used to select a block and Aata block was selected randomly for study area. RHTC Aata was selected for inclusion of women and the women attending the OPD during month of August to October were included in study. Sample size were calculated by using formula of 4PQ/L2, where proportion of child immunization taken 90% and absolute error taken 5%, sample was calculated to be 139,rounding off to 140. So 140 mothers were interviewed by using predesigned and pretested questionnaire after taking verbal consent and data was collected the awareness about immunization and socio-demographic variables and tabulated and analyzed using appropriate statistical tool.

Tables 1; Awareness among women about child immunization (n=140)

Awareness	N (140)	%
Heard about immunization	115	82.1
If yes, Sources		
Doctor/nurse	45	32.8
Health worker/ASHA/ANM	95	67.8
TV/radio/news	55	39.3
Social media/mobile	38	27.1
Friends/family/relatives	56	40.0

Table 2; Knowledge among women about vaccine given in child (n-115)

Vaccine	N(115)	%
BCG	92	80
POLIO	90	78
MMR	75	65
DPT	67	58
HEPATITIS B	52	45
HIB	24	21
JE	17	15

ROTA	21	18

Results

Table 1 shows awareness about immunization in pregnant mother which shows mostly women had heard about immunization in children (82.1%) and most of the women got information from health workers like ASHA/ANM followed by family and friends.

Table 2 depict about vaccine given to child that shows knowledge about BCG/POLIO/MMR was found good but average about DPT and HEPATITIS. Very few women had knowledge about HIB, JE and ROTA vaccine.

Discussion

Knowledge, attitude, and practices of women regarding vaccinating under-5 children: All the women had heard about vaccination either from dispensary/hospital (80.7%) or from TV (19.3%). Majority of them (98.2%) knew that vaccination should be given to children, 78.5% of mothers knew that after getting vaccination, the child would be free from diseases, i.e., polio/TB/fever/vomiting. Most of the women (95.7%) knew that child gets vaccinated for the first time at birth, although most of them did not know which vaccine is given for which disease. Women had knowledge about polio (75.7%), tuberculosis (41.2%), measles (18.4%), and chickenpox (1.9%) for which a child is vaccinated. The rest of the mothers did not know the names of vaccines and diseases for which it is given. Most of the children (98.8%) received all the vaccination in time except two who received vaccination late.(2)

Of 196 participants, 46.5% had low knowledge on immunization, 41.3% had a negative attitude, and 20.4% had negative behavior. Only 62.8% of participants had children with a complete vaccination status, and mothers with moderate knowledge (OR 2.65, 95% CI 1.08–6.61), negative attitude (OR 5.33, 95% CI 2.71–10.59), and negative behavior (OR 7.88, 95% CI 3.36–19.47) were more likely to not vaccinate their children.(6)

The majority of the participants were aged 25–31 years (57%), 61% held a bachelor's degree, and 60.3% had children aged 2–5 years. The knowledge score was 86%, 2492 out of a total score of 2893; the attitude score was 89.1%, 973 out of a total score of 1052; the practice score was 80.5%, 1059 out of a total score of 1315. There was no evidence of an association ($p > 0.05$) between the knowledge, attitudes, and practice of mothers regarding vaccination and their sociodemographic aspects. Conclusion: The Saudi mothers in our sample were knowledgeable, with positive attitudes regarding vaccination, and they demonstrated good practices. This might be explained by the higher educational level of our sample. Recommendations: We recommend using multiple educational methods to support the practice of mothers regarding the management of complications of vaccinations.(7)

These results were similar to the study conducted in rural area of Bangalore which showed that 85.4% mothers had positive attitude regarding immunization.[8]

Conclusion

women were aware about immunization but correct knowledge about vaccination and vaccine given in children and for whom disease and for what disease it prevent ,they were not much aware, so need to education and awareness programme on women regarding child immunization in rural areas.

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