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A Study to Assess the Effectiveness of Structured Teaching Programme on Level of Knowledge and Attitude Regarding Advantages of Immunization Among Antenatal Mothers At Anganwadi Center Bilaspur, C.G

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Abstract:

Immunization is a tool for controlling and eliminating life threatening six infectious and vaccine preventable diseases like tuberculosis, tetanus, diphtheria, whooping cough and poliomyelitis and is estimated to avert between 2 and 3 million deaths each year. It is one of the most cost effective health investments with proven strategies that makes it accessible to own the most hard to reach and vulnerable The present study was a humble attempt to "A pre-experimental study to assess the population. effectiveness of structured teaching programme on level of knowledge and attitude regarding advantages of immunization among antenatal mothers in Anganwadi centre at Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh." The first objective of study was assess the pre test and post test level of knowledge regarding advantages of immunization among antenatal mothers and second objectives was to evaluate the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on level of knowledge regarding advantages of immunization among antenatal mothers and at last objectives was find out the association difference between pre test level of knowledge regarding advantages of immunization with their socio demographic variables among antenatal mothers. The research approach adopted for the study to assess the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on level of knowledge and attitude regarding advantages of immunization among antenatal mothers in Anganwadi centre at Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh. In this study sample size are 60 antenatal mothers in Anganwadi centre at Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh who are fulfill the inclusive criteria. A purposive sampling was used for sampling. Conceptual framework general system theory by Ludwig Von Bertalanffy (1968) established for current study. The above Table 4.14 & Figure 4.14 shows the frequency and percentage distribution of pre test level of knowledge regarding advantages of immunization among antenatal mothers by which 34(57%) mothers had poor knowledge and 26(43%) mothers were with average knowledge. None had good knowledge in pre test. With respect to post test level of knowledge regarding advantages of immunization among antenatal mothers, out of which, 36(60%) mothers were with good knowledge and 24 (40%) mothers had average knowledge and none had poor knowledge in post test.

Above the table 4.15 reveals that the pre-test mean value was $20.16(\pm 6.75 \text{ SD})$. The post-test mean value was $25.16 (\pm 5.16 \text{ SD})$. The calculated "t" value was 6.35 is more than table value (CV>TV) which was highly significant at p<0.05 level. The mean improvement values 5 show a significant rise in the level of



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knowledge regarding advantages of immunization among antenatal mothers. The paired "t" value was 6.35 which was more than the table value and highly significant at p<0.05 level which suggested that level of regarding advantages of immunization among antenatal mothers. Hence, the proposed Hypothesis (H1), "There will be significant difference between the pre test and post test level of knowledge regarding advantages of immunization among antenatal mothers", was Accepted.

Table No. 4.16: shows the associate the level of knowledge regarding advantages of immunization with their socio demographic variables among antenatal mothers. On applying The chi-square test demographic variable education of mother $\Box 2 = 9.41$, area of residence $\Box 2 = 4.12$ and place of delivery $\Box 2 = 6.60$ was significantly associate the level of knowledge regarding advantages of immunization with their socio demographic variables among antenatal mothers. Hence, the proposed Hypothesis (H2), "To find out the association difference between pre test level of knowledge regarding advantages of immunization with their socio demographic variables among antenatal mothers. Hence, the proposed Hypothesis (H2), "To find out the association difference between pre test level of knowledge regarding advantages of immunization with their socio demographic variables among antenatal mothers at the p<0.05 level of significance", was Accepted, For education of mother, area of residence and place of delivery and other demographic variable was not association between Pre test levels of knowledge regarding advantages of immunization with their socio demographic variables among antenatal mothers.

INTRODUCTION OF THE STUDY

Immunization is a global health along with development accomplishment story, saving millions of lives every year. Vaccines bring down risks of getting a disease by working with body"s natural defences to build protection. When get a vaccine, immune system responds. We now have vaccines to prevent surplus 20 life- threatening diseases, helping people of all ages live longer, healthier lives. Immunization currently avert 2-3 million deaths every year from diseases like diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis, influenza and measles. Immunization protect people from disease by introducing a vaccine into the body that triggers an immune response, just as through exposed to a disease unpretentiously .Immunization is the practice whereby a person is made immune or resistant to an infectious disease, typically by the administration of a vaccine.

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Immunization is a timbre component of primary health care and an indisputable human right. It's also one of the foremost health investments money can buy. Vaccines are further critical to the prevention and control of infectious-disease outbreaks. They buttress global health security and will be a vital tool in the battle against antimicrobial resistance. Yet despite tremendous progress, far too mutitude people around the world – including nearly 20 million infants each year – have insufficient access to vaccines. In some countries, progress has hamper or even reversed, and there is a real risk that complacency will undermine past achievements. Immunization is process by which a person flatter protected against a



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disease through vaccination. The vaccination is define as act of introducing a vaccine into the body to produce immunity to a specific disease.

Immunization is a tool for controlling and eliminating life threatening six infectious and vaccine preventable diseases like tuberculosis, tetanus, diphtheria, whooping cough and poliomyelitis and is estimated to avert between 2 and 3 million deaths each year. It is one of the most cost effective health investments with proven strategies that makes it accessible to own the most hard to reach and vulnerable population.

There are several reasons to aim for universal coverage of immunization. The Indian culture promotes safe nurturing of children. Hardly do we find parents who risk their children to life-threatening diseases, unless they being unaware or misinformed. All vaccines under the routine immunization programme are provided free-of-charge. However, the figures for the coverage of routine immunization (RI) are lagging. The current level of coverage of "fully-immunized" children under the national immunization programme is quite low, as pointed out by several studies.

According to UNICEF immunization is currently preventing an estimated two million deaths among children under five every year. India has one of the highest under five mortality rates in the world with an estimate of 64/1000 live births in 2010, the under five mortality rate in the Maharashtra state was 56/1000 live births in 2010. One of the factors contributing to under five mortality is the ignorance of child care. Global immunization coverage has greatly increased since WHO"s expanded programme on immunization began in 1974. In India expanded programme on 3 immunization was launched in January 1978. UNICEF renamed the expanded programme on immunization as Universal Immunization Programme (UIP) and it was launched in India in November, 1985.

Immunization is defined as the process of inducing the immunity in an individual against an infectious organism or agent, through the vaccination. In May 1974, the WHO officially launched a global immunization programme known as Expanded Programme of Immunization (EPI), to protect all the children of the world against six vaccine preventable diseases namely- Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Tetanus, Polio, Tuberculosis and Measles by the year 2000. In India, the EPI was launched on January 1978. In 1990, by United Nations

NEED OF THE STUDY

Pregnancy and early infancy are periods of relative immune suppression and increased vulnerability to infection. In these circumstances infections are connected with high morbidity and mortality. In particular, infants have high rates of invasive disease, higher than at any other stage of life with rates of 100 per 100 000 populations. The concept of maternal vaccination is that maternal levels of pathogen-specific antibody are boosted and provide protection to the infant until the infant is able to mount an effective immune response to immunization. However, an prime concern for women and healthcare providers is the safety of receiving vaccines during pregnancy. There are challenges associated with assessing safety in pregnant women. This study discusses rationale for maternal vaccination concepts and mechanisms used. An estimation is made of the safety of vaccination during pregnancy, and the challenges associated with this are considered. In general terms, it is considered that the risk from disease far outweighs the small risk associated with vaccination during pregnancy and that they offer a new platform for preventing significant and serious infections in mothers and young infants.

Immunization is the process whereby a person is made immune or resistant to an infectious disease, typically by the administration of a vaccine. Vaccines stimulate the body"s own immune system to prot-



ect the person against subsequent infection or 4

disease. Immunization is a proven tool for controlling and eliminating life-threatening infectious diseases and is estimated to avert between 2 and 3 million deaths each year. The American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP) and the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP) have made recommendations for immunization schedules. Immunizations are a very important part of the childhood. Immunization is considered as the most cost effective and safest public health intervention to reduce childhood morbidity and mortality although its full potential is not reached yet. The burden of infectious diseases has been reduced primary due to immunization.

Immunization can occur naturally when a microbe or other antigen is received by a person who has not yet come into contact with the microbe and has no pre-made antibodies for defense. The immune system will eventually create antibodies for the microbe, but this is a slow process and, if the microbe is deadly, there may not be enough time for the antibodies to be used. Artificial active immunization is where the microbe is injected into the person before they are able to take it in naturally. The microbe is treated so that it will not harm the infected person. Depending on the type of disease, this technique also works with dead microbes, parts of the microbe, or treated toxins from the microbe. A common example of this form of active immunization is vaccination.

Immunization prevents diseases like diphtheria, measles, pertussis, pneumonia, polio, rotavirus diarrhoea, rubella, tetanus and many more. The under five children can be saved from deaths by immunizing them at the right age and right time and by completing the full course of immunization. Childhood immunization is an act of inducing immunity to a child by applying a vaccine that almost guarantees protection from many major diseases.

The mother plays a major role in promoting the health of children. Several misconception, ignorance and inadequacy of knowledge in relation to optional vaccine is prevalent among mothers especially under five children Mothers' awareness and knowledge of under five years children regarding immunization. mothers can be motivated by updating their level of knowledge regarding the importance of immunization, as the mothers of Under Five children are very receptive to advice given by doctors & para-medical staff regarding the health of the child.

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