



EFFECTIVENESS OF TEACHING PROGRAMME ON IMMUNIZATION OF CHILDREN AMONG THE PRIMIGRAVIDA MOTHERS

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Article Info

Received 15/07/2023

Revised 20/07/2023

Accepted 24/07/2023

Key word: Teaching Programme, Immunization, Primigravida Mothers

ABSTRACT

Objectives: To evaluate the effectiveness of teaching programme on childhood immunization among primigravida mothers. **Design And Methods Of Research:** One group pretest and posttest pre experimental design was used. 30 samples were selected using non-probability convenient sampling technique. The self administered questionnaire was used to evaluate the level of knowledge of the samples. Descriptive and inferential statistical analysis was used to analyse the data. **Results:** Among 30 primigravida mothers (11)36.6% of samples had inadequate knowledge and (18)60% of samples had moderate knowledge and (1)3.4% of samples had adequate knowledge in the pretest. In the posttest (26)86.6% of samples had moderate knowledge and (4)13.4% of samples had adequate knowledge. The mean pretest score was 11.8 and mean posttest score was 25.4. The mean difference 13.6 was a true difference. The standard deviation of pre test score is 3.8 and post test knowledge score is 2.4. The calculated paired 't' value 16.537 is highly significant at 0.05 level than the table value (t=2.05). It was inferred that the teaching programme was effective. There was a significant association of the pretest score with the educational status of the mother ($X^2=12.2049$).

INTRODUCTION

Vaccines are among the greatest advances in global health and development. For over two centuries, vaccines have safely reduced the scourge of diseases like polio, measles and smallpox, helping children grow up healthy and happy. They save more than five lives every minute – preventing up to three million deaths a year, even before the arrival of COVID-19.

Thanks to immunization efforts worldwide, children are able to walk, play, dance and learn.

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Vaccinated children across their communities. Today, vaccines are estimated to be one of the most cost-effective means of advancing global welfare. UNICEF and WHO warn of 'perfect storm' of conditions for measles outbreaks, affecting children, worldwide measles cases increased by 79 per cent in the first two months of 2022, compared to the same period in 2021, as WHO and UNICEF warn conditions ripe for serious outbreaks of vaccine-preventable illnesses. The goal of this study to improve the knowledge of primigravida mothers regarding immunization of their children.



Designs and Methods of Research

It is a quantitative study. One group pre test and post test design was used. Study was conducted at primary health centre, 30 primi gravid mothers were considered as samples by convenient sampling technique.

Tool Description

Knowledge was assessed by self administered questionnaire, consists of 30 questions. Teaching program was conducted with the visual aids.

Statistical Evaluation

Demographic variables are analyzed by using frequency and percentage distribution. Knowledge scores are analyzed by computing frequency, percentage, mean, median and standard deviation. Effectiveness of teaching module is evaluated by paired 't' test. Association between the pretest score and demographic variables analyzed using Chi-square test.

RESULTS

Among the samples majority 43.4 % were above 25 years, majority 50% of them were degree holders, 86.7 % are residing in urban area, 70% of them were didn't had previous exposure about immunization.(Table 1) The primi gravida mother's knowledge was categorized as inadequate, moderate and adequate.(Table 2) The data presented on the table 3 revealed that , the mean pretest score was 11.8 and mean posttest score was 25.4.The mean difference 13.6 was a true difference. The standard deviation of pre test score is 3.8 and post test knowledge score is 2.4. The calculated paired't' value 16.537 is highly significant at 0.05 level than the table value($t=2.05$).It was inferred that the teaching program was effective in improving the knowledge of primigravida mothers on immunization.

Table 1: Study demographic variables.

S.NO	DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE (%)
1	Age in years		
	Below 18 years	-	-
	19 to 20 years	5	16.6
	21 to 24 years	12	40
	Above 25 years	13	43.4
2	Educational status		
	primary	2	6.7
	higher secondary	11	36.6
	degree	15	50.0
	illiterate	2	6.7
3	Family type		
	Joint family	17	56.6
	Nuclear family	13	43.4
4	Residential area		
	Rural	10	13.3
	Urban	20	86.7
5	Monthly income(Rs)		
	>10000	7	23.3
	10000 - 15000	17	56.7
	> 15000	6	20
6	Gestational age		
	6-7 month	8	26.7
	7-8 month	12	40
	8-9 month	10	33.3
7	Occupation		
	House wife	24	80
	Working	6	20
8	Attended awareness campaign on immunization		
	Yes	9	30
	No	21	70



Table 2: Distribution of level of Knowledge

LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE	GROUP			
	PRETEST		POSTTEST	
	Frequency	Percentage %	Frequency	Percentage %
Inadequate(0-10)	11	36.6	-	-
Moderate(11-20)	18	60	26	86.6
Adequate(21-30)	1	3.4	4	13.4

Table 3: Data on effectiveness of Teaching Program

Test	Mean	Mean Difference	Standard deviation	Paired 't' test	Level of significance (P)
Pretest	11.8	13.6	3.8	16.573	0.05
Posttest	25.4		2.4		

CONCLUSION

The study findings revealed that the level of knowledge regarding immunization was significantly improved by the teaching program and the mothers had developed positive attitude towards immunization. The structured teaching programme is useful strategy in creating awareness in community, The study findings encourage further studies on immunization. One of the

study weaknesses is its limited because of small setting and minimal convenience sample of mothers. In conclusion, this study offers a first attempt to assess the knowledge regarding immunization. These results need to be confirmed by more study for identifying various educational interventions to spread a knowledge and awareness on immunization.

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