



A Study to Assess the Effectiveness of Structured Teaching Programme on Knowledge Regarding Recent Immunization Schedule among Mothers of Under Five Children at Salun Village, Nadiad

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Greentree Group Publishers

Received: 20.08.2018

Edited : 01.09.2018

Accepted: 11.09.2018

Published: 15.09.2018



ABSTRACT

The research aims to assess the knowledge of mothers of under five children regarding recent immunization schedule before structure teaching programme among mothers of under five children of Salun village. It also aims to assess the knowledge of mothers of under five children regarding recent immunization schedule after structure teaching programme among mothers of under five children of Salun village. Furthermore, it focuses to find out the effectiveness of structure teaching programme on Recent Immunization Schedule by comparing the pre test and post test, however it also finds out the association of post-test level of Recent Immunization Schedule with their Selected Demographical variable.

The mean pre-test knowledge score was 6.46 while mean post-test knowledge score was 13.23. Hence the difference of mean between pre and post-test knowledge score was 6.77. The Standard Deviation of Pre-test and post-test was 3.77 and 2.82 respectively. The calculated “T” value is 7.96 at 29 degree of freedom with 0.05 level of significance.

There was significant increase in the knowledge of the mothers of under five children after administration of structure teaching programme regarding Recent Immunization Schedule. Hence it is concluded that structure teaching programme was effective in improving the knowledge of the mothers of under five children in Salun village, Nadiad.

KEYWORDS

Immunization Schedule, Mothers, Under-five children

INTRODUCTION

Immunization is a proven tool for controlling and even eradicating disease. The child needs to be protected from twelve infectious and vaccine preventable diseases. 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. Immunization is vital; it protects nearly 3/4th of children against major childhood illness. There are several diseases, which can be easily prevented by

timely vaccination as a part of routine immunization. Every child has the right to benefit from appropriate traditional and new life saving vaccination. Child health care is the most crucial factor determining the growth of the child, especially in the first two years of life. In countries where nutritional status and environmental sanitation have improved, the incidence of vector borne disease such as yellow fever, Japanese encephalitis, fecal oral infection such as cholera and typhoid fever and some person to person transmitted



infection such as tuberculosis have declined.

The need for developing protective agents or vaccine against these disease has diminished in such countries. In other hand, the common childhood infection such as measles, poliomyelitis, mumps etc cannot be controlled expect through prophylactic immunization. Countries in which economic and social development are relatively slow have to depend on vaccines against these disease in order to reduce their incidence.

This area of study has been selected because even today the mortality of under five children is high and it is mainly due to diseases that can be prevented. Hence, the need was felt to identify the learning needs of mothers and educate them regarding immunization by introducing structured teaching programme and promoting health of under-five children which in turn reduces mortality among under five children.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The research approach adapted in the study was Quantitative research approach with Quasi experimental one group pre test post test design. The study was conducted in Salun village, Nadiad by use of structured

knowledge questionnaire. The samples were selected by non probability convient sampling technique. 30 samples were selected for the study. The study instrument used by researcher consisted two sections i.e. demographic profile and structured knowledge questionnaire. This tool was validated by 7 experts from different fields. Reliability of the tool was 0.84 Split half Formula which is 0.9 which is highly significant.. Pilot study was conducted among 3 samples and the study was found feasible. The data collection was done for a period of three days. Descriptive and inferential statistics was used to analyse the data. The data obtain was tabulated, analysed and interpreted in terms of objective of the study.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The findings of the study was discussed with the objectives and hypothesis stated. The present study was undertaken to assess the knowledge of under five mothers regarding recent immunization schedule. The knowledge of under five mothers regarding recent immunization schedule was significantly increased. **Mean, median difference, standard deviation and 't' test of pre test and post test.**

Table 1 Knowledge score of sample on Recent Immunization Schedule

Knowledge	Mean	Mean difference	SD	SE	Calculated T test	Tabulated T value
Pre-test	6.46	6.77	3.77	0.85	7.96	2.05
Post-test	13.23		2.82			



CONCLUSION

Researcher assessed that the effect of structured teaching programme among mothers of under five children regarding recent immunization schedule strengthens the findings as the knowledge of mothers of under five children increased by providing education.

Animal Study: Not Applicable

Ethical Committe Certificate: Not Applicable



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