



A Descriptive Study To Assess The Knowledge Regarding Importance Of Immunization And Prevention Of Diseases Among Mothers Of Under Five Children At Mandi Gobindgarh, Punjab.

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Abstract

Descriptive approach and descriptive design were used for the present study, Sample consisted of 50 mothers of under-five year children from Mandi Gobindgarh, Punjab were selected using non-probability sampling technique. A structured knowledge questionnaires was given to assess the knowledge regarding importance of immunization and prevention of diseases. Before data collection the researcher introduces purpose of study, clarifies the queries and took verbal consent from subjects. Findings of the study revealed that majority of mothers of under five children has adequate knowledge (56%) and inadequate knowledge (44%) towards importance of immunization and prevention of diseases. Mean of 50 sample is 16.56 and standard deviation was 2.757 and mean percentage 55.20 The finding of the study shows that the mothers have adequate knowledge regarding importance of immunization and prevention of diseases. The overall knowledge towards importance of immunization and prevention of diseases was found to be favourable (55.20%).

Introduction

Immunization is the process where by a person is made immune or resistant to an infectious disease, typically by the administration of a vaccine. Vaccines stimulates the body's own immune system to protect the person against subsequent infection or disease. The two public health interventions that have had the greatest impact on the world's health are clean water and vaccines. Immunization is most cost – effective public health interventions. Vaccine prevents illness and death for millions of individuals every year. Children may receive as many as 24 injections by 2 years of age and up to 5 injections in a single visit. Immunization schedules vary around the world, however, with the variability being due in part to the different patterns of disease that exist globally. Vaccinations –like all medical procedures –are neither 100% free of risk nor 100% effective. Vaccines, in rare cases, can cause illness. Most children who experience an

adverse reaction to immunization have a pre-existing susceptibility. Some pre-dispositions may be detectable prior to vaccination; others, at least with current technology and practice, are not. Although the number of vaccinations recommended is greater than ever before, the vaccines used in current immunization schedule actually have fewer antigens because of developments in vaccine technology. For example, the vaccines to prevent whooping cough used before 1991 contained 3,000 different potentially antigenic proteins. From 1980 to 2000, the immunization schedule's total number of antigens decreased by approximately 96 percent.

Objectives of the study:

- To assess the knowledge among the mothers of under five children regarding Immunization schedule.
- To assess the knowledge among the mothers of under five children regarding prevention of diseases.
- To determine the association between the knowledge among the mothers of under five children and diseases with their selected demographic variables.

Methodology:

Non experimental (descriptive research design) was considered to be appropriate for the present study to assess the knowledge of mother's regarding importance of immunization schedule and prevention of disease for under five of age. A descriptive research design used to collect information from different subjects within a given population having same characteristics of interest. The study was. The investigation anticipated the availability of the study subjects, familiarity with setting, cooperation from the authorities and feasibility of in this study the population were mothers who have under five children The sample size consists of mothers who were fulfilling the inclusion criteria. The data was collected by using non probability (convenience sampling technique). The group included only those study subjects who were present at the time of data collection and were willing to participate in the study. Data has been collected through google forms within 10 days' time period of the month of July 2021.

Findings of the Study: Major Findings are:

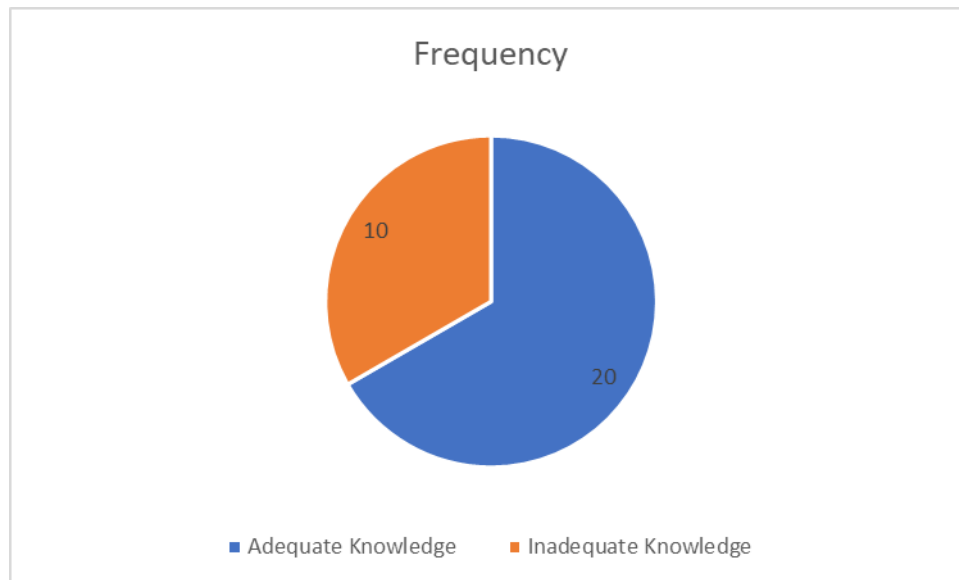
Finding related to assessment of knowledge score regarding immunization schedule and prevention of disease:

Table no.1 Level of Knowledge.

N=30

Criteria measure of knowledge score		
Level of Stress	Percentage	Frequency
Adequate Knowledge	80%	20
Inadequate Knowledge	20%	10

The table depicts that mother have Adequate Knowledge 80% and Inadequate Knowledge 20%.

Fig 1: Pie Diagram showing Level of Knowledge

Association between Knowledge with selected demographical variables

It indicates that calculated chi-square value is 5.949, P value is 0.114 and df is 3. The $P < 0.05$ hence there is no significant association between level of knowledge with age of the mothers.

LIMITATION OF STUDY

The study sample was confined only to the mothers. Only mothers who fulfil the inclusion criteria are included in this study, there are several limitations of this study. Future analysis to determine the relationship between demographic characteristics.

CONCLUSION

After the detailed analysis, this study leads to the following conclusion: -

That mother has Adequate Knowledge 80% and Inadequate Knowledge 20%.

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