Perceived Barriers for Noncompliance of Immunization

Saraswati Kamble
Vice-Principal, Loknete Rajarambapu, CON, Islampur.

Introduction

The last turn of the century was a watershed in the area of vaccines and immunization. Not only was it realized that immunization coverage rates in developing countries had been decreasing since the early days of the Expanded Programme on Immunization [EPI] but it became clear that there was a growing divide in access to new vaccines between the industrialized countries and the developing world. Most of the least developed countries do not reach the WHO recommended levels of health spending and for many of them a large share of total spending is in the private sector.

Objectives:

1) To assess the perceived barriers for noncompliance of immunization by the parents of 0-5 years of children.
2) To associate the perceived barrier with selected demographic variables.

Methodology

The study was explorative & descriptive approach. A semi-structured interview schedule was conducted for the participants in Kondwa urban slum of Pune city.

Setting: Kondwa urban slum of Pune city.

Sample & Sampling Techniques: In this study, the study samples were selected as per availability and fulfillment of the pre-set criteria until a desired sample of hundred was reached. The investigator had selected Kondwa slum area of Pune city, the parents having children between the age group of 0-5 years.

Sample technique: Non probability purposive sampling.

The tool used was semi-structured interview schedule modified 4 points Likert scale for assess the perceived barriers for non compliance of immunization by parent of 0-5 years of children.

Technique: Interview schedule technique by means of questionnaire was thought to be suitable by the investigator, the tool used for study were close ended type of questionnaire to explore the barriers for non compliance of immunization. Tool was divided into two parts section I & section II.

Section 1: Demographic data comprising of 8 items. {personal data of parent, Personal data of child}

Section 2: Semi-structured interview schedule consisting of 30 items on barriers of immunization. The major aspects considered knowledge barriers, importance of immunization barriers, service deliver barriers, emotional barriers, geographic barriers, social support barriers.

The data collection was done in two stages, administration of the questionnaire to the groups of parent who are having children
between the age group of 0-5 years and the answers received through the questionnaire were assessed and based on their answers the perceive barriers of non compliance of Immunization were identified by the investigator.

**Results**

Majority of the respondents found in educational level 31(31%) of them were had completed primary education, 72(72%) of them were from nuclear family, 46(46%) of them were from family income group 5001-7000, 82(82%) of the families the immunization was completed whereas for remaining 18(18%) of the families the immunization status was not completed.

Overall results of perceived barriers for noncompliance of immunization:-

**Knowledge barriers:-**

Above table and graph indicates that 35.8% of the responses were “agree” with knowledge barriers and 64.2% of the responses were “disagree”

**Importance of immunization barriers:-**

Similarly 13.6% of the responses were “agree” with importance of immunization barriers and 86.4% of the responses were “disagree”

**Service delivers barriers:-**

Result also shows that 3.4% of the responses were “agree” with service deliver barriers and 96.6% of the responses were “disagree”

**Emotional barriers:-**

Similarly result shows that 20.4% of the responses were “agree” with Emotional barriers and 79.6% of the responses were “disagree”

Geographic barriers:-

Result also shows that 8% of the responses were “agree” with geographic barriers and 92% of the responses were “disagree”

Social support barriers:-

Similarly the result shows that 5.6% of the responses were “agree” with social support barriers and 94.4% of the responses were “disagree”

**References**

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