Effectiveness of planned teaching on knowledge regarding immunization among the mothers of children below five years

Satish N. Salvi

Community Health Nursing, College of Nursing,
Bharati Vidyapeeth Deemed University, Sangli, Maharashtra,

ABSTRACT
Vaccines are one of the most successful health interventions that bring about significant reductions in infectious diseases and adverse health consequences and improve quality of life in the population. Over the years vaccines have provided highly cost effective improvements to human health by reducing avoidable human suffering, costs of care and treatment, economic consequences of work i.e. lower productivity and loss of work. More and more diseases are becoming vaccine preventable including those for prominent killers like pneumonia and diarrhoea and the technology used is evolving rapidly. Since vaccines are administered to healthy people, especially children, it is pivotal to ascertain they are safe and cost effective. Consequently vaccine development has become time and resource intensive, with more stringent regulatory pathways to ensure safety and efficacy of vaccines. In a situation where there is abundance of new and expensive vaccines on one hand and limitations of resources on the other, it becomes imperative that use of vaccines through induction in the universal immunization programme (UIP) as well as in the free market is done through a framework of decision-making that confers positive health and economic benefits to the society.

Keywords: Planned teaching, Immunization.

INTRODUCTION
The universal immunization programme (UIP) in India targets 2.7 Cores infants and 3 Cores pregnant women. The Expanded programme for immunization (EPI) in India was launched in 1978. The ambit of EPI was increased with the inclusion of measles vaccine in 1985 and it was renamed as the universal immunization programme. The aim of UIP was to cover all districts in the country by 1990, in a phased manner and target all infants with the primary immunization and all pregnant women with TT immunization. For almost 2 decades, UIP did not add any additional vaccine. However, since 2006 vaccines namely Hepatitis B, Second dose of measles and Japanese Encephalitis (JE) vaccine has been introduced. During the same period, a number of other safe and efficacious vaccines have become available for major killers like pneumonia and diarrhoea which are being used in the immunization programmes of many developing and developed countries.
FIGURE AND TABLE

![Figure 1: Mean Knowledge Score](image)

**TABLE. NO.1. Analysis Result of Final Data**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>N</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>SD</th>
<th>SEM</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pre Test</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>12.34</td>
<td>2.647</td>
<td>0.374</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post Test</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>17.48</td>
<td>2.013</td>
<td>0.285</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CONCLUSIONS**

The following conclusions are made from the study findings;

1. Adequate knowledge seen in mothers regarding benefits of Immunization.
2. There is significant relationship between Age, Mothers education, Mothers occupation and source of information of mothers with knowledge scores.

**Nursing Implications**

Assessment of effectiveness of planned teaching programme on knowledge among the mothers in the area where they are lacking. Health education is an important nursing responsibility. Nurse works in various setting like hospital, community health centre etc. and therefore should make use of opportunity in assessing the knowledge about the responsibility, care about immunization. So it is a nurses role to bring this problem related to immunization into focus and gain information about it to plan further actions. The nurse working in community setting both in urban and rural services. Play an important role in assessing the knowledge of immunization and which can help to plan further interventions about management of factors. They can carry out health education both on one to one basis. Nurses need to be equipped with advanced knowledge become involved in providing the necessary services to the community through education programme in order to motivate and encourage them to take self actions and follow knowledge about immunization. Nurses through their own training can acquire a positive attitude and should equip themselves with a sound base of knowledge, use the same in clinical practice.
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS
I also extend our sincere gratitude to 
Dr.Mrs.Nilima R.Bhore Principal, Bharati Vidyapeeth Deemed University, College Of Nursing, Sangli For constant guidance and valuable suggestions.

I take this opportunity to express our sincere gratitude towards Dr.Mrs.A.S.Gore Professor of Bio-Statistics, Bharati Vidyapeeth Deemed University, Medical College, Sangli For her constant guidance.

I specially thank all the participants of this study, without whose co-operation it would have been impossible to conduct the study. I extend my sincere thanks to all my friends, colleagues and well wishers for their good wishes for this study.

REFERENCES


