

A Study to Assess the Knowledge Regarding Immunization Among Mothers Who Are Having Under Five Year Children in Selected Rural Area of Belchampa, Garhwa, Jharkhand

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I. INTRODUCTION

Immunization is one of the most – effective intervention to prevent major illnesses that contribute to child mortality in country, particularly in environments where malnourished children, overcrowding, poverty and illiteracy reign. About vaccination hence become one of the main tools to reducing childhood mortality and morbidity. In our society, large chunk of the population lives in rural areas, where mothers are illiterate and have numerous myths about immunization.

II. OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

- To assess the knowledge among the mothers of under five-year children regarding immunization schedule.
- To assess the knowledge among the mothers of under five-year children regarding prevention of diseases, benefits, side effect etc.
- To determines the association between the knowledge among the mothers of under five-year children and diseases with their selected demographic variables.

III. METHODOLOGY

Research approach: - A qualitative research was adopted, setting of the study was at Belchampa Garhwa (Jharkhand). Sample for the study was mothers who are having under five-year children, sample size was 30. Convenient sample technique used to select the sample of the study. In this study the

data has collected using a self – structured questionnaire. No intervention is given. The data was obtained, collected and analysed using descriptions and inferential statistics and interpreted in term of objectives and hypothesis of the study. The level of significant was at the 0.05.

IV. RESULTS

50% mothers are 26 to 30 years old and 0% mothers 40-year-old. 50% have studied till primary school. 60% mothers are housewife. 40% mothers' monthly income is 3000 to 5000 and 5000 to 10000, 0% mothers' monthly incomes is 15000 to 20000. 80% mothers are Hindu religion. 80% mothers are lives in nuclear families. 60% of mothers source of information are mass media, 40% mothers' sources of information are nearest health centre. Out of 30 mothers, 30% mothers had good knowledge, 20% mothers had average knowledge, 50% mothers had poor knowledge.

V. CONCLUSION

The finding of this study suggests that increasing vaccination day in vaccination units and providing outreach immunization services for the home – delivered newborns are two important interventions to be considered. They will increase immunization coverage for both hospital and home delivered children. Only 30% mothers have good knowledge about immunization and 20% mothers have average knowledge about immunization. There are 50% mothers who don't know anything's about

immunization. Deficit of knowledge to the mothers regarding immunization such as its benefits and disease caused by non – vaccinated of children.

VI. RECOMMENDATION

- A comparative study can be done rural mothers who have under 5-year children.
- A similar study can be conducted with large samples.
- Study can be done using different methods of teaching.
- Future studies can be conducted on knowledge and factors influences noncompliance of optional.