



ISSN: 0975-833X

Available online at <http://www.journalcra.com>

International Journal of Current Research
Vol. 9, Issue, 10, pp.58939-58940, October, 2017

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL
OF CURRENT RESEARCH

RESEARCH ARTICLE

ASSESS THE KNOWLEDGE ON NEWER VACCINES AMONG PRIMI MOTHERS

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ARTICLE INFO

Article History:

Received 28th July, 2017
Received in revised form
06th August, 2017
Accepted 17th September, 2017
Published online 17th October, 2017

Key words:

Knowledge on Newver Vaccine.

ABSTRACT

A cross sectional descriptive study was conducted to assess the knowledge of primi mothers regarding newer vaccines, a total of 30 primi mothers were selected by purposive sampling technique at Suramangalam Maternity center, Salem. Interview schedule was used to collect the data and collected data was analyzed by descriptive statistics. Major finding of this study shows that majority of the mothers were 20-25 years of age highest percentage of the mothers had high school education, majority were private workers, highest of the family were in the economic group of Rs. 5000-10,000 most of the mothers were in nuclear family. Over all primimothers had average knowledge on newer vaccine.

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Citation: Dr. Puvana, T. 2017. "Assess the knowledge on Newer vaccines among Primi Mothers", *International Journal of Current Research*, 9, (10), 58939-58940.

INTRODUCTION

"Children are our most valuable natural resources"

- Herbert Moove

Children are our future and they are the human resources and futures citizens of the nation, healthy children are not only the assets but also the stepping stones to build a strong and healthy nation (Basvantha, 2006). According to Journal Of Nursing Research Society of India (2012) stated that young children all over the world and particularly in developing countries have a victims of higher morbidity and mortality as they are very vulnerable to disease due to poor immunization status. Immunization is one of the most effective, safest and efficient public health intervention. Immunization is vital it protect nearly 3/4th of child against major childhood illness. They care several diseases which can be easily prevented by timely vaccination as a part of routine immunization every child has the right to benefit from the appropriate traditional and new life saving vaccines (maternal and health nosy") (Adelepillittaiand, 2003). Childhood mortality is the death of a child before the child's fifth birthday. National statistics tend to group these two mortality rates together. Globally, ten million infant and children die each year before their fifth birthday, 99% of thesedeadth occur in developing nations. Infant mortality takes away society is potential physical, social and human capital.

Statement of the problem

Assess the knowledge on newer vaccines among the primi mothers in Suramangalammaternity Centre, Salem, Tamil Nadu.

Objective

To assess the knowledge of mothers regarding newer vaccines.

Literature review: study has been organized in the following sequence.

- Introduction
- Meaning and importance of vaccine
- Vaccines preventable diseases
- Knowledge regarding newer vaccines

METHODS AND MATERIALS

Research design and approach: A Descriptive design with cross sectional survey approach

Setting of the study: The study was conducted in Suramangalam Maternity Centre, Salem.

Population: Mothers in Suramangalam Maternity Centre, Salem.

Sample size: 30 Primi mothers in Suramangalam Maternity Centre, Salem.

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Sample technique: Purposive sampling technique was used to collect data for the study.

Description of the tool

Section - A

It consist of demographic characteristics of mothers such as age, educational status, occupation, monthly family income, religion, type of family, children, residential area and previous source of information.

Section - B

It consists of items pertaining to knowledge on newer vaccines.

Data collection procedure

Prior to data collection a written permission was obtained Prior to interview introduction was given to the mothers and made comfortable. Interview schedule was used to access the knowledge regarding newer vaccines.

Plan for data analysis: Collected data was analysed by descriptive statistics

Analysis and interpretation

The finding of summarized as following

- Highest percentage 64% of primimothers where in the age group of 20-25 years.
- Highest percentage 70% of primi mothers were high school.
- Highest percentage 47% of primi mothers were housewives.
- Higher 56% of the primi mothers belong to joint family.
- Highest percentage 56% of the primi mothers were in the income group of below Rs.7001 to 10000.
- Majority 80% of the primi mothers were from urban area.
- Highest percentage 73% of the mothers were Hindus
- Most 93% of the primi mothers were non-vegetarian.
- Higher 64% of primi mothers got information through health personal.

Table 1. Percentage of knowledge score obtained by primi mothers on newer vaccines

| Level of knowledge | Actual score | Maximum score | Percentage |
|--------------------|--------------|---------------|------------|
| Poor | 6-12 | 6 | 20% |
| Average | 13-18 | 13 | 44% |
| Good | 19-24 | 7 | 23% |
| Very good | 24-30 | 4 | 13% |

Percentage wise distribution of the primi mothers knowledge scores regarding newer vaccine shows that the highest percentage 44% of the primi mothers had average knowledge and 23% of them had good knowledge. However 20% of them had poor knowledge. Further 13% of primi mothers had very good knowledge regarding newer vaccines. Hence it can be concluded that highest percentage of primi mothers had average knowledge regarding newer vaccines (Table 1).

Nursing implications

Nursing services

The finding of this study will help the nursing personal working in hospital in knowledge of mothers and will help in planning for health teaching.

Nursing education

The finding can be utilized to prepare a module and health education material to educate the mothers and people. Nurse educators the peripheral level health workers to improve the awareness and knowledge of people.

Nursing research

This finding can be utilized for conduction research and factors affecting the knowledge.

Recommendations

- Similar study can be undertaken for large sample to generalize the finding.
- A comparative study can be carried out to the knowledge of newer vaccine among primimothers in other maternity center.

Conclusion

Present study it can be concluded that majority of the mothers had average knowledge on newer vaccine .Hence it can be interpreted that the investigator need to conduct experimental study to assess the knowledge on Newer Vaccine.

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