

A Study to Assess the Effectiveness of Structured Teaching Programme on Knowledge Regarding Updated National Immunization Schedule among the Postnatal Mothers Visiting Health Centre

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Background

Youngsters are an epitome of our fantasy. They are the most defenceless gathering in the general public. So kids require unique consideration to have a great wellbeing. Thus youngsters require good attention to have a better well-being. Immunization, specifically has spared a huge number of youthful lives and with appropriate use.¹ The IAP committee on immunization has classified some vaccine as optional vaccine e.g. Hepatitis A, Hb vaccine, varicella, Pneumococcal vaccine, typhoid vaccine, IPV. Optional vaccine for personal use depends on occurrence of the contamination and illness, age, sickness and possibility of illness in vulnerable person when receiving of vaccine prompted immunity and the result of immunisation is assessed on volunteered immunization in the national immunization programme. Now hepatitis B vaccine is only the one which is considered.²

Methods: A true experimental study design using pre-test as well as post-test with no control group. The data composed with 30 postnatal mothers under non probability convenient sampling technique to know the efficiency of structured teaching plan on knowledge about Updated National Immunization Schedule.

Pre-test was done among postnatal mother with closed ended survey questions. Soon after pre-test structured teaching programme on awareness about Updated National Immunization Schedule was given to the postnatal mothers. Evaluation was be done by conducting post-test on the same day of the operation by using same closed ended questionnaire which was used for pre-test.

Results: Findings reflected, many of the postnatal women (43.33%) were in 20-25 years. Highest percentage 70% of postnatal mother was housewife. 66.67% of postnatal mother were completed primary education. 70% postnatal mothers are from middle class family. During pre-test 30% postnatal mother had moderately adequate knowledge and 70% postnatal mother had inadequate knowledge whereas, during post-test 73.33% postnatal mother had adequate knowledge, 26.67% postnatal mother had moderate adequate knowledge.

Conclusion: The study demonstrated that the structure teaching program about Updated National Immunization programme in the postnatal mothers going to wellness centre, was effective to improve the knowledge of postnatal mothers.

Keywords: Knowledge, updated national immunization schedule, postnatal mothers.

Introduction

Immunization has protected many children. At present just the hepatitis B antibody can be considered for such incorporation. Antibodies are essentially added to the overall decreases in mortality and mortality by

lessening the occurrence of genuine irresistible illness. The present individuals everywhere throughout the world experience the advantages of in inoculations starting in outset.³ Generally grown-up in the United State have not seen direct the stripping disease getting with immunizations after securities for the E.g. Polio,

Diphtheria and Haemophilus Influenza, meningitis. An immunization is an antigenic readiness used to create dynamic resistance to illness.³

Methodology

Research approach: Quantitative

Research design: True -Experimental

Sampling technique: Convenience sampling

Sample size: 60

Data collection method: structured questionnaire

Analysis: Descriptive and inferential statistics

Result and Findings

Demographic characteristics by frequency with percentage in pre-test, post-test.

Description of samples according to Demographic characteristics by frequency and percentage in pre-test.

Demographic Data

Demographic details show that 44% of postnatal mothers were from age group of 20-25 years, 33% were from 25-30 years and 23% were from 30-35 age group. 24 respondents belong to Hindu Religion, 4 belong to Muslim and only 1 respondent is Christian. Besides this 21 postnatal mothers were housewife, 6 belong to Service Sector, and 2 were from government Sector. 65% of postnatal mothers had completed primary education, 26% completed college education, whereas 3 % were with secondary education and 6 % were from other educational background. 21 were from middle class, 7 were from lower middle class and only 2 were

from upper economic class.

SECTION II

Analysis of data of knowledge about updated national immunization schedule.

Knowledge of postnatal mothers regarding updated national immunization schedule in pre-test.

In pre-test, 21 mothers had inadequate knowledge (score below 10) [70%]. And 9 mothers had Moderate knowledge (score 10-15) [30%] regarding updated national immunization schedule.

SECTION III

Knowledge of postnatal mothers regarding updated national immunization schedule in post-test.

In post-test, 22 mothers had Adequate knowledge (score more than 15) [73.33%]. And 08 mothers had Moderate knowledge (score 10-15) [26.67%] regarding updated national immunization schedule.

SECTION IV

Assessment effectiveness of structured teaching programme

To assess the efficiency of structured training plan regarding knowledge on updated national immunization schedule the formula $E=Y-X$ was used,

Where $Y =$ Post-test, $X =$ Pre-test and $E=$ Effectiveness.

Association of pre-test, post-test level of knowledge about updated national immunization schedule.

Table No. 1 Shows region wise association of mean, SD, and mean percentage of pre-test and post- test knowledge scores about updated National immunization schedule.

Region	Highest No.	Pre test scores			Post test score			Difference (%)
		Mean	SD	%	Mean	SD	Mean %	
Knowledge on introduction, definition, incidence	10	3.67	1.39	36.7	8.2	1.41	82	45.3
Knowledge on principles.	2	0.83	1.01	41.5	1.6	0.49	80	38.5
Knowledge on old immunization	4	1.77	1.17	44.25	3.1	0.64	77.5	33.25
Knowledge on new immunization	2	0.5	0.61	25	1.23	0.8	61.5	36.5
Knowledge on effects and management	3	1.5	0.89	50	2.28	0.81	76	26
Overall	21	8.27	5.07	39.38	16.4	4.13	78.1	38.72

Association of pre-test and post-test knowledge about updated national immunization schedule.

COMPARISON OF KNOWLEDGE SCORE

In post-test, 22 mothers had adequate knowledge about updated national immunization schedule.73.33%. And 08 mothers had Moderate knowledge, where score was between10-15, 26.67% regarding updated national immunization schedule.

SECTION V

Testing of hypotheses

To assess the efficiency of structure teaching plan on knowledge about national immunization programme in postnatal women, hypotheses testing was done using 't' test and chi-square.

D) Comparison between differences of pre-test, post-test totals about updated national immunization programme in postnatal women.

Table No.2

Sr. No	Region	't'	Level of Significance
1	Overview, definition, incidence	-12.58	HS
2	Principles of vaccination	-3.35	HS
3	Old immunization	-6.04	HS
4	New immunization	-4.29	HS
5	Effects and management	-3.66	HS

Table. Shows that there is greater significance alteration in the region wise total of pre-test and post-test. So, the mentioned null hypothesis is rejected and statistical is acknowledged. Thus difference observed in mean score value of pre-test and post-test were real difference.

I) Association between pre-test score on updated national immunization schedule among postnatal mother with demographic variable.

Table No. 3

Sr. No	Demographic variables	Df	Table value	χ^2 value	Level of significant
1	Age	3	7.82	1.27	Not significant
2	Religion	3	7.82	2.32	Not significant
3	Economic class	3	7.82	2.16	Not significant
4	Mothers education	3	7.82	7.4	Not significant
5	Mother occupation	3	7.82	1.04	Not significant

Table displays no major link among pre-test knowledge numbers of postnatal women when matched with demographic variables. So, null hypotheses of association among pre-test knowledge scores and demographic variables are accepted.

Table No. 4. Association between post-test score on updated national immunization schedule among postnatal mother with demographic variable.

Sr. No	Demographic variables	Df	Table value	χ^2 value	Level of significant
1	Age	3	7.82	6.36	Not significant
2	Religion	3	7.82	3.08	Not significant
3	Economic class	3	7.82	3.9	Not significant
4	Mothers education	3	7.82	7.1	Not significant
5	Mother occupation	3	7.82	1.22	Not significant

Table shows that there was not major association among post-test scores of postnatal females when matched with demographic variables. So, null hypotheses of association in the middle of post-test knowledge, demographic variables are accepted.

It can be understood that structure teaching programme was in effect for all postnatal women

regardless of alteration in demographic variables.

Funding: Self-funding

Conflict of interest: no conflict of interest in research.

Ethical approval: The study was permitted by the Institutional Ethics Sub-Committee.

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