



**A STUDY TO ASSESS THE EFFECTIVENESS OF PLANNED TEACHING  
PROGRAMME ON KNOWLEDGE REGARDING IMPORTANCE OF IMMUNIZATION  
IN UNDER 5 YEARS CHILDREN AMONG MOTHERS IN SELECTED RURAL AREA  
OF INDORE M.P.**

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**Introduction**

Immunization is a key to child survival. Missing Routine Immunization (RI) can be life-threatening for infants. Immunization is one of the most effective and cost-effective ways to protect children's lives and futures.

Immunisation is one of the most cost-effective health investments worldwide. The World Health Organisation (WHO) launched the expanded programme on immunisation (EPI) in 1974 with the aim of immunising children throughout the world. The programme uses proven strategies, like outreach services, to ensure delivery of vaccines even to the most hard-to-reach and vulnerable populations. The worldwide implementation of this programme has resulted in more than 100 million infants being immunised each year, saving 2-3 million lives annually.

More than half of the world's most vulnerable children still miss out on the essential vaccines they need to survive and live healthy lives. Globally, 1.5 million deaths could be avoided if children were vaccinated. Universal Immunization Programme (UIP) is one of the largest public health programmes targeting close of 2.67 crore newborns and 2.9 crore pregnant women annually. It is one of the most cost-effective public health interventions and largely responsible for reduction of vaccine preventable under-5 mortality rate. Under UIP, immunization is providing free of cost against 12 vaccine preventable diseases: Nationally against 9 diseases - Diphtheria, Pertussis, Tetanus, Polio, Measles, Rubella, severe form of Childhood Tuberculosis, Hepatitis B and Meningitis &

Pneumonia caused by Hemophilus Influenza type B Sub-nationally against 3 diseases - Rotavirus diarrhoea, Pneumococcal Pneumonia and Japanese Encephalitis; of which Rotavirus vaccine and Pneumococcal Conjugate vaccine are in process of expansion while JE vaccine is provided only in endemic districts. A child is said to be fully immunized if child receives all due vaccine as per national immunization schedule within 1st year age of child. The two major milestones of UIP have been the elimination of polio in 2014 and maternal and neonatal tetanus elimination in 2015.

### ***Objectives***

- To assess pre test knowledge mean regarding importance of immunization in under 5 years children's among mothers
- To assess post test knowledge mean regarding importance of immunization in under 5 years children's among mothers
- To compare pre test and post test knowledge mean regarding importance of immunization in under 5 years children's among mothers
- To prepare the planned teaching programme regarding importance of immunization in under 5 years
- To assess the effectiveness of planned teaching programme regarding importance of immunization in under 5 years
- To find out the association between the pre test knowledge score with selected demographic variables.

### ***Hypothesis***

*All hypothesis at 0.05 level of significance*

- H<sub>1</sub>: There will be a significant difference between pre test and post test knowledge score of mothers regarding importance of immunization in under 5 years
- H<sub>2</sub>: There will be significant effectiveness of planned teaching programme regarding importance of immunization in under 5 years

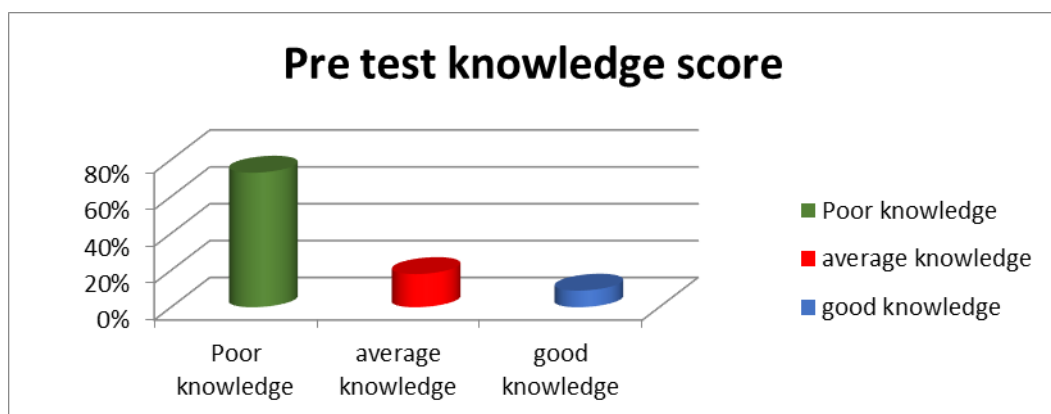
- H<sub>3</sub>: There will be significant association between pre test knowledge score with selected demographic variables.

## Methods and Material

- **Study design and setting:** Pre experimental one group pre test and post test design
- **Sample and sampling technique:** The study population comprised of mothers of under 5 years of children. A sample of 60 mothers was selected by non-probability consecutive sampling technique for the same pre test knowledge and post test knowledge after taking expert opinion from 7 expert's, data was collected with structured knowledge questioner.

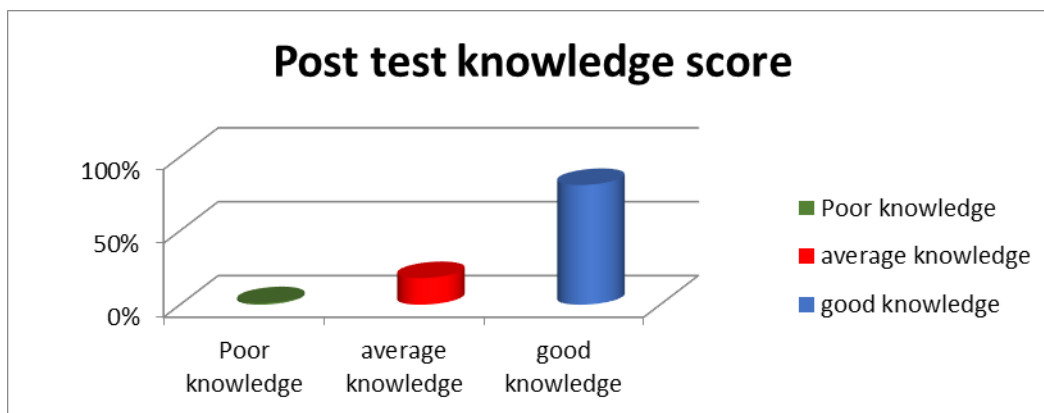
## Result

- Mothers of under 5 year of children in the experimental group most of the mother 60% are from 30-35 year of age, 75% have only one child, 69% mothers are educated up to primary school only, 51% are monthly family income 10000-15000/ month, 72% are living in joint family.
- In pre test knowledge score More than 73% of mothers in the experimental group are from poor knowledge regarding importance of immunization under 5 years of children's and 18% are from average knowledge and 9% are from good knowledge regarding importance of immunization under 5 years of children's.

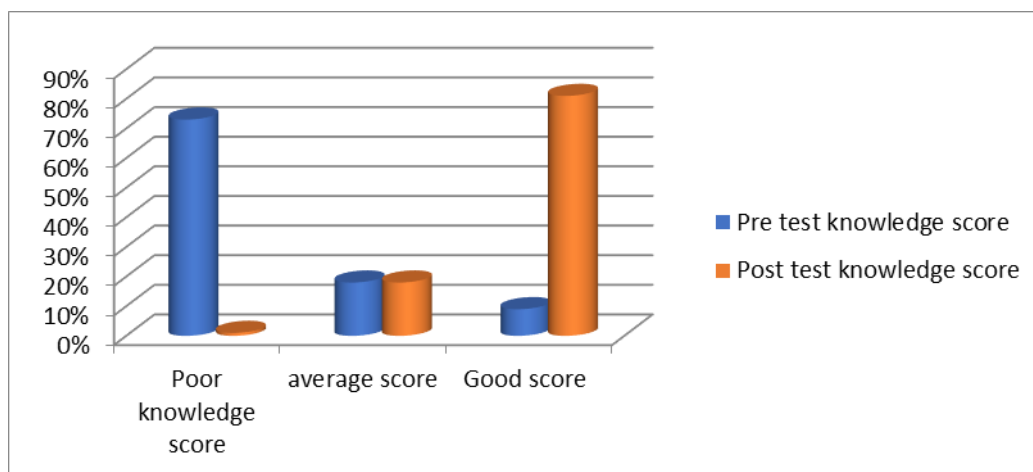


In Post test knowledge score More than 1% of mothers in the experimental group are from poor knowledge regarding importance of immunization

under 5 years of children's and 18 % are from average knowledge and 81% are from good knowledge regarding importance of immunization under 5 years of children's.



Comparison between pre test and post test knowledge score



Effectiveness of planned teaching programme regarding importance of immunization under 5 years children's are 0.87 which is assess by t test value at 0.05 level of significance.

Association of pre test knowledge score with selected demographic variables some of the demographic variables are associated like type of family and age and other then that are not significant.

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