

“AN EXPLORATORY STUDY TO ASSESS THE KNOWLEDGE OF PARENTS REGARDING CARE OF THE CHILD AFTER IMMUNIZATION IN THE AGE GROUP OF 0-5 YEARS IN SELECTED OPD OF PUNE CITY.”

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ABSTRACT : Background: Immunization can be defined as the process by which on individuals Immune system is enhanced, when it is exposed to the foreign practical to the body. Immunization stimulate own immune system and help to protect against infection. **Aims-** The aim was to find out knowledge of parents regarding care of the child after immunization in the age group of 0-5 years. **Objective:** To assess the knowledge of parents regarding care of the child after immunization in the age group of 0 -5 years. . **Materials and Method-**A Non experimental research design was adopted to conduct the study. A total 100 samples was selected by using non probability convenience sampling technique. Study instrument was self-structured questionnaire used by the researcher. Study was conducted for five paediatric OPDs or clinics of Pune district (Olive Clinic Katraj, Saiseva clinic katraj, Speciality children’s clinic and vaccination Centre Narhe, Navjeevan clinic Dhayari phata pune and Sunita Nursing home Narhe) . **Result-** Majority of the parents have good knowledge score that is 95% regarding care of the child after immunization in the age group of 0 -5 years. There is no significant Association between the knowledge score and demographic data. **Conclusion:** The studies concluded that the parents have good knowledge regarding care of the baby after immunization.

Key words: Knowledge, Parents, immunization

INTRODUCTION:

“First love is a kind of vaccination which saves a man from catching the complaint second time”.

-Honorede Balzac.

The immunization programme was started in India in 1978 with the objective of reducing the morbidity and mortality due to vaccine preventable diseases. Universal Immunization programme against six preventable diseases namely diphtheria, pertussis, childhood tuberculosis, poliomyelitis, measles & neonatal tetanus was introduced in the country in a phased manner in 1985, which covered the whole of India by 1990.

Immunization can be defined as the process by which on individuals Immune system is enhanced, when it is exposed to the foreign practical to the body. Immunization stimulate own immune system and help to protect against infection.

To perfect from serious diseases immunization plays major role by offering evidence based on information about the various diseases immunization team helps the public and the health professionals and also tell about the possible side effects of vaccines and immunization.

NEED OF THE STUDY

“If you have knowledge, let others light their candles at it”.

- Margaret fuller.

The physical health of a child is important because it is associated with the mental and social development of a children’s. Mothers are the first care providers of their children, is needed to reduce the under-five mortality rate. One of the ways to achieve reduction of under-five mortality is to educate the mothers on matters pertaining to child care. Immunization forms one of the important and cost effective strategies for the prevention of childhood sickness and disabilities and is thus a basic needs for all children’s.

According to United nations children’s fund (UNICEF) 12 vaccine preventable diseases (VPD’s) cause an estimated 2 million deaths or more every year, of which approximately 1.5 million deaths occur among children below five year age. These 1.5 million deaths represent approximately 15 percent of under five deaths. Reducing child mortality by two thirds between 1990 & 2015 is the fourth of eight millennium development goals endorsed by world leaders in the millennium declaration in 2000.

Thus the Investigator felt to assess the knowledge and how to take care of the baby among parents of 0 -5 years children’s regarding care of the baby after immunization.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The study aimed at determining to find knowledge of parents regarding care of the baby after immunization in the age group of 0-5 years. Quantitative method was the approach used for the study. Non-experimental descriptive research is the label given to a study. The study was conducted in selected paediatric OPDs or clinics of Pune district (Olive Clinic Katraj, Saiseva clinic katraj, Speciality children’s clinic and vaccination Centre Narhe,

Navjeevan clinic Dhayari phata pune and Sunita Nursing home Narhe) . Non-probability purposive sampling technique was used. Population consist of Parents in the age group of 0-5 year children's. the sample consists of 100 Parents. The tools were constructed According to the objective of the study. The objectives and of the study were explained in details to the subjects in the language understand best and written informed consent is taken from the participants. Even after prior appointments, if subjects were found busy in their emergency work, care was taken not to interrupt them in their work and again suitable time was taken. Study tool was filled personally by interviewing the subjects.

RESULT

Major Findings of the study

SECTION 1:- DISTRIBUTION OF SAMPLE IN RELATION TO DEMOGRAPHIC DATA.

The data shows Demographic distribution of parents. In that majority of the 51(51%) parents were in the age group of 26 to 30 years. Majority of the 86(86%) parents were in the mothers, Majority of the 36(36%)child were in the age group of above 1 to 2 years, Majority of the 51(59%) mothers were educated up to secondary and 5(36%) father were educated up to secondary. Majority39 (45%) of the mothers were house wife and 08(57%) father occupation is job. Majority 32(32%) children taken OPV vaccine.

SECTION 2:- CONSIST OF QUESTIONNAIRE FOR ASSESSING KNOWLEDGE OF PARENTS REGARDING CARE OF THE CHILD AFTER IMMUNIZATION IN THE AGE GROUP OF 0-5 YEARS.

Table no 1: knowledge of parents regarding care of the child after immunization.

n = 100

Sr. no.	Score	No. of samples (Frequency)	Percentage
1	Poor knowledge (0-5)	00	00 %
2	Average knowledge (6-10)	05	05 %
3	Good knowledge (11-15)	95	95 %

The finding shows that out of 100 parents majority of 95 (95%) had good knowledge score, the remaining 5 (5%) had average knowledge, 0(0%) had poor knowledge.

SECTION 3: MEAN, STANDARD DEVIATION VALUES OF KNOWLEDGE SCORE REGARDING CARE OF THE CHILD AFTER IMMUNIZATION

The overall mean percentage of the knowledge score was 12.69 ± 1.5524 as mean and SD .this reveals that majority of parents had good level of knowledge regarding care of the child after immunization in the age group of 0-5 years.

SECTION- 4-TO ASSOCIATE KNOWLEDGE OF PARENTS REGARDING CARE OF THE CHILD AFTER IMMUNIZATION IN THE AGE GROUP OF 0-5 YEARS WITH SELECTED DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES

P value is more than 0.05 so there is no significant association between Knowledge of parents regarding care of the child after immunization in the age group of 0-5 years with selected demographic variables.

DISCUSSION: the present study was conducted in five Paediatric OPDs of Pune District with the objective To assess the knowledge of parents regarding care of the child after

immunization in the age group of 0 -5 years. This study was conducted among 100 samples during the year 2019. It was Non-experimental descriptive research. Non-probability purposive sampling technique was used. This study was conducted among 100 samples during the year 2019. Results: The study showed that 95% of the samples had good knowledge and only 05% samples had average knowledge regarding care of the child after immunization in the age group of 0 – 5 years. In this study the 14% participants are Father and 86% participants are Mother. There is no association with age, parents and education.

The present study supported by Aggarwal k. et al (2002), reported that 387 Mothers in Mehrauli block of Delhi were interviewed regarding their knowledge, attitudes, beliefs and practice regarding measles. 98.4% enumerated one or the other symptoms, fever being the commonest. 77.5% were of the infectious nature and 97% had favorable attitude regarding feeding the child during measles. The commonest foodstuff given was cow milk and chichi. 95.1% of the respondents intended to apply local herbs on eruptions. There was a variety of local medicines for home treatment and Laung, Tulsi leaves and kishmish being the practice in descending order of preference. 98.4% respondents favored giving special nutritional care during the attack of measles to their children.

CONCLUSION: The parents of under five children of Pune city had moderately adequate knowledge on immunization and moderate attitude towards immunization. These findings that the health professionals should make little more efforts in educating the parents so as to achieve 100% of immunization.

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