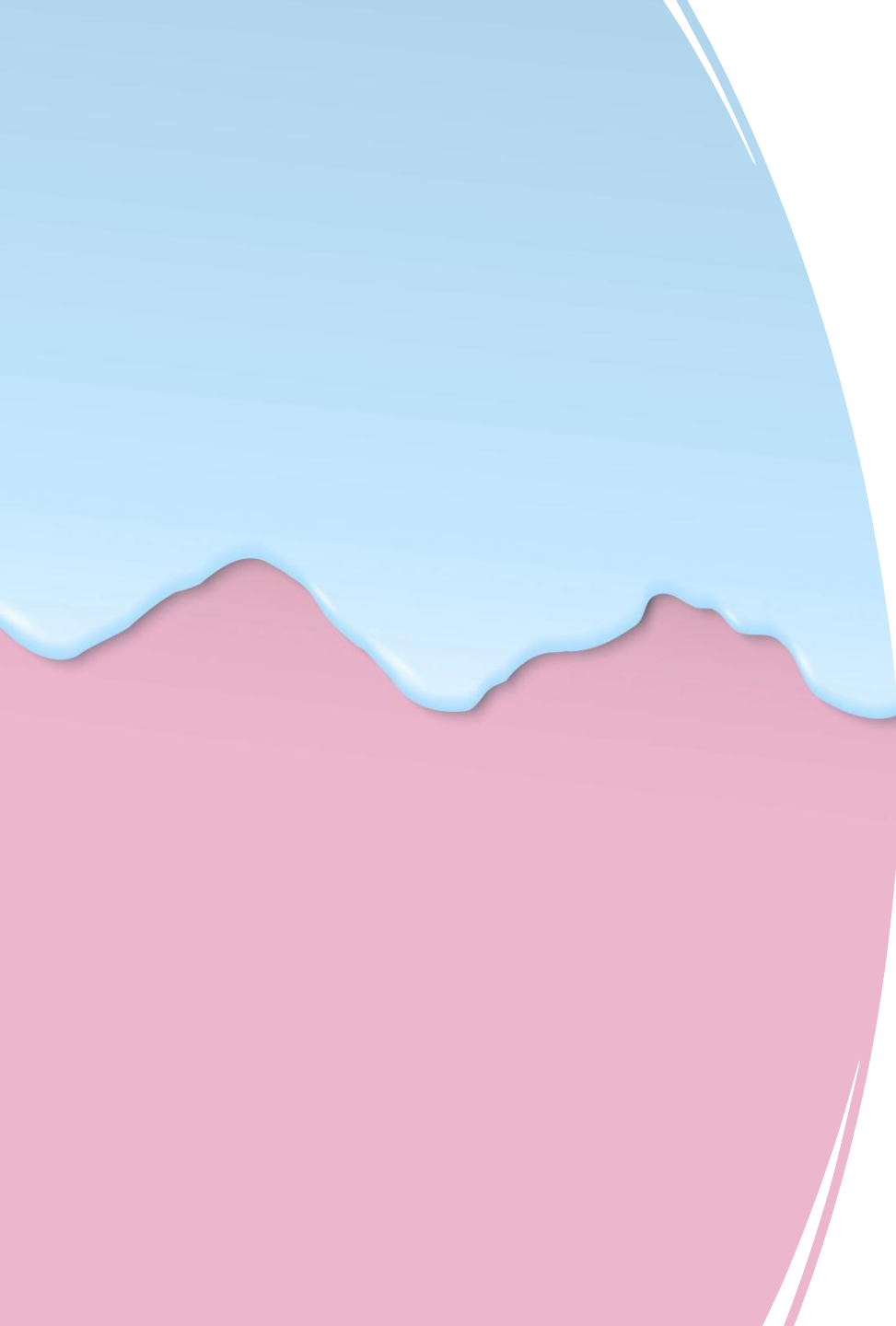




PARENTAL ATTITUDES AND BELIEFS TOWARDS CHILDHOOD VACCINATIONS IN RURAL AREAS

Presented by :

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Introduction

Vaccinations are pivotal in preventing infectious diseases and promoting public health. However, rural areas often exhibit lower vaccination rates compared to urban areas, posing significant health risks. Understanding parental attitudes and beliefs towards childhood vaccinations in rural settings is crucial for addressing these disparities. This study aims to explore these attitudes, identify common misconceptions, and propose strategies to enhance vaccination rates in rural communities.





Research Materials and Methodology

Study Design:

This study utilized a **qualitative approach** with **structured surveys** to assess parental attitudes and beliefs towards childhood vaccinations in selected rural regions.

Study Population:

The population consisted of parents with children aged **0-5 years** residing in rural areas known for lower vaccination rates.

Study Tools:

A structured **questionnaire** was designed to collect data on parental beliefs about the necessity, safety, and perceived barriers to childhood vaccinations.



Sampling Technique:

Stratified random sampling was employed to ensure a representative sample from diverse socio-economic backgrounds within the rural population.

Duration of Study:

The study was conducted over a period of **Two month** to gather comprehensive data while minimizing disruptions to participants' routines.

Sample Size:

A total of **200 parents** were included in the study, providing a sufficiently robust dataset to analyze attitudes and beliefs towards childhood vaccinations in rural contexts.

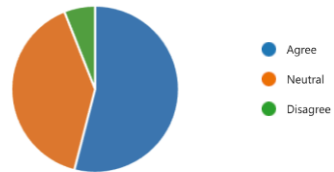
Ethical Considerations

Ensuring confidentiality and anonymity for all participants

Results

Survey Results

1. Do you believe that vaccinations are necessary for your child's health?



2. Do you trust the healthcare system to provide safe and effective vaccinations for your child?



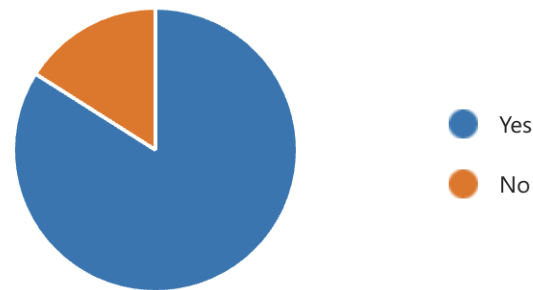
3. Do you know where to go to get vaccinated?



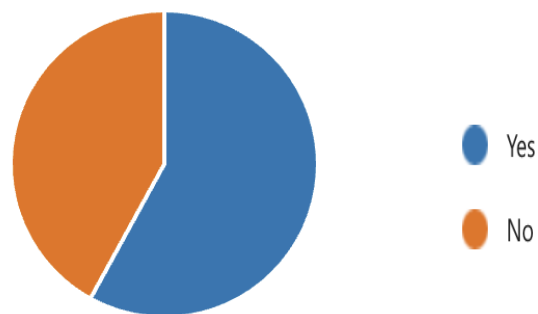
4. Do you think most of your family or friends want you to get your child vaccinated?



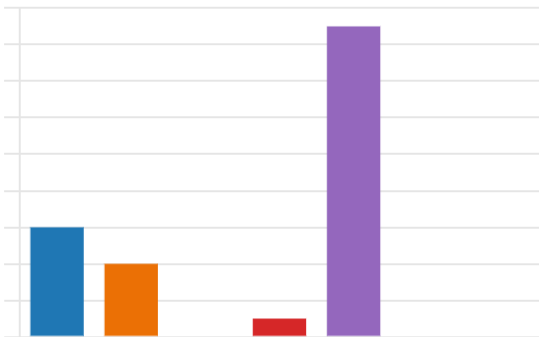
5.Do you suggest to your family and friends to get their child vaccinated?



6.Have you ever refused a vaccination for your child?

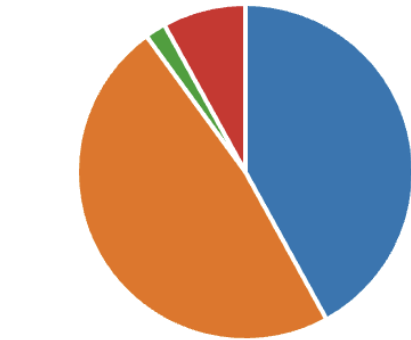


7.If yes, what were the reasons for refusing the vaccination? (Select all that apply).



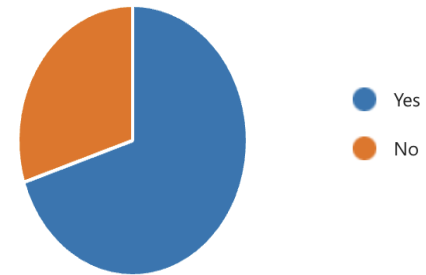
- Concerns about the side effects
- Belief that vaccines are unneces...
- Religious or cultural beliefs
- lack of information
- Previous negative experiences
- Other (please specify): _____
- Other

8.How often do you take your child to get vaccinated?



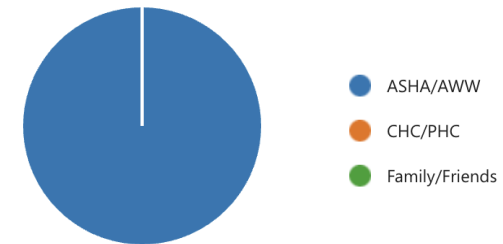
- Always on schedule
- Sometimes on schedule
- Rarely on schedule
- Never

9.If your child got sick, would you come for their next vaccination?



- Yes
- No

10.How did you learn about childhood vaccinations?



- ASHA/AWW
- CHC/PHC
- Family/Friends



•**Key findings:**

- **Belief in Vaccine Necessity:** 54% of parents agreed that vaccinations are necessary for their child's health, while 40% expressed neutral attitudes and only 6% disagreed.
- **Trust in Healthcare System:** A significant majority (84%) trusted the healthcare system to provide safe and effective vaccinations for their child.
- **Awareness and Influence:** All respondents (100%) knew where to access vaccinations, and 52% reported positive encouragement from family and friends regarding vaccination.
- **Vaccination Compliance:** While 58% of parents reported always adhering to vaccination schedules, 32% were inconsistent due to various reasons, including concerns about side effects (34%) and previous negative experiences (32%).
- **Misconceptions and Refusal:** 58% of parents had refused vaccination at least once, citing reasons such as concerns about side effects (12%) and belief in vaccine irrelevance (8%).



Conclusion

To tackle these challenges, the study suggests implementing targeted communication strategies that offer accurate and culturally appropriate information about vaccines, involving community leaders to build trust, and establishing support systems for parents with negative vaccination experiences. Future research should focus on the effectiveness of educational interventions and communication strategies in rural settings. These findings are vital for public health officials and policymakers aiming to increase vaccination rates in rural areas, thereby improving public health outcomes and reducing the incidence of vaccine-preventable diseases.

A group of children are gathered in a rural courtyard. In the background, there is a red brick wall and a large, leafy tree. The children are dressed in traditional Indian clothing. A large, bold, black 'THANK YOU' text is superimposed over the center of the image. Below it, the words 'THANK YOU' are repeated in a smaller, dark purple font.

THANK YOU

THANK YOU