

**TO ASSESS MOTHER'S KNOWLEDGE,
ATTITUDE & PRACTICE TOWARDS ROUTINE
VACCINATION OF THEIR WARD IN
MOTHERHOOD HOSPITAL, NAVI MUMBAI.**

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Introduction

- More than one in five worldwide cases of under-five child mortality take place in India. More than half of these fatalities are caused by infections like pneumonia, diarrhoea, and sepsis, all of which can be treated and prevented with immunisation. Every year, hundreds of lives would be saved if all kids received their vaccines. Vaccinations are the most economical public health intervention to prevent disease and mortality since unvaccinated children have a three to six times higher chance of passing away before turning five. The immunisation programme has reduced the number of mortality among children under the age of five from 3.3 million per year to 1.3 million per year, or 17,000 per day.
- This study investigated the opinions and viewpoints of parents towards paediatric vaccinations. In light of this, the purpose of this dissertation was to comprehend the mechanisms, such as parenting techniques, the level of detail and accessibility of vaccine information, as well as cultural perspectives, which could affect how mothers feel regarding vaccination acceptance and vaccination policy, as well as vaccines overall.

Objectives

- To assess the immunisation knowledge, attitudes, and behaviours of mothers having children under age of 1 year in Motherhood Hospital (Kharghar, Navi Mumbai).
- Analyse the association between the selected variables and the mothers of infants under the age of 1 year on awareness and attitude toward immunisation.
- To determine the association between immunisation knowledge, attitudes and practices among mothers of children under the age of 1.

Methodology

- **Sample size –**

This study was carried out in Motherhood Hospital of Kharghar, Navi Mumbai. **For the study, a descriptive research design combining with a quantitative research methodology was modified for the investigation. Depending on inclusion and exclusion criteria for the data collection, 100 mothers of hospitalised infants under the age of one were selected.**

- **Sampling technique –**

For this quantitative investigation, a simple random technique was used. A sample judgement framework was implied. Age, gender, place of residence, and ethnicity were among the factors included.

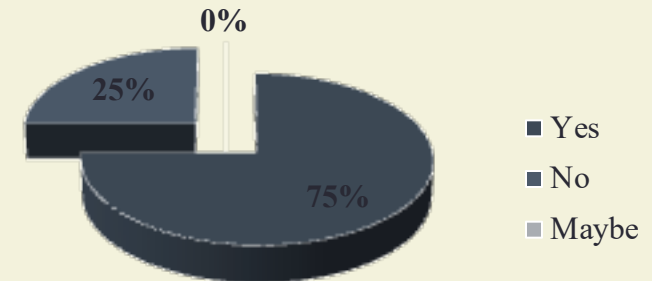
- **Study instruments –**

These conversations involved the use of a questionnaire design that covered a variety of subjects about vaccination, including attitudes, knowledge, cultural beliefs, and philosophical ideas. Both close ended and open-ended survey questions were asked in the interview to get the clear response.

Results

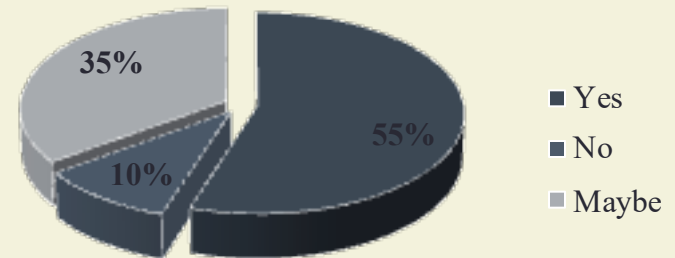
- Using several questions to investigate parents' vaccination knowledge, it was discovered that the participants' score of knowledge was at an average of 83 %. Further, the findings revealed strong positive correlation of 0.9818 between parents' educational level and knowledge.
- Despite the fact that none of the mothers could name every EPI condition, the vast majority of mothers supported immunisation and believed that vaccines protect children from infections. Women were the most likely to mention polio (80%). None of the participants were familiar with the entire vaccination schedule for children.

Have you given any childhood immunizations to your child? In such case, do you know what the vaccines' names are?



- One question about convulsions and skin rash that could happen after vaccination was one that the majority of participants were unable to correctly answer. Although 55 (55%) respondents indicated that they were aware of side effects, they only mentioned swelling and fever, and 10 (10%) respondents indicated that they were not. The remaining 35 (35%) respondents were unclear.

Do you know what the vaccine's side effects are?



- In order to understand the participants' attitudes, we added four specific questions about the value of vaccination, vaccine safety, and suggestions for friends and families to vaccinate their children. The findings revealed that participants' attitudes toward childhood immunisation were generally positive, with an average score of 87.4 (87.4 %) indicating a positive attitude. A further comparison between these studies revealed strong positive correlations of 0.9754 between the educational level of the parents and their attitude.
- The findings revealed that participants' behaviour toward childhood immunisation had an average score of 84.2 (84.2%), which was considered to be good behaviour. Further similarity between these factors revealed strong positive correlations of 0.9748 between the educational level of the parents and their practice.

Variables	Correlation
Knowledge & Education	0.9819
Attitude & Education	0.9754
Practice & Education	0.9748

Variables	Correlation
Knowledge and Attitude	0.9214
Attitude and Practice	0.3232
Knowledge and Practice	0.3524

there is a substantial positive association between mothers' knowledge and attitude regarding immunisation, indicating a strong positive correlation of 0.9214. On the other hand, Attitude and practice has weak positive correlation of 0.3232 along with Knowledge and practice showing similar weak positive correlation of 0.3524. Highlighting that even though people have positive knowledge about immunization there is a lack of attitude and practice which needs to be improved.

Discussion

- The degree of education, occupation, knowledge, and attitude were found to be the factors most influencing the excellent practise of childhood immunisation in this study. An effective plan that takes these crucial factors into account must be designed in order to improve childhood immunisation practises in India. To maintain the efficacy of routine immunisation programmes during the pandemic, an effective reporting system and cooperation between all stakeholders, including central and local government, must be optimised.
- Because there was limited data on parents' knowledge, attitude, and practise regarding infant immunisation and related factors at the national level, this study may be useful for those stakeholders who wish to carry out improving processes. . The current study's strengths include its community-based design and use of a valid and standardised instrument to assess parents' attitudes toward infant immunisation. This study is cross-sectional; therefore it cannot demonstrate a cause-and-effect connection. Another major drawback of the study is that it excludes children older than 9 to 12 months, who are useful for measuring the immunisation completion rate and overall immunisation coverage.

Conclusion

- Children's vaccinations save millions of lives each year. Despite the fact that some parents recognise the value of childhood immunisation, many also hold the opinion that these vaccines have adverse effects and that the recommended schedule is excessively demanding for young children. Parents who neglect to vaccinate their child or children are also partly to blame for this failure on account of inadequate outreach workers' and healthcare providers' education.
- The mothers had limited knowledge of EPI diseases and vaccination schedules. The immunisation status of a child was determined by the mother's education level and the location of birth. Lack of a health facility, distance to vaccination centre, lack of vaccinators, and unavailability of vaccines were among the obstacles encountered in obtaining complete vaccination. The primary source of vaccination information was healthcare providers. Healthcare providers must play a more active role in educating mothers about EPI diseases and schedules.

- As a result, health care professionals could use the data from this study to help them create best practises for how they instruct and interact with parents. Parents desire direct and honest engagement with the medical professionals regarding any potential negative effects of vaccinations. This might cause parents' opinions of children vaccinations to change.

THANKYOU
