

A Ph.D research proposal on the topic

“A study of the factors influencing the knowledge and attitude of mothers of under five children of a selected area of Kunderki, Moradabad U.P. regarding immunization and efficacy of a need based intervention strategy towards its improvement”

by

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Short running title: Efficacy of need based intervention strategy towards knowledge, attitude of mothers regarding immunization

RESEARCH STATEMENT

“A study of the factors influencing the knowledge and attitude of mothers of under five children of a selected area of Kunderki, Moradabad U.P. regarding immunization and efficacy of a need based intervention strategy towards its improvement”

BACKGROUND OF STUDY

World Health Organization (WHO) states that health is a state of complete physical, mental and social well being not merely the absence of disease or illness. Health is more than just the absence of disease. It is affected by a wide range of spectrum of physical, mental, social and political factors.¹

Keeping the point of view this study was conducted to assess the knowledge regarding vaccination among mothers with under five year of age children.² A number of deadly and disabling infectious diseases can be prevented by timely administration of vaccines when child is effectively immunized at the right age, most of these diseases are either entirely prevented or at least modified so that child suffer from a mild disease without any disability.³

Childhood immunization almost guarantees protection from many major diseases. It prevents 2 million deaths per year worldwide and is widely considered to be ‘overwhelmingly good’ by the scientific community. However, 2.5 million deaths a year

continue to be caused by vaccine preventable diseases, mainly in Africa and Asia among children less than 5 years old.⁴ The objective of expanded program of immunization is to achieve 90% routine immunization converge of all EPI antigens with at least 80% coverage in every district by 2010 so that mortality and morbidity can be reduced from the seven EPI target diseases by immunizing children of the age 0-11 months and women of child bearing age.⁵

The goal of immunizing children against chief diseases responsible for child mortality and morbidity is indeed a noble one through the universal immunization program (UIP).⁶ Decreased awareness, patient compliance and cost effectiveness play a major role in limiting the success of vaccine.⁷ Yet despite the concrete efforts of government & other health agencies, a large proportion of vulnerable infants & children in India remain unimmunized. India has the highest no. (approx. 10 million) of such children in the world.⁸

NEED FOR STUDY

In 1985, the Universal Immunization Programme (UIP) was started in India with the aim of achieving at least 85% coverage of primary immunization of infant's i.e. with three doses of DPT and OPV, one dose of BCG and one dose of measles by the year 1990. Despite all the efforts put by the governmental and nongovernmental institutes for 100% immunization coverage, The present study was conducted with the objective of assessing the immunization coverage in the slums of Bareilly, to find out the various reasons for partial or non immunization of child and to assess the factors associated with immunization.⁹

The **National Family Health Survey (2005-06)** reports that only 43.5% of children in India received all of their primary vaccines by 12 months of age. There is a wide variation among states, and states with poorer immunization coverage have higher child mortality rates.

NEED OF THE POPULATION

Need of the population is based on factors, under five morbidity and mortality and percentage of children brought for immunization.

RESEARCH STATEMENT

A study of the factors influencing the knowledge and attitude of mothers of under five children of a selected area of Kunderki, Moradabad U.P regarding immunization and efficacy of a need based intervention strategy towards its improvement.

OBJECTIVES OF STUDY

1. To determine the present immunization status of under-five children in the selected setting.
2. To assess the existing level of knowledge and attitude of mothers of under-five regarding immunization.

3. To determine the factors influencing knowledge and attitude of mothers of under-five regarding immunization.
4. To develop and implement a need based intervention strategy to improve the existing level of knowledge and attitude of mothers of under-five regarding immunization.
5. To determine the effectiveness of need based intervention strategy regarding knowledge and attitude of mothers of under five children towards immunization.
6. To determine the association between demographic variable and the knowledge of mothers of under five regarding immunization.
7. To determine the association between demographic variable and attitude of mothers of under five regarding immunization.

8. To identify and utilize resources to maintain the optimum level of knowledge and attitude of mothers of under-five regarding immunization.

LITERATURE REVIEW

According to Abdallah and Levine “the material gathered in literature review should be created as an integral part of research”

The purpose of literature review is to discover what has previously been done about the problem to be studied, what remains to be done¹⁰.

1. A comparative study was conducted to assess the knowledge and attitude of mothers towards Hib vaccination and Hib vaccination coverage among Amish Children in Pennsylvania. 298 mothers were from Amish community and 136 Non Amish mothers were selected as a comparison group. . Hib vaccination coverage was low in Amish communities [28%] as compared with non-Amish group [95%]. Among Amish parents who did not vaccinate their children only 25% identified either religious or philosophical objection as factor. 51% reported that vaccinating was not priority compared with other activities of daily life. 73% would vaccinate their children if vaccine were offered locally. Study concluded that targeted education regarding the vaccination is essential to achieving elimination of Hib diseases.¹¹

20 surveys carried out between 1991-2001 to obtain information on mother’s knowledge and attitude towards immunization, in England. More than 15,000 interviews were conducted as part of routine programme of research. These surveys show that public wants clarity, consistency factual information and openness from those delivering immunization services.¹²

6. A descriptive study was conducted to explore the maternal response to addition of Hib vaccine to primary schedule. 23 mothers of babies aged 1-2 years were interviewed. Acceptability of vaccine was principally attributable to maternal perception. Barriers to the uptakes of the vaccine include suspicion regarding newness of the vaccine a fear of vaccine overload in such young babies and the distress of injections.¹³

OPERATIONAL DEFINITIONS

- A. INFLUENCING FACTORS:** Define as the factors responsible for mothers who are not getting immunized their children, such as intrinsic factors including intelligence to learn, interest and attitude to learn, physical health of mother, education, occupation, No. of children, gender of child. Extrinsic factors including environment inside home and outside home.
- B. KNOWLEDGE:** It refers the respond of the respondents regarding vaccination among under five, childhood health problems which are preventable, how children gets diseases(pre-disposing factors), and how to prevent from diseases, what may happen if children are not immunized.
- C. ATTITUDE:** It refers to way, by which a person views something or tends to behave towards learning about vaccination among under five, immunization schedule, and towards bringing the children to PHC/CHC for immunization often in an evaluative way, or in other words a person's perspective toward a specified target and way of saying and doing things, as measured by an Attitude Scale..
- D. EFFICACY:** It refers to impact of need based intervention to modify the level of knowledge, attitude, and implementation of immunization on children, as required and measured by the Knowledge Questionnaire, Attitude Scale & Observation Checklist respectively.
- E. MOTHER OF UNDER FIVE:** It refers to all the mothers of children with age of maximum 5 years & living in the selected area of Moradabad.
- F. NEED BASED STRATEGY:** define as the intervention to improve the knowledge and attitude of mothers of under five regarding immunization which contains information about immunization competed on the bases of influencing factors morbidity and mortality rates of under five children and number of children already immunized from the chosen setting.

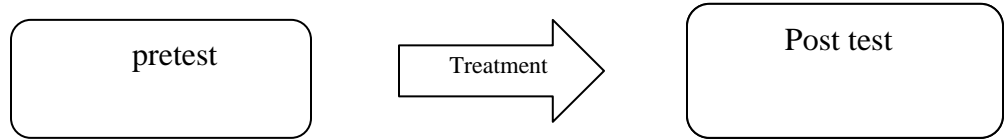
HYPOTHESIS

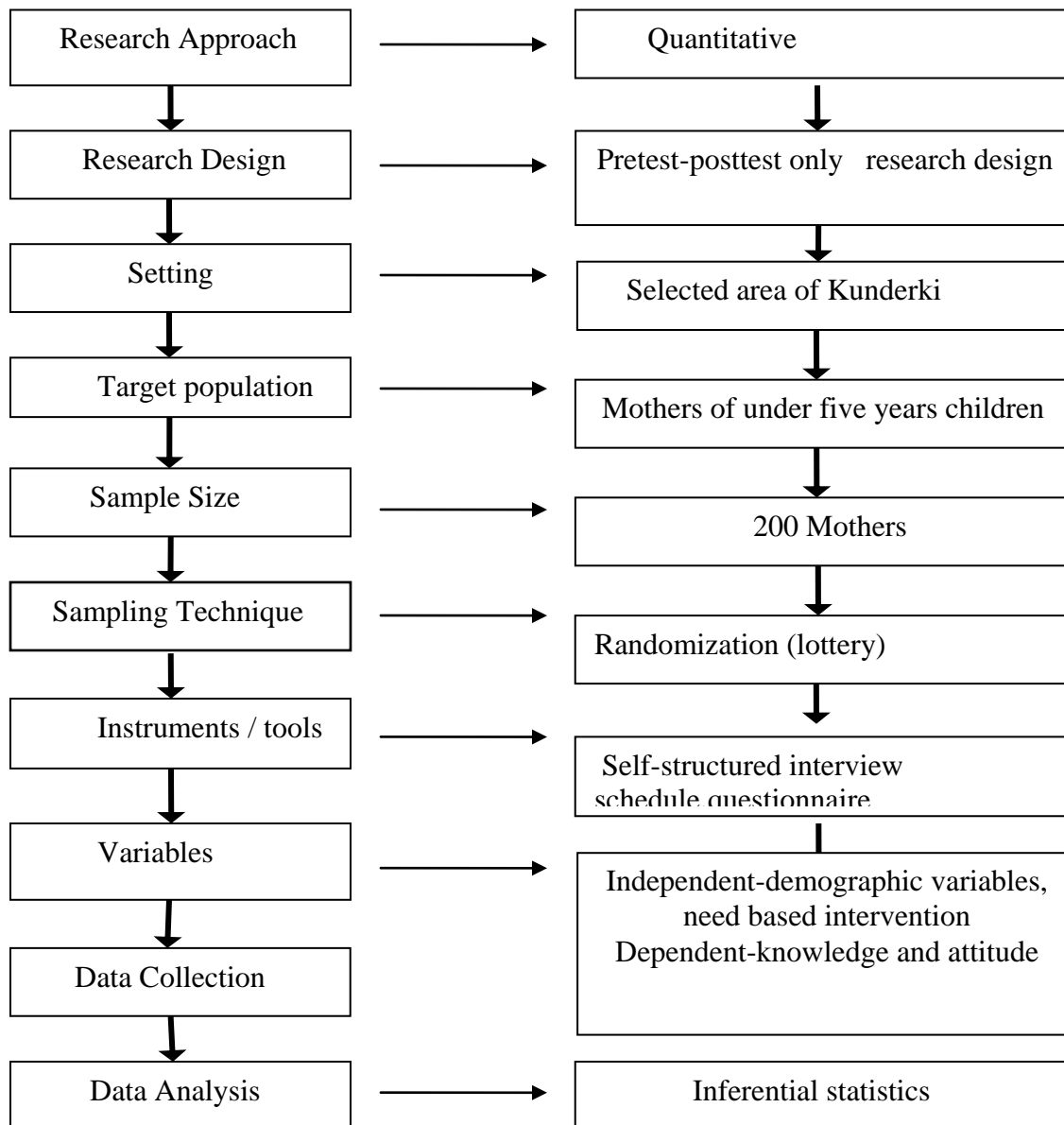
- H01- There will be a significant difference in the pre and post test knowledge & attitude scores regarding immunization among mothers of under five.**

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research approach: Quantitative research

Research design: pretest- post test only design





Schematic diagram of research process

Population:

Mothers of under five

Inclusion criteria:

Mothers available at the time of data collection

Mothers physically and mentally sound

Exclusion criteria

Age over 35 years

Mothers residing on rent

Sample size: 200 Mothers of under five

Sampling technique: Randomization & systemic random sampling K=N/n

Plan for preventive contamination:

Setting: Selected mohalla of kunderki, Moradabad(U.P)

Instruments: Self structured questionnaire, interview schedule and attitude scale

Data collection process: personal interaction to mothers.

Data analysis: inferential statistic (mean, mode, median standard deviation, chi . squire, t- test).

Budget plan: self finance

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