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A Quasi Experimental Study to Assess the Effectiveness of Planned Teaching Programme Regarding Knowledge of MR Vaccine among the Mothers of 9 Months to 15 Years Children in Selected Areas of Ahmedabad

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ABSTRACT

Abstract: investigators have conducted a quazi experimental study to assess the knowledge regarding MR vaccine among the mother of 9 months to 15 years children in selected areas, Ahmedabad, Gujarat. Thirty mother chosen as a sample by simple random sampling technique and administer self – structured questionnaire on knowledge to the samples among them 3.33% of mothers have a poor knowledge, about 13.33% of mother have a average knowledge and about 86.66% mothers have a good knowledge regarding MR vaccine among the mothers of 9 months to 15 year of children.

Conclusion: The present study attempts to assess the effectiveness of planned teaching program regarding the knowledge of MR vaccine among the mothers of 9 months - 15 years children in selected areas of Ahmedabad and found that effectiveness of planned teaching program regarding knowledge of MR vaccine was effective in improving the knowledge of MR vaccine.

KEYWORDS

MR vaccine, knowledge, mothers of 9 months to 15 years

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INTRODUCTION

A Quasi Experimental Research design was used in the study to assess knowledge regarding MR vaccine among the mothers of 9 months to 15 years. The investigator adopted simple random sampling technique to select the samples. With this method investigator selected 30 samples from selected areas in Ahmedabad.

Investigator prepares questionnaires on MR vaccine.

This tool is divided in to two sections:

Section I

Demographic variables:

- Age
- Education
- Occupation
- Source of infection

Section II

Self – structured questionnaires regarding MR vaccine

1) Introduction
2) Causes & risk factors
3) Symptoms & warning signs
4) Diagnostic evaluation
5) Management
6) Prevention & health education
7) MR Campaign
8) MR vaccination
9) Contraindication & side effects

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1) To assess the pre-test and post-test knowledge regarding importance of MR vaccine among mothers of 9 months-15 years children.

2) To evaluate the effectiveness of planned teaching program by comparing the pre- test and post-test knowledge score.

MAJOR FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

Descriptive and inferential statistics methods were use to analyze the data. The collected data

were analyzed and the finding were 3.33% of mothers have a poor knowledge , about 13.33% of mother have a average knowledge and about 86.66% mothers have a good knowledge regarding MR vaccine among the mothers of 9 months to 15 year of children.

The Associated between knowledge among selected demographic variable was find out through T test .the T test values 11.25. Which significant no relation among pre test and post test knowledge score.

BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

Measles and rubella are among the most infectious disease of human high level of herd immunity is required for its elimination. Measles and rubella are vaccine preventable disease with similar symptoms and are frequently confused with each other. Both viruses cause rash and fever. Prevalence studies suggest that coverage in the range of 90-95% is needed[1].

Pan American health organization (PAHO) and European regional office (EURO) instituted combined measles and rubella elimination goals in the PAHO region. It is believed that this elimination goal has been achieved and a certification committee has been formed in regions under western Specific regional officer (WPRO) , the goal was to eliminate measles by 2012.Like other countries in Asia measles rubella (MR) vaccine coverage in Bangladesh is suboptimal when as 90-95% coverage is needed for elimination of these disease[2].

NEED FOR THE STUDY

In Ahmedabad, there is a total number of cases reported from 2007 to 2016 is 5,612.The incidence of measles had dropped to just 123 cases in 2012.Recently , June 2018 , 32 suspected cases of measles by reported in Ghoghamba Taluka of Panchmahal district.[3]

According to national health mission figures for suspected cases were reported in children up to 1 yr of age, 16 cases were reported in 2-5 years age, 12 cases reported in 6-15 years, In India. According to global measles and rubella APRIL 2018. For measles total suspected cases are 40260 and measles cases are 28124.And rubella cases are 1046. The measles-rubella campaign is a part of global efforts to reduce illness & deaths due to measles and rubella /CRS in india.[4]

With the target set for 2020 to eliminate measles & control rubella, there is a need to create immunity in all children up to 15 years in one go at earliest. That can be achieved by only if immunization is carried out in campaign mode by targeting 410 million children nationwide within 18 months. The goal is to eliminate measles control rubella by 2020, both viruses can be eliminated if their transmission can be broken . For that happen the MR vaccine coverage has to

cover 95% during the campaign & in the immunization programme that follow it.Acc to the WHO elimination of measles will help to achieve sustained development goal target 3.2, which aims to end preventable deaths of children under 5 years by 2030[5].

OPERATIONAL DEFINITIONS

Knowledge: It is defined as state of knowing about particular fact or situation.

MR vaccine: It is a live virus vaccine for immunization against measles and rubella.It reduce morbidity and mortality rate in the children.

Mothers: The women who gives a birth or who has the responsibility of physical & emotional care for specific children.In this mother is include as " mothers of children whose age is between 9 months to 15 years."

DATA COLLECTION

Formal permission was taken from concerned authorities of selected areas of Ahmedabad. The investigator collected data from selected areas of Ahmedabad. The investigator approached the sample individually , discussed the objective of the study and optain consent and participation in the study .

Table 1.1 Analysis and Interpretation of the General Data of the Samples

SR NO	DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLE	CATEGORIES	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
1.	Age of children (in years)	9 months to 3 year >3 year to 6 year >6 year to 9year > 9 year to 12year >12 year to 15 year	17 7 2 2 2	56.66% 23.33% 6.66% 6.66% 6.66%
2.	Educational status	Primary education Secondary education Higher secondary education Graduate & above	18 10 0 2	60% 33.33% 3.33% 6.66%
3.	Occupational status	Government and private job Self employee Others	2 1 27	6.66% 3.33% 90%

4.	Source of information	Mass media Health personnel Others	10 7 13	33.33% 23.33% 43.33%

Section: II

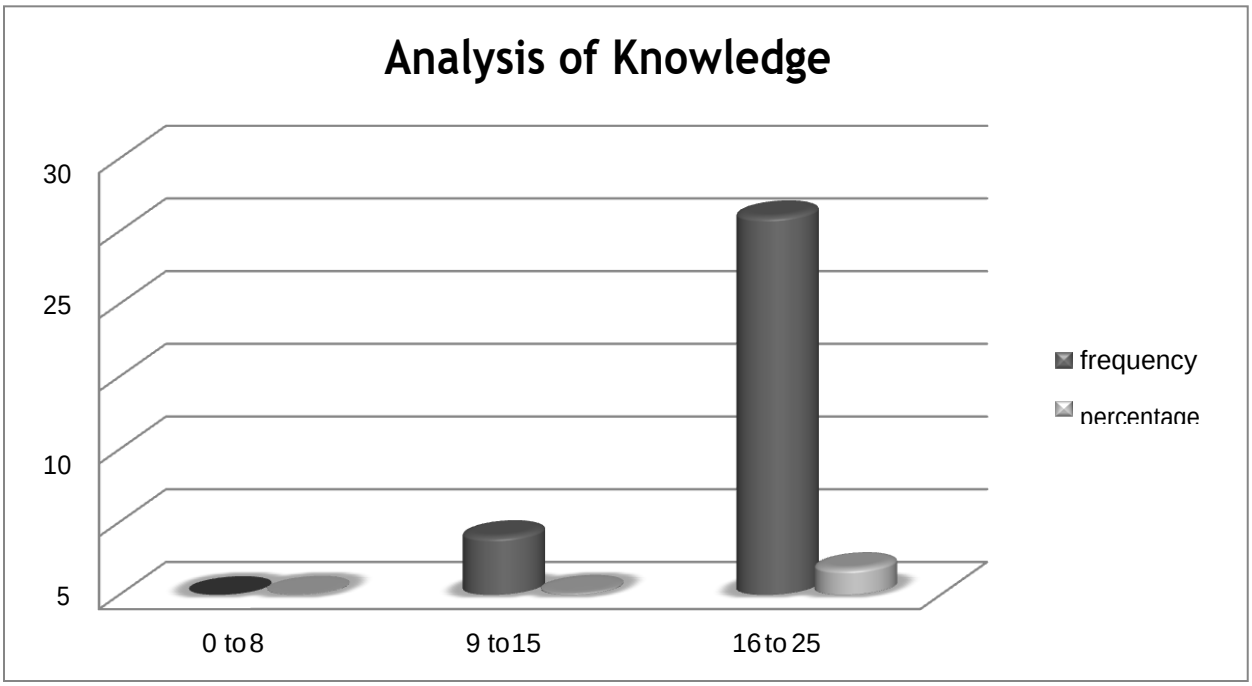

Figure 1 Analysis of knowledge level among mothers of 9 months to 15 years children regarding MR vaccine

CONCLUSION

The present study assess the knowledge regarding MR vaccine among the mothers of 9 months to 15 years children and result proved that the assumption made by researchers was nearly correct as mothers have good level of knowledge.

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