



A Study to Assess the Knowledge and Attitude of Mothers Regarding Hepatitis B Vaccination and Factors Influencing Non Compliance Factors in Selected Areas at Tumkur

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Received: 01.09.2016

Edited : 17.10.2016

Accepted: 12.11.2016

Published: 15.11.2016



ABSTRACT

A study was carried out to assess the knowledge and attitude of mothers regarding Hepatitis B vaccination and factors influencing non compliance in selected areas of Tumkur. The research design of the study was explorative and the population was selected areas at Tumkur in which mother having children from one month to 12 years of age groups.

Sample size: 100

Sampling technique - Simple, Random sampling technique.

Results and Interpretation

1. From this study findings reveals that 33% of children were fully Immunized against B vaccine and suggest that mothers has very minimum knowledge regarding hepatitis B vaccination.
2. From this study findings, mothers having moderate favorites attitude 62% and attitude 38% regarding hepatitis B vaccination
3. Maximum number of mothers (63) was non compliant due to economic factors, regarding hepatitis B vaccination.

Conclusion

The Conclusion from This Study, the association between knowledge and attitude of mothers regarding Hepatitis B vaccine is positive correlation. Economic factor is a significant relationship with non compliance and other factors no significant with non compliance.

KEYWORDS:

Hepatitis B Vaccination, Knowledge, Attitude, Non-Compliance Factor

INTRODUCTION

Health status of the children of a nation is a reliable index of the health of the population. Fulfillment of health needs of children is crucial to the well being of the nation since it is the biggest resource for development. Help should go first to the vulnerable people such as children who are prone to develop hepatitis b infection belonged to low socio economic groups, since they are neglected of the population from hepatitis b vaccine. Immunization is a

large scale, cost efficient way of protecting the level of the most vulnerable group.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To identify the immunization status of children against hepatitis B vaccination
2. To assess the knowledge and attitude of mothers regarding hepatitis b vaccination
3. To find out factors influencing non-compliance of mother in immunizing the children against Hepatitis B vaccination.



4. To find out the associations between knowledge and attitude of mothers regarding Hepatitis B vaccination and demographic variables.

5. To find out the association between immunization status regarding hepatitis b vaccination

And selected demographic variables

6. To find out association between influencing factors of hepatitis b vaccine and noncompliance

Need of the study: HBV is an important pediatric disease because HBV infection that occur during childhood and adolescence can lead to fatal consequences from cirrhosis or liver cancer during adulthood .up to 90% of infants infected prenatally and 25% to 50% of children infected before age 5 years become HBV carriers. They are many factors who are responsible for the failure to taken this vaccination such as lack of knowledge ,attitude and due to chronic illness, fear of pain ,number of children in family ,influence of family members and sex factors etc. Unless these issues are brought to light, remedial measure cannot be undertaken. so this study is appropriate to find out the knowledge ,attitude and factors

of non compliance regarding hepatitis b vaccine.

Hypothesis:

There will be a significant correlation between the knowledge and attitude

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Research: The explorative research design

Setting: The selected villages at Tumkur

Population: Mothers with children between the age group of 1 month to 12 years.

Sample: 100 samples

Sampling technique: Simple Random Sampling Technique

Data analysis:

Descriptive statistics and inferential statistics (chi-square) were used to analyze data to test the hypothesis.

The study findings are described below

1. Immunization status of children against hepatitis B vaccination was assessed. It was found that only 10% of subjects had not at all immunized, 33% of subjects had fully immunized and 57% of subjects had incompletely immunized.

2. The knowledge of the mothers regarding vaccination was low (30%), 50% moderate level of knowledge and 20% subjects had high level knowledge.



3. It was found that majority of the subjects 63 accept the economic factor as a reason for non compliance.

4. There was no significant relationship between knowledge and educational status, occupation, income and total number of children in the family mother's age, birth order and sex of the child

5. There is a significant association between knowledge and attitude of mothers regarding hepatitis B vaccination.

6. The association between immunization status and demographic characteristics was analyzed. It was found that there no significant association between immunization status and educational status, income, occupation income, birth order, sex of the child and total number of children in the family and age of the mother.

7. There was no significant relationship between knowledge and non compliance and there is no significant relationship between attitude and non compliance.

8. There was a significant relationship between non compliance and economic factors and there is no significant relationship between immunization status and problem of availability, chronic illness, other did not seem to vaccinate, not a

serious illness and number of children in the family, non availability of time, influence of family members, fear of pain, sex factor.

RECOMMENDATION

Keeping in view the findings of the findings of study, the following recommendation were made:

1. A similar study can be done on a larger sample for broader generalization.

2. An experimental study can be done to find out the effectiveness of teaching on mothers it is regarding Hepatitis B vaccination.

3. A study can be undertaken to find out the role of the nurses in imparting knowledge to the mothers.



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