

“Assess the effectiveness of Structure Teaching Programme on knowledge regarding components of Mission Indradhanush programme among mothers of 0-2 years of age children in selected area of Bilaspur (C.G).”

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Abstract

In order to improve the immunization coverage of children under 2 years of age and to provide universal immunization to children from migratory population, government of India launched Mission Indradhanush in December 2014 as a special drive to vaccinate all unvaccinated and particularly vaccinated children and pregnant women by 2020. A total of 201 high focus districts where more than 50% of the total unvaccinated or partially vaccinated children live were identified for covering under phase one of this drive. A total of 7.6 million children were vaccinated in this phase out of which 1.9 million got fully immunized. Second phase of the drive have also completed recently in 352 districts of the country. Seeing its wider coverage, Mission Indradhanush has been success till now the majority of the community knew immunization cause death and physical disability but they did not know the correct duration of incubation period. Most mothers know that immunization were available to prevent disease. Mothers were selected and approached after proper briefing, with well-prepared two-page structured questionnaire designed in local language to assess their knowledge about the age of immunization, prevention of disease, it also sought information on various local practice adopted in the population related with wound management, use of health facilities and their knowledge about Mission Indradhanush. They were interviewed for some additional information wherever required. The questionnaire included in detail closed questions about the demographics of the mother's 0-2 years of children.

1. INTRODUCTION

The programme provides vaccination against seven life-threatening diseases (diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, polio, tuberculosis, measles and hepatitis B) in the entire country. In addition, vaccination against Homophiles influenza type B (Hib) and Japanese Encephalitis (JE) is provided in selected district/states of the country. Despite being operational for the past more than 30 years, only 65% children in India receive all vaccines during their first year of life. It is estimated that annually more than 89 lakh children in the country do not receive all vaccines that are available under the UIP—the highest number compared

with any other country in the world. The Ministry of Health & Family Welfare (MOHFW), Go, launched Mission Indradhanush December 2014 to achieve more than 90% full immunization coverage in the country. This initiative will eventually close immunity gaps and strengthen immunization coverage. The Ministry of Health & Family Welfare has launched “Mission Indradhanush”, depicting seven colors of the rainbow, to fully immunize more than 89 lakh children who are either unvaccinated or partially vaccinated; those that have not been covered during the rounds of routine immunization for various reasons. They will be fully immunized against seven life-threatening but vaccine preventable diseases which include diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, polio, tuberculosis, measles and hepatitis-B. In addition, vaccination against Japanese encephalitis and Hemophilus influenza type B, rota virus will be provided in selected district/states of the country. Pregnant women will also be immunized against tetanus.

The first round of the first phase started from 7 April 2015 – World Health Day in 201 high focus districts in 28 states and carried for more than a week. This will be followed by three rounds of more than a week in the months of April, May, June and July 2015, starting from 7th of each month. The 201 high focus district account for nearly 50% of all unvaccinated or partially vaccinated children in the country. Of these, 82 districts are in just four states of UP, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan and account for nearly 25% of all unvaccinated or partially vaccinated children of the country.\

2. PROCEDURE FOR PAPER SUBMISSION

- To assess the pre test level of knowledge score regarding components of mission indradanush programme among mother’s of 0-2 years of age children in selected area of Bilaspur (C.G.)
- To evaluate the effectiveness of structured teaching programme in terms of knowledge score regarding the components of mission Indradhanush programme among mother’s of 0-2 years of age children in selected area of Bilaspur (C.G.)
- To assess the posttest level of knowledge score regarding the components of mission Indradhanush programme among mother’s of 0-2 years of age children in selected area of Bilaspur (C.G.)
- To find out the association between the pre test level of knowledge score with their selected socio demographic variable.

HYPOTHESIS:

H1- There will be significant difference in level of knowledge score regarding the components of Mission Indradhanush Programme among mother’s of 0-2 years of age children in selected area of Bilaspur (C.G.) after the structured teaching programme.

H2- There will be significant association between pre test level of knowledge score with their selected socio-demographic variables.

3. MATH

he association between post-test knowledge of mother’s of 0-2 years of age children and demographic variable such as (age, education qualification, type of family, religion, source of information, area of residency and occupation regarding components of mission indradanush programme. The association

between post-test knowledge of mother's 0-2 years of age children demographic variables was analysed by chi square test. The calculated value of chi square for regarding occupation of mother's 0-2 years of age children calculated value of chi square in age group was $X^2 = 16.9607$, which is less than the tabulated value at 5% level of significance and $df = 9$ there was significant association between level of knowledge and age of mother's 0-2 years of age children. so hypothesis (H2) is accepted.

Hence is concluded that age, education qualification of mother's of 0-2 years of age children, types of family, religion, source of information, area of residency, and occupation regarding components of Mission Indradhanush Programme are not associate with post test level of knowledge.

4. UNITS

Regarding age of mother's 0-2 years of age children calculated value of chi square in age group was $X^2 = 3.43$, which is less than the tabulated value at 5% level of significance and $df = 9$ there was not significant association between level of knowledge and age of mother's 0-2 years of age children.

Regarding education qualification of mother's 0-2 years of age children $t_{cal} = 4.49662$ table value = 21.03 which show not significant it means that difference has found in demographic variables.

Regarding types of family of mother's 0-2 years of age children calculated value of chi square in age group was $X^2 = 3.06707$, which is less than the tabulated value at 5% level of significance and $df = 6$ there was not significant association between level of knowledge and age of mother's 0-2 years of age children.

Regarding religion of mother's 0-2 years of age children calculated value of chi square in age group was $X^2 = 3.0935$, which is less than the tabulated value at 5% level of significance and $df = 9$ there was not significant association between level of knowledge and age of mother's 0-2 years of age children.

Regarding source of information mother's 0-2 years of age children calculated value of chi square in age group was $X^2 = 8.9336$, which is less than the tabulated value at 5% level of significance and $df = 9$ there was not significant association between level of knowledge and age of mother's 0-2 years of age children.

Regarding area of residency of mother's 0-2 years of age children calculated value of chi square in age group was $X^2 = 0.1031$, which is less than the tabulated value at 5% level of significance and $df = 3$ there was not significant association between level of knowledge and age of mother's 0-2 years of age children.

Highly significant at $P < 0.001$ very high significant at.

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