



“A descriptive study to assess the level of knowledge regarding pcv immunization among mothers of under five children in pitchaveeranpet area, at puducherry.

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Abstract: India's universal immunization programme (UIP), launched in 1985 is the largest immunization programme in the world catering to 26 millions newborns, with over 9 millions immunization sessions planned per year. To assess the level of knowledge regarding PCV vaccination among mothers of under five children. To associate the level of knowledge among mothers of under five children regarding PCV Vaccination with their selected demographic variables. A descriptive research design was conducted among 30 mother's of under five children. The results showed that Majority of the mothers of under five children 21 (70%) had adequate level of knowledge, and 9(30%) had Moderately adequate level of knowledge and the mean and standard deviation level of knowledge regarding PCV vaccination among mothers of under five children is (15.31+3.789) respectively.

Key Words: UIP- universal immunization programme, PCV.

1. INTRODUCTION:

The World Health Organization (WHO) recommends the use of the conjugate vaccine in the routine immunizations given to children. This includes those with HIV/AIDS. The recommended three or four doses are between 71 and 93% effective at preventing severe pneumococcal disease. The polysaccharide vaccines, while effective in healthy adults, are not effective in children less than two years old or those with poor immune function.

What Is Pneumococcal Disease?

Pneumococcal disease is an infection caused by the bacteria *Streptococcus pneumoniae* or pneumococcus. People can be infected with the bacteria, or they can carry it in their throat, and not be ill. Those carriers can still spread it, primarily in droplets from their nose or mouth when they breathe, cough, or sneeze. Depending on what organ or part of the body is infected, pneumococcal disease will cause any of several serious illnesses, including

- Bacterial meningitis, an infection of the covering of the brain and spinal cord that can lead to confusion, coma, and death as well as other physical effects, such as blindness or paralysis
- Pneumonia, an infection of the lungs that creates cough, fever, and difficulty breathing
- Otitis media, a middle ear infection that can cause pain, swelling, sleeplessness, fever, and irritability
- Bacteremia, a dangerous infection of the blood stream
- Sinus infections

2. Literature review:

- 1) **Helene Ingels. et. al. (2022)** conducted study on Impact of pneumococcal vaccination in Denmark during the first 3 years after PCV introduction in the childhood immunization programme. It aims to assess the impact of pneumococcal vaccination in during the first 3 years after PCV introduction in Denmark. They compared disease incidence in pre-PCV (years 2000–2007) and PCV periods (years 2008–2010) based on national surveillance data. The result showed that in children aged 0–5 years the overall incidence of IPD decreased from 26.7 to 16.3 cases per 100,000 and case fatality declined from 1.8% in the eight-year pre-PCV period to 0% in the three-year PCV period.



2) **Daleb Abdoulaye Alfa. et. al. (2020)** conducted study on Introduction of multi-dose PCV 13 vaccine in benin: from the decision to vaccinators experience. It aims to describe the decision making process and the experience of the vaccinators during the change. We carried out semi structured individual interviews with 61 participants individuals involved in the EPI. The interviews were recorded and transcribed and the information categorized, using Nvivo software, and then analyzed. The result showed that no other committees were not involved in the decision to change to the four-dose vial for PCV13.

3. STATEMENTS OF THE PROBLEM:

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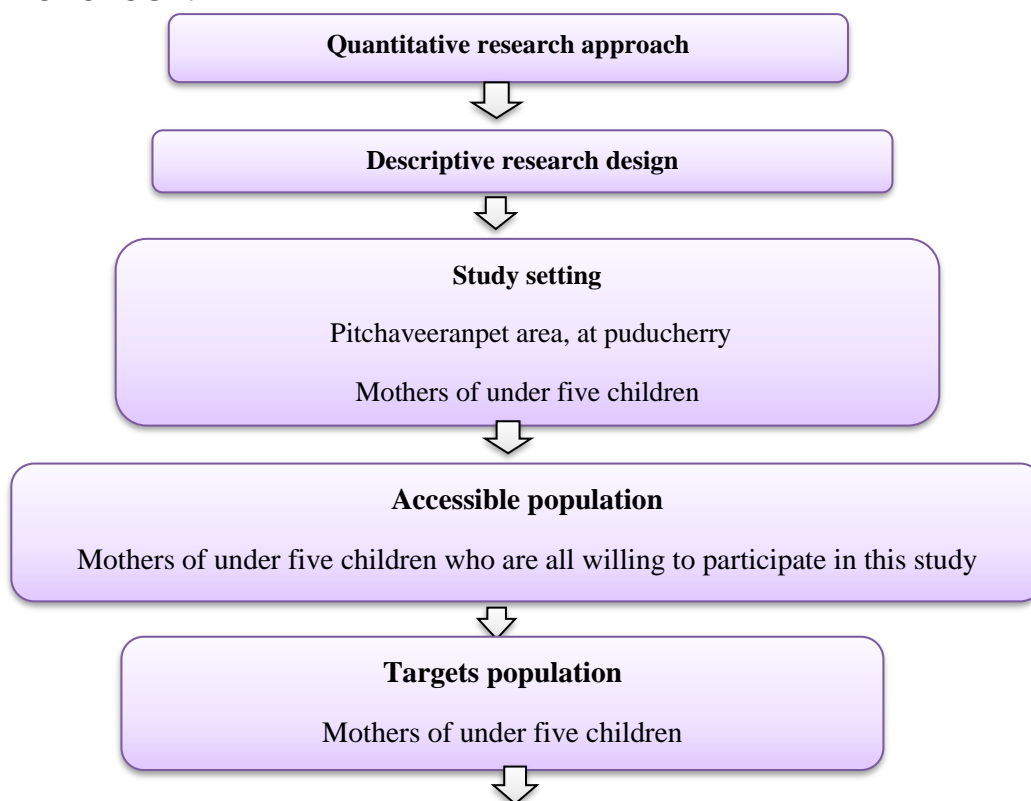
3.1 OBJECTIVES:

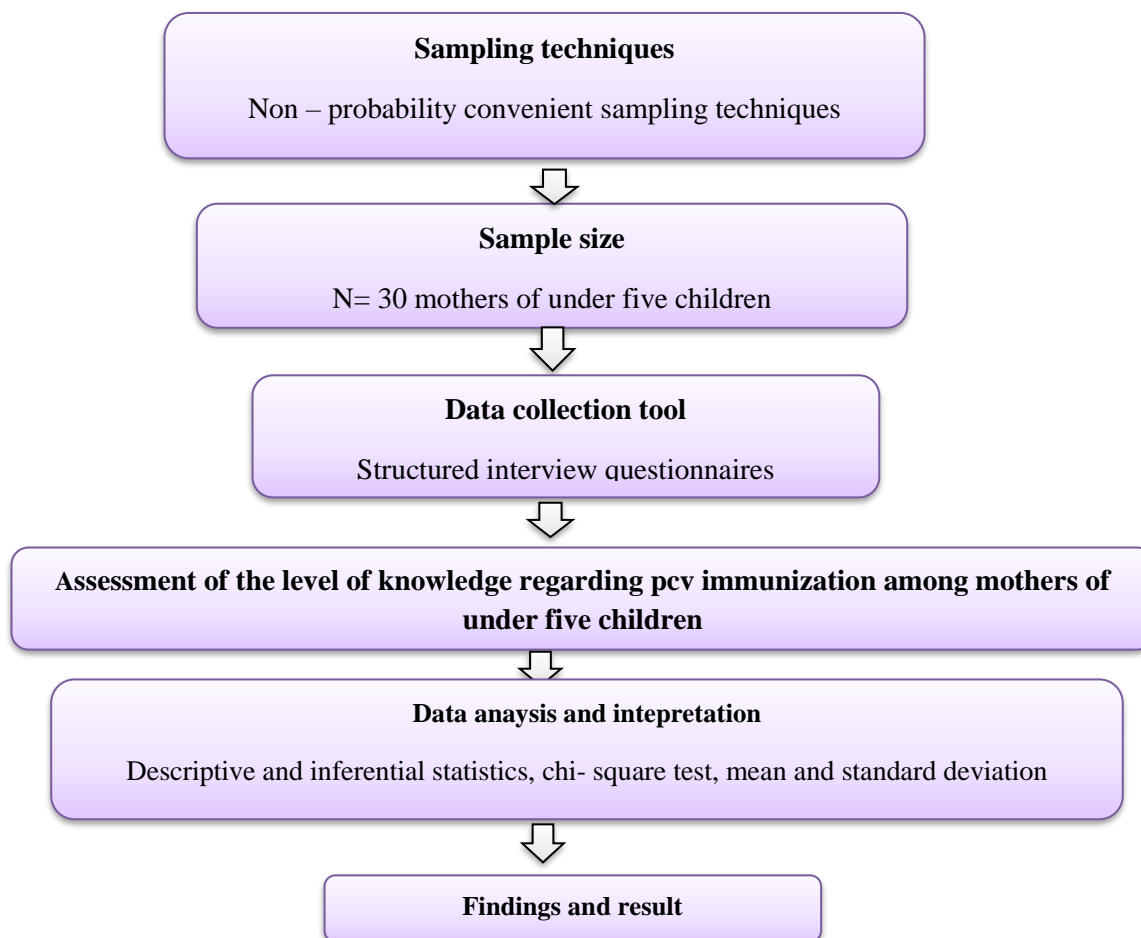
- To assess the level knowledge regarding PCV vaccination among mothers of under five children.
- To associate the level of knowledge among mothers of under five children regarding PCV Vaccination with their selected demographic variables.

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The target population who fulfill inclusion criteria are selected for this study . A convenient sampling techniques was used to select 30 samples . a structured interview questionnaires tool is used to assess the knowledge regarding PCV vaccination among mothers of under five children 21 (70%) had adequate level of knowledge, and 9(30%) had Moderately adequate level of knowledge and the mean and standard deviation level of knowledge regarding PCV vaccination among mothers of under five children is (15.31+3.789) respectively.

4. METHODOLOGY:





6. Discussion:

A descriptive study was conducted to assess the level of knowledge regarding PCV immunization among mothers of under five children pitchaveeranpet area, at puducherry. Non probability purposive sampling techniques was adopted by the investigator to select 30 mothers of under five children in non experimental group. This chapter discussed under the following heading congruent with the objectives formulated for this study. assessment of the level of knowledge regarding PCV vaccination among mothers of under five children. association between the level of knowledge among mothers of under five children regarding PCV Vaccination with their selected demographic variables.

7. Analysis :

The data was organized, tabulated and analyzed according to the objectives. Data analysis begins with description that applies to the study in which the data are numerical with some concepts. Descriptive statistics allows the researcher to organize the data and to examine the quantum of information and inferential statistics is used to determine the relationship.

Organisation of the data

Data collected were organized under the following sections.

Section A: Description of the demographic variables among mothers of under five children.

Section B: Assessment of the level of knowledge regarding pcv vaccination among mothers of under five children.

Section C: Association between the level of knowledge among mothers of under five children regarding pcv vaccination with their selected demographic variables.



Section D: Description of the demographic variables among mothers of under five children.

8. Findings :

Major findings of the study:

Table 1 shows frequency and Percentage wise distribution of demographic variables among **mothers of under five children.**

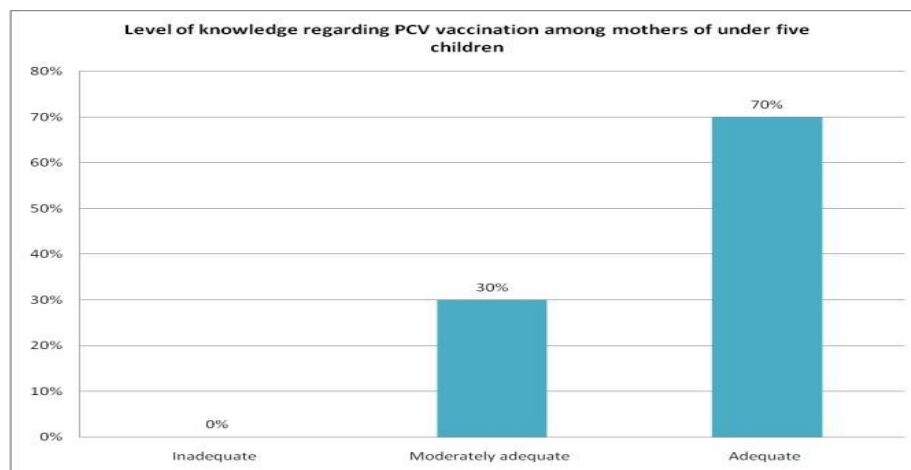
Out of the 30 mothers of under five children who were interviewed, Majority of the mothers of under five children 11(36.7%) of study population were in the age group are 20-25 years. Majority of the mothers of under five children were followed by Hindu religion 28(93.3%). Majority of the mothers of under five children were 1 children 15(50%). Majority of the mothers of under five children were comes under Nuclear family 19 (63.3%). Most of the mothers of under five children were completed Degree in education 13(43.3%). Majority of the mothers of under five children were House wife 18(60%). Majority of the mothers of under five children Monthly income of family were Rs.5000-10000/month and Rs.10000-15000/month 11(36.7%). Majority of the mothers of under five children were Middle class 20(66.7%). Majority of the mothers of under five children were not having Previous knowledge about the PCV immunization among mothers of under five children 19(63.3%). Most of the mothers of under five children were Source of information is Newspaper 17(56.7%) respectively.

Table 2:- Frequency and percentage wise distribution of level of knowledge regarding PCV vaccination among mothers of under five children.

(N = 30)

LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE	FREQUENCY (n)	PERCENTAGE (%)
Adequate (15-20)	21	70
Moderately adequate (8-14)	9	30
Inadequate (0-7)	0	0
Total	30	100
Mean+Standard deviation	15.31±3.789	

Table –2 shows frequency and percentage wise distribution of level of knowledge regarding PCV vaccination among mothers of under five children. Majority of the mothers of under five children 21 (70%) had adequate level of knowledge, and 9(30%) had Moderately adequate level of knowledge and the mean and standard deviation level of knowledge regarding PCV vaccination among mothers of under five children is (15.31±3.789) respectively.



9. RESULT:

The result showed that depicts that the demographic variable, **Age of the mother and Educational status of mother** had shown statistically significant association between the level of knowledge among mothers of under five children regarding PCV Vaccination with their selected demographic variables. The other demographic variable had not shown statistically significant association between the level of knowledge among mothers of under five children regarding PCV Vaccination with their selected demographic variables respectively.

10. RECOMMENDATION:

Based on findings of the present study, the following recommendation have been made,

- The same study can be conducted in different settings.
- The study can be replicated with larger samples for better generalization.

11. CONCLUSION:

The study was conducted in pitchaveeranpet area, based on the level of knowledge regarding PCV immunization among mothers of under five children. This study given a clear portrait of 21 (70%) adequate level of knowledge and 9 (30%) had moderately level of knowledge regarding PCV Immunization among mothers of under five children. the mean±standard deviation value is (15.31±3.789).

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