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Assess the knowledge regarding immunization of infant among fathers

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ABSTRACT

Childbirth and neonatal periods have a great emotional effect on families and are considered as a new experience in life. Aim of the paper is to assess the knowledge regarding immunization of infant among fathers in selected hospitals of Pune city. The objective is: (1) to assess the knowledge regarding immunization of Infant among Fathers. (2) To associate the findings with selected demographic variables. Material and methods: A non-experimental research design was adopted to conduct the study. A tool of 100 samples was selected by using non-probability convenient sampling technique. The study instrument was a structured questionnaire. Section I consist of demographic variables of fathers. Section II consists knowledge structured questionnaire to assess the knowledge of fathers regarding immunization of infant. The tool was content validated by expert and translated into a local language which was again validated. The reliability value is 0.78 which is highly reliable. Majority of fathers are in the age of 26 to 30 years. Majority of fathers are from the Hindu religion and are belongs with joint family. Maximum fathers are working in the private sector. Majority fathers having average knowledge.

Keywords— Knowledge, Immunization, Father, Newborn

1. INTRODUCTION

In Indian culture the fathers are responsible for completing all family needs and due to this reason they are not capable to give proper attention to the child. Nowadays, mothers are also entering into the working area and cause negligence to the newborn. Today, health is no longer considered as mere “absences of disease”. According to WHO definition “Health is a state of complete physical, mental and social wellbeing and not merely an absences of diseases or infirmity”. After independence 1947 India reached some remarkable achievements in health care like eradication of small pox and guinea worm, near eradication of poliomyelitis, reduction in diarrheal related deaths etc¹. In developed countries, an average 980 out of every 1000 children born alive will celebrate their fifth birthday, whereas in India 68 out of every 1000 babies borne die in the first year of life. Still a high proportional of total mortality and morbidity in the pediatric group, as high as 40 deaths per 100 live births in the country are among the children below five years of age². In India, 21% of child deaths are attributed to vaccine-preventable disease like tuberculosis, diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, measles, poliomyelitis etc. April 2001 shows the infant mortality rate as 75/1000 in rural area 44/1000 urban area and 70/1000 in the country, in 1999 which was 111.8 by 1000 live births in 1983. The number of reported cases of polio, neonatal tetanus, diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis, and measles in 2003³. All vaccine-preventable disease can be prevented by appropriate immunization. Immunization is cost effective and can reduce the mortality rate. Still, there are many factors which stand in the way of successful implementation and utilization of immunization such as age, education, illness, family type, awareness of the disease and its consequences, misconception and false propaganda regarding vaccine and complication. It is important that the caregivers should be educated regarding the new vaccine and immunizes completely appropriate to the age. Knowledge regarding immunization is a key factor for coverage regarding other demographic characteristics including socio-economic status and the current study has been designed with an objective to assess immunization status of the child and to determine the knowledge regarding new vaccine and changes in the immunization schedule among Fathers.

2. METHODOLOGY

A non-experimental research design was adopted to conduct the study. 100 samples were selected by using non-probability convenient sampling technique⁴. The sample was selected a father whose newborn admitted in PNC ward. Data was collected whose age is less than 3 days of newborn life. The study instrument was a structured questionnaire using by the researcher, section I consist of demographic variables of fathers, section II consist of knowledge structured questionnaire to assess the knowledge of fathers regarding immunization of infant. The tool was content validated by expert and translated into a local language which was again validated. The reliability value is 0.78 which is highly reliable. The collected data were analysed by using descriptive and

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inferential statistics. The scoring system of data considered under the heading of poor, average and good knowledge regarding immunization of Fathers.

3. RESULT

Table 1: Description of demographic variables of the fathers where n=100

S.no	Demographic Variables	f (frequency)	% (percentage)
1	Age of father		
	21 years - 25 years	24	24
	26 years - 30 years	49	49
	31 years - above	27	27
2	Education of father		
	Primary education	16	16
	Secondary education	32	32
	High secondary education	28	28
	Graduate	20	20
	Postgraduate	4	4
3.	Occupation		
	Private	44	44
	Business	22	22
	Government	17	17
	Any other	17	17
4	Religion		
	Hindu	61	61
	Muslim	26	26
	Christian	3	3
	Any other	10	10
5	Type of family		
	Nuclear	23	23
	Joint	75	75
	Extended	2	2

Table 1 depicts shows that the majority of the fathers are in the age 26 to 30 years and majority fathers had education till graduation, the majority of fathers are working in the private sector. Maximum fathers are from the Hindu religion. Maximum fathers belong with joint family.

Table 2: Description of the father's knowledge regarding immunization of infant where n=100

Knowledge levels	Father	
	f (frequency)	% (percentage)
Poor	11	11
Average	78	78
Good	11	11

The above table shows that majority 78% of fathers having average knowledge, 11% of fathers having poor knowledge and 11% of parents having good knowledge on immunization of infants

Table 3: Mean knowledge score and standard deviation of parents knowledge where n=100

Group	Mean knowledge score	SD
Father (n=100)	15.62	0.39

The above table 3 shows that the mean knowledge score of fathers was 15.62 and S.D. was 0.39.

Table 4: Association of the demographic variables with the knowledge score of father's where n=100

S.no	Demographic variables	Father (n=100)		Inference
		Fisher exact test value	p	
1	Age in year	11.055	.016	Associate
2	Education	8.023	.317	Not associate
3	Religion	5.022	.468	Not associate
4	Occupation	8.732	.144	Not associate
5	Type of family	2.324	.646	Not associate

The above data depicts age in a year is associated with the knowledge of fathers as per value is less than 0.05. Education, religion, occupation and types of family are not associated with the knowledge of fathers as per value is more than 0.05. A study done by Gnyawali S at tertiary level maternity Hospital of Nepal in 2016 and study reveals that age group, religion and occupation are significantly associated with demographic variables as per value is less than 0.05. Education and type of family are not associated with the knowledge of fathers as per value is more than 0.05.⁵

4. CONCLUSION

Data concluded majority fathers having average knowledge on immunization which shows the need of awareness related to immunization which will help to reduce the infant mortality rate.

5. ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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6. RECOMMENDATION

- The same study can be conducted in a large sample.
- The effective audio-visual programme its effectiveness can be analysed.
- The anticipation of fathers in Newborn care.
- A similar study can be conducted in different communities to find out the significant difference between urban and rural communities.

7. REFERENCES

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