

Assessment of Mothers, Knowledge Regarding Vaccination

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Abstract

Vaccination is method used to protect against several disease. Therefore, mother must take care to vaccinate their children to protect them from these disease. The aim of this study was to assess mother's knowledge of vaccination with children under the age five at Goz nafisa clinic, Omdurman, Khartoum stat, Sudan, during the period from march to may. The study included the "100"sample of mothers who attended the clinic during that period and then collected the data using questionnaire designed for study purposes. And then the analysis of the data using statistical package for social sciences. The result of the study showed that the age group from 30__40 'and their level of education was respectively 54%, 61%, of the study sample. The study showed that the mother with knowledge of the time of vaccination and types of vaccine, and knowledge of the symptom that occur after vaccination, and those who agree that vaccination protects against the incidence of disease were their proportion respectively 51%, 96%, 99% of the study sample. Also explained that mother who have knowledge of benefits of the vaccination, and the cases that not vaccine the child, and cases in which the child is vaccinated against measles at the age 6 month was respectively 79%, 80%, 12%. The study found that mothers had a moderate knowledge of vaccination time and type and good knowledge about complication can occur after vaccination. The study recommended establishing continuous health education program of all mother in the village.

Keywords: Assessment, Mothers' Knowledge and Vaccination.

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INTRODUCTION

Vaccination is one of the most effective safest and efficient public health intervention as it estimated to save at least 3million live from vaccine preventable disease [1]. The global burden constituted by vaccine preventable disease is immense. Globally speaking 2'5million children die every years. From easily prevented infectious disease. World health organization (WHO). Initially the expanded program on immunization (EPI) in my 1974 with objective to vaccinate children throughout the world [2]. The main strategies for the prevention of infection are to dominated diminish the amount of infecting microorganism from to enhance the most vaccine response and to treat the infected host. These strategies achieved by tow of vaccination types (active and passive) [3]. All the mother wish good heath for children and the mother responsibility to maintain good family health mother knowledge is very important issue to considered and play role in protects of children from

these disease. Mother education status and knowledge was clearly associated with coverage of vaccination less knowledge among mother bring negative attitude and fear which lead to effective vaccination status of their children. Mother knowledge can help them to take proper decision regarding vaccination of her child. Some of mother know where and how to obtain it but do not take their children to the clinic for vaccination while other that mad attempts to take their children to the clinic for vaccination may start and will not complete the normal dose they are supposed to give to that child (Ibrahim *et al.*, 2016a).

At the milenum summit held in newyourk in September 2000'asset of eight development goals (MDGs) were established and agreed by UN number states. The fourth goal to reducing child mortality has specific target of reducing under five mortality by tow. Thirds between 1990 and 2015. One of specific indicators to measure progress to word the goal is the

proportion of one -old children vaccination against measles. In 2001' the united nation development program (UNDP) estimated that over 60% of the population in developing countries were in states that over lagging for behind or slipping in meeting the (MDGs) for reducing child mortality rate.

While global vaccinations coverage of over 70% was sustained throughout the 1990. this global average masked wide variation both between and within regions in sub-Saharan Africa. For example vaccinations rate peaked as 55%. In 1990 and remained at about the same level throughout the 1990. By 2000 only 53% of children in the region were vaccinated with DPT ' the vaccine that product against (diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis, and whooping cough). Similar decline were report in central Africa republic (from 82% in 2000 in Congo (from 79% to 33 over the same period. Estimated of measles vaccinations coverage on the Sudan very on average by 23 percentage points developing on whether or not information supplied by mother is included. To determine the occurrence of mother reports, we collected data from large coverage. Hiping cough 175 children have died from whooping cough during recent outbreak in southern Sudan more than 50 case have beain.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Study design

Descriptive community based aimed of assessing the knowledge of mother of under five children regarding vaccinations in Goz Nafisa. Clinic.

3.2 study Area

The study was conducted at Goz Nafisa clinic it's. Located in Khartoum state Omdurman locality is about 60km farther from Khartoum. The clinic is composes of laboratory, pharmacy, family planning, nutrition room.

3.3 Study Population

The mother who are living in the village of Goz Nafisa in state of Khartoum, Omdurman locality. With children under five years old attending the vaccinations in Goz Nafisa clinic form march to may.

3.4 Inclusion Criteria

All mother attending to the vaccinations in Goz Nafisa clinic during the periods of the study.

3.5 Exclusion Criteria

Other the mother in Goz Nafisa who does not attending to the vaccinations in clinic.

3.6 Sample size: Total cover

3.7 Data collection

After getting permission from concerned au thorities research will explain the purpose of study.

After obtaining their consent the design questionnaire will be distributed and data will collected.

3.8 Data analysis: (SPSS) statistical package for social science.

RESULTS

A. Distribution of study sample according to demographic data

Table 1: Distribution of subject according to age

Variable	Frequency	Percent
16-25 year	8	8%
26-35 year	38	38%
35-40 year	54	54%
Total	100	100%

Table 2: Distribution of subject according to education level

Variable	Frequency	Percent
illiterate	4	4%
primary	9	9%
secondary	26	26%
university	61	61%
Total	100	100%

Table 3: Distribution of subject according to Job

Variable	Frequency	Percent
student	2	2%
employee	8	8%
house wife	90	90%
Total	100	100%

Table 4: Distribution of subject according to family income

Variable	Frequency	Percent
<500	54	54%
500-1000	27	27%
>1000	19	19%
Total	100	100%

Table 5: Distribution of subject according to the number of children less than 5 year

Variable	Frequency	Percent
one child	97	97%
tow child	3	3%
Total	100	100%

Table 6: Distribution of subject according Chile have a vaccination card

Variable	Frequency	Percent
Yes	99	99%
No	1	1%
Total	100	100%

Table 7: Distribution of subject according vaccination status

Variable	Frequency	Percent
complete	2	2%
partial	98	98%
Total	100	100%

Table 8: Distribution of subject according to their knowledge about the time and types of vaccination

Variable	Frequency	Percent
good	25	25%
Fair	51	51%
Poor	24	24%
Total	100	100%

Table 9: Showed the study group knowledge about vaccination protect the occurrence of disease

Variable	Frequency	Percent
agree	99	99%
disagree	1	1%
Total	100	100%

Table 10: Showed the study group knowledge about complication that occur after vaccination

Variable	Frequency	Percent
good	96	96%
Fair	2	2%
Poor	2	2%
Total	100	100%

Table 11: Showed the study group knowledge about benefits of vaccine

Variable	Frequency	Percent
good	20	20%
Fair	74	74%
Poor	6	2%
Total	100	100%

Table 12: showed the study group knowledge about diseases that can occurs if the child not vaccinated

Variable	Frequency	Percent
good	28	28%
Fair	70	70%
Poor	2	2%
Total	100	100%

Table 13: Showed the study group knowledge about contraindication of vaccination

Variable	Frequency	Percent
good	80	80%
Fair	17	17%
Poor	3	3%
Total	100	100%

Table 14: Showed the study group knowledge about cases in measles is vaccinated at age 6 month

Variable	Frequency	Percent
good	12	12%
Fair	28	28%
Poor	60	60%
Total	100	100%

DISCUSSION

Worldwide studies report that successful vaccination of children depend highly mother existing knowledge and positive attitude.

When the mother know about vaccination benefit and harmful knowledge about vaccination her children will by healthy but if the mother is unaware of the vaccination program her children will safer from several healthy problem (Sayed, 2021).

Descriptive study conduct at Goz Nafisa clinic to assess the knowledge of mother of under five children regarding vaccination during the period from march to may 2019 .the sample size available women (100) at Goz Nafisa clinic, Khartoum state ,Sudan during the period of the study from march to may 2017 the data was collected by using questionnaire designed by researcher .the data was analyzed and entered to computer using statistical package for social sciences (SPSS) regarded the age the majority of mother in Goz Nafisa village were aged between 30-35 years (table1)while the most of the mothers level education are university level (Table 2) and majority of study sample the jobs are housewife (Table 3) this ensure that that the mothers are educated but not worked regarding the number of the children under five years majority of them one child (Table 5) and the majority of child have vaccination card (Table 6) and most of the child are partial vaccine(table7) .the mother of study sample are known about importance of vaccine and the card of vaccine. That is match to the study done by (Igbal Abdalbegi Eleman and hadil hamid Adam 2014) of Al- goth health center these said that most of children have vaccination card regarding the time and type of vaccination majority of the mother have fair knowledge (Table 8) this due to there are not health program to increase the information for vaccination. Regarding the vaccination is protect of occurrences of the disease the majority are agree of this (Table 9) and the most of the mother study are good knowledge about the complication that occur after vaccination (Table 10) at much to the study done by (batul hassan Mohamed 2013 of a lmaygoma health center said that the mother are fair knowledge bout the complication (Sayed, 2021).

Regarded to the benefit of vaccination the majority of the mother study that are fair knowledge about benefit (Table 11) the most are fair knowledge about disease can occurs if the child not vaccinated (Table 12) this are due to the mother are awareness by the disease if not vaccine the child this can tack the mother vaccinated the child for fear of him

Regarding the cases the avoided vaccine the child majority of mother study have good knowledge (Table 13) but most of them have poor knowledge about the cases that vaccine the child from measles of age six month (table14) that is due to lack of awareness of health center and T.V program (Ibrahim *et al.*, 2016b).

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