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Effectiveness of Structured Teaching Programme on Knowledge and Practice regarding Immunization among Primi Mothers at Samayanallur Madurai

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ABSTRACT

The main objective was to evaluate the Effectiveness of Structured Teaching Programme on Knowledge and Practice regarding immunization among Primi Mothers .This study employed a Pre Experimental – Onegroup Pretest & Posttest Design. Samples were selected using Purposive sampling method. This study was conducted at the Samayanallur community, Madurai. Totally 60 Primi Mothers were included in the study. Pre test immunization knowledge and practice mean were 2.43 and 3.09, and Standard deviations were 1.37 and 1.43. Post test immunization knowledge and practice mean were 8.2 and 8.6 and standard deviation were 1.06 and 1.05 also mean % were 82 and 86 (P value o.ooo) Conclusion: Primi Mothers who listened 30 minutes of structured teaching programme regarding immunization through video and pamphlet and handout had a statistically significant in improving knowledge and practice of immunization and recommended community health administrator to initiate the structured teaching .

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INTRODUCTION

Immunization is one of the best ways to protect the children and future generations from infectious diseases. Immunization saves lives. As recently as the 1950s, thousands of children died every year from diseases such as tetanus, diphtheria and whooping cough (pertussis). Immunization education is an important part of ensuring that public health is protected and maintained.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Objectives

1. To assess the pretest level of Immunization knowledge and practice among Primi mothers
2. To evaluate the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on Knowledge and Practice regarding immunization among Primi mothers
3. To correlate the relationship between immunization knowledge and practice
4. To associate the post test knowledge and practice regarding immunization with selected Demographic variables.

Hypotheses

H1: There will be significant difference between pretest and Post test immunization knowledge and practice score.

H2: There will be significant association between Post test knowledge scores and selected demographic variables.

Methodology

Pre Experimental Research, One Group Pretest Post-Test Design was adopted for conducting this study at Samayanallur community Madurai. 60 Primi mothers were selected for the study; Purposive sampling technique was used by who satisfied the inclusion criteria were selected for this study.

Selection and Development of Study Instrument

The instruments used in the study were demographic variable proforma, and Questionnaire regarding Immunization Knowledge and Practice. Demographic variables proforma consisted of age, religion, educational status, occupation, family income.

Data Collection

The data collection was done for a period of 4 weeks. Rapport was established with mothers after a brief introduction about the study and its purpose. The written consent was obtained from the mothers after fully explaining the procedure of the study. Based on the criteria for sample selection, the mothers for the study were selected using Purposive sampling. Pre test assessment was done to evaluate the level of knowledge and practice of Primi mothers regarding immunization. Structured

teaching regarding immunization was given by video, pamphlet, and Handout. Post test assessment was done. The investigator followed all ethical principles for collecting the data.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The findings revealed that among the total number of 60 subjects. Pretest level of immunization knowledge 36 (60 %) were very poor and 20 (33 %) were poor and 4 (7%) were average in knowledge .No good or excellent. Pretest level of immunization practice 33 (55%) were very poor and 21 (35%) were poor and 6 (10 %) were average in practice .No good or excellent in Pre test . Immunization knowledge mean were 2.43 and Standard deviation were 1.37 and also mean % were 24 .Pre test Immunization practice mean were 3.09 and standard deviation were 1.43 and also Mean % were 31.Post test Level of immunization Knowledge were only 6(10%) were average and 21(35%) were good in knowledge and 33 (55 %) were excellent in knowledge, No poor or very poor. Post test Level of immunization practice were only 4(7%) were average and 24(40%) were good in practice and 32 (53 %) were excellent in practice, No poor or very poor. Post test immunization knowledge and practice mean were 8.2 and 8.6 standard deviation were 1.06 and 1.05 also mean % were 82 and 86 (P value o.ooo).

There was a highly significant positive correlation had been found between knowledge and practice in pre test with ‘r’ value 0.17 and in post test ‘r’ value 0.675. There is no association between post test immunization knowledge, practice and demographic variables.

Conclusion

Structured teaching programme regarding immunization through video and pamphlet and handout had a statistically significant in improving knowledge and practice of immunization among primi mother.

Table-1: Mean , SD and mean% Effectiveness of structured teaching programme on Knowledge and Practice Regarding immunization Among Primi mothers at samayanallur Madurai

Overall	Pre test			Post test			Effectiveness in mean%
	Mean	SD	Mean%	Mean	SD	Mean%	
Knowledge	2.43	1.37	24	8.20	1.06	82	58
Practice	3.09	1.43	31	8.60	1.05	86	55

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