Knowledge of Mother Regarding Children Vaccines

Faraj H. Johni

Ph.D. Physiology / Medical Institute Baghdad

Abstract

Vaccines are important factors in the health system , and more benefit for the health and develops population, the study was conducted among chidden with age between one month to three yeas old age for period 4 months from April to July 2018 , were data collection among mothers (N=300) attending primary health care center in Al-Noor City – Baghdad , were 120(48%) at age (26-30) years old ,125 (41.6%) with primary education .

Keywords: *Knowledge, Children Vaccination ,Vaccines.*

Introduction

Immunization which is process that the individuals immune system becomes opposite to an agent cause ,immunization are widely used and less risk ,easier way .The immunization protects children from deadly diseases but also help in developing children immune system [1] . Vaccines are the more important factors in the health system ,and more benefits for the health and develops populations ,with WHO records, the children will die before 5 years each year due to some diseases that could prevented with vaccines can save life after birth, and protection more people from disability [2]. Some people still not use vaccination at all , or not completing their vaccines programs , administrations of vaccines through pregnancy is the save method in order to protect the pregnant females and fetus and young infant from diseases , vaccination program success which is depend on the knowledge and awareness of usefulness of vaccines to those who are at risk , without knowledge and fear of vaccination which lead to lower rate in this people(3).It is important to valuate parental knowledge toward immunization of children , immunization of the child starts immediately after birth (first 2 vaccines of hepatitis B and BCG) are administrated through the first 72 hours of life(4).

Vaccinations ranges have increased at development and developing counties through World Health Organization (WHO) Expanding Program on Immunization (5)

Vaccination is the administration of vaccines in order to produce immunity in the body against of some diseases about to 85% of infants all over the world received 3 doses of diphtheria ,Tetanus ,pertussis , immunization program funds that vaccines against 12 diseases ,tuberculosis , hepatitis , diphtheria , tetanus, polio ,hemophilia influenza type b , measles ,rubella , mumps ,Rota virtue and pneumococci infection(6) Negative attitudes from parents such as fear of vaccination , side effects of vaccines like midlines , which are barriers for child vaccination, the knowledge of parents about vaccination from internet , socio media , medical workers, mothers consider the internet source is the main source after medical workers.(7) most side effects of vaccine are minor like pains , swelling or redness at the site of injection , but the major side effects such as severe allergic reactions which occur due to vaccines developed for short seizures which is called febrile seizure that occur at six months to five years old (8)

Vaccination which are contain of dead form of virus or bacteria which are causing the body to make antibodies that protect the child from the diseases. Most of vaccines are completed between birth and the age of six years, some the vaccines give more than once , and at different age , also in combination most countries will not permit the child start school without a complete vaccines or vaccine records , some times when a child risk the vaccination is missed(9)There is important for the parents to develop knowledge about vaccination because

the knowledge help to develop positive attitudes toward vaccination in order to reduce the burden of dreadful infectious diseases acceptance of any program is highly dependent on parental attitudes towards immunization fear of side effects which has negative impact on parental attitudes , vaccination dose is given at less than the minimum recommended dose to start vaccine and the minimum four – week interval may lessen the antibody response due to sub-optimal sero conversion rate and it should be repeated it the vaccine is administer greater four days before the minimum age (10)

Aim : To estimate the knowledge of mothers toward vaccines among children aged for one month to three years attending primary health care centers of family medicine in Baghdad –Iraq .

Material and Methods : Descriptive observation study was conducted on three hundred mothers for duration 4 months from April to July 2018 , in the out patient department of primary health care center which is called of family medicine in Al-Noor city , Baghdad , Iraq , mothers which are visited were enrolled in the study , mothers with children of age one month to 3 years, all participated Women given advices towards the aim of present study , a data collection included 3 days per week and it suits our present study was a framed , it contains demographic data , as child age , mother age , education status , mother occupation ,majority of served mothers with age 20 to 50 years , a qualitative interview was done using 30 mothers and based on their response questionnaire was framed in order to correct unclear questionnaire during scheduled visits from 3-4 times a week , the questionnaire was prepared by three experts with public Health Care Center and was validated it interviewed by some colleges in the same field .Completed questionnaire were collected at the following vistas at total 300 mothers survey in four months from April to July 2018 , knowledge about various vaccines according to the National vaccination program offered by the Iraq Ministry of Health , Mother responses were measured on Likert Scale that is consisted of Yes /No , do not know choice , evaluated mothers knowledge by summing their correct answer to 7 questions (1 point per correct answer) .Mother knowledge was evaluated a poor (scoring 0-2 points) , average (3-4 points), or good > 5 points .Statistical analysis was performed using SPSS software version 20.0 . The questionnaire was designed in English and translated to Arabic by the doctors , it comprises demographic and socio- economic questions, questions on perceived adverse effects of immunization and source of information, questions testing of childhood immunization , aim , duration of protection , severity of diseases prevented age at start program .

Results :

Among the selected mothers were (120(40%) at the age (26-30) years old and 30 (10%) at age(20-25) years old as in table 1 .Table (2) , shows the distribution of samples according to education level , the percentage of samples according to education level , the percentage of mothers were higher among primary education , compared with low percentage of mothers of university education 25(8.3%) .Table 3 , shows distribution of participated according to source of information were 150 (50%) of mothers had received information from medical workers , while 50(16.6%) of mothers received from internet and 100(33.3%) from family and friends .Table (4) shows mothers knowledge regarding vaccines , most respondents(83.3%) considered vaccines should be given from the birth , but only (16.6%) of them considered the side effects of vaccines to be dangerous ,number of mothers (75%) knew the places of vaccination at public health center , and (33,3%) of mothers satisfied that vaccines have any side effects while number of respondents (50%) knew that vaccines are available today in Iraq population .Table (5) , show distribution of studied sample about contraindication o vaccines very low numbers of respondents (16.6%) were believed the common cold of child is contraindication o vaccine and (8.3%) of mothers considered that ever is contraindication , while (6.6%) of respondents were considered the diarrhea is contraindication for vaccination. Table (6), shows the distribution of samples according to knowledge regarding reasons for incomplete vaccination were (66.6%) of respondents know that vaccines was not available , while (8.3%) of them identified that family problem as the reason or incomplete vaccination.

Table (1) :Distribution of studied sample according to age (yeas) , (N=300)

Variable	N	%
Age (years)		
20- 25	30	10%
26-30	120	40%
31-35	100	33.3%
36-40	50	16.6%

Table (2) : Demographic characteristics o the studied sample according to Education level ,(N=300)

Variable	N	%
Primary Education	125	41.6%
Secondary Education	100	33.3%
University Education	25	8.3%
Nil	50	16.6%

Table (3): Distribution of samples according to source of information ,(N=300) .

Variables	N	%
Family & Friends	100	33.3%
Medical workers	150	50%
Internet	50	16.6%

Table (4):Distribution of studied sample according to their general knowledge about vaccines,(N=300) .

Variables	Yes	No	Don't know
Vaccines are available today in Iraq population	150(50%)	50(16.6%)	100(33.3%)
Do you think that vaccines have any side effects	100 (33.3%)	150 (50%)	50(16.6%)
Are side effects of vaccines dangerous	50(16.6%)	200 (66.6%)	50(16.6%)
Childhood vaccination prevent life –threatening diseases	200(66.6%)	50(16.6%)	50(16.6%)
The places for vaccination include public health center	225(75%)	25(8.3%)	50(16.6%)
Allowing non immunization children to sent to school	200(66.6%)	50(16.6%)	50(16.6%)
Vaccines should be given from birth	250(83-3%)	25(8.3%)	25(8.3%)

Table (5): Distribution of selected sample according to knowledge of vaccines regarding the contraindication of vaccines , (N=300)

Variables	Yes	no	Don't know
Child with common cold be vaccinated	50(16.6%)	150 (50%)	100 (33.3%)
Child with fever be vaccinated	25(8.3%)	200(66.6%)	75(25%)
Child with diarrhea be vaccinated	20(6.6%)	200(66.6%)	80(26.6%)

Table (6): Distribution of studied sample according to knowledge regarding vaccines for incomplete of vaccination ,(N=300)

Variables	N	%
Mother was too busy	75	25%
There was a family problem	25	8.3%
The vaccines was not available	200	66.6%

Discussion

The distribution of mothers demographic characteristics had revealed that the majority (40%) of them were of (26-30) years old and (41.6%) primary education , in the current study it is clear that medical workers were the main source of information need to be utilized to provide proper education program about vaccination , this result is lower than what is found by knowledge A,et al , 2011 [11] .in United States (81.7%) of mothers consider medical workers as main source of information toward vaccination . In the present study regarding the knowledge about vaccines , 50% of mothers agreement that vaccines are available today not considered that vaccines have any side effects on comparing with another study conducted by Zagminask ,2007 [12] ,(57.0%) of surved mothers considered that vaccines have any side effects , high percentage o respondents (83.3%) agree that vaccines should be given from birth , this is higher than results done by Iron Tam PY, 2009 [13](76%) of them agree that vaccines give from birth but in the present study (75%) of the respondents agree that public health center is the main place for vaccination ,this higher than the results done by Suryadeva , 2013 [14] ,(50%) of mother agreement that public health center is the main place for vaccination (66.6%) of respondents believed that vaccination prevent lie threatening diseases , this similar results done by Mahlingam S,(2014), [15] ,60% of mothers agreement that vaccination prevent life threating diseases. In the present study regarding contraindication vaccines, most respondents (66.6%) not considered that fever and diarrhea diseases are contraindication about vaccines but result done by Abubaker IE,2017 [16] were 61.7% of participated parents considered the fever and diarrhea are contraindication for vaccines .

The current study shows knowledge of mothers regarding reasons for incomplete vaccination ,(66.6%) of respondents believed that vaccines not available , this slightly higher result done by Vinod kumar M,2017 [17] ,50% participate considered that vaccines not available are to reason o incomplete vaccination .

Conclusion

Evaluation of mothers knowledge toward children's immunizations is the tool for good communication between health professionals and parents ,the medical workers are the main source of information about vaccination , the majority of mothers do not have comprehensive information routine vaccination schedule .

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Conflict of Interest: None to declare.

Ethical Clearance: All experimental protocols were approved under the Medical Institute Baghdad and all experiments were carried out in accordance with approved guidelines.

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