



A STUDY TO ASSESS EFFECTIVENESS OF PLANNED TEACHING PROGRAMME ON IMMUNIZATION IN TERMS OF KNOWLEDGE AMONG PRIMIGRAVIDA ANTENATAL MOTHERS ATTENDING OPD OF CIVIL HOSPITAL IN AHMEDABAD CITY

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Abstract

A study to assess the knowledge of antenatal mothers with primigravida regarding immunization was conducted in the antenatal O.P.D. at a civil hospital in Ahmedabad city. The objective of the study was to assess the knowledge of antenatal primigravida mothers regarding immunization in antenatal O.P.D. at Civil Hospital, Ahmedabad. It was assumed that antenatal mothers would either have adequate or inadequate knowledge regarding immunization, including its dose, route, time duration, indications, contraindications, and complications. Literature was reviewed from books, journals, and the internet.

A pilot study was conducted at the urban health centre, Girdharnagar, on Mamta Day. Final data collection was carried out using a structured knowledge questionnaire, with 30 samples selected through simple random sampling technique. Descriptive statistical method was employed to analyze the data.

The study findings revealed that most of the samples (73%) were mothers aged 21–25 years, while 26% were aged 26–30 years. 40% of the mothers had primary education, 70% were housewives, and 56% were in the gestational age group of 25–36 weeks. The obtained knowledge mean score for pre-test was 9.5, and for post-test, it was 23.5. This indicates that knowledge regarding immunization was significantly improved after the planned health teaching programme.

Keywords: Primigravida, Immunization, Antenatal Mothers, Knowledge, Planned Teaching Programme

Introduction

Immunization during pregnancy plays a crucial role in protecting both the mother and the unborn child from potentially life-threatening infections. Knowledge among pregnant women, particularly those experiencing their first pregnancy (primigravida), is essential for ensuring timely and adequate immunization. In India, maternal and child health initiatives stress the importance of awareness and access to immunization services, especially during antenatal visits.

Objectives

- 1) To assess the knowledge of antenatal mothers with primigravida regarding immunization.
- 2) To evaluate the effectiveness of a planned health teaching programme in improving knowledge.
- 3) To identify the demographic characteristics associated with knowledge levels.

Methodology

Study Design: Pre-experimental, one-group pre-test and post-test design.

Setting: Antenatal O.P.D., Civil Hospital, Ahmedabad City.

Sample Size: 30 antenatal mothers with primigravida.

Sampling Technique: Simple random sampling.

Tool for Data Collection: Structured knowledge questionnaire.

Data Analysis: Descriptive statistics (mean, percentage) used for analysis.

Results

Demographic Characteristics:

- 73% of mothers were aged 21–25 years.

26% were aged 26–30 years.

40% had primary education.

70% were housewives.

56% had gestational age between 25–36 weeks.

Knowledge Score:

Pre-test mean score: 9.5

Post-test mean score: 23.5

This significant improvement in post-test scores demonstrates the effectiveness of the planned health teaching programme in enhancing knowledge about immunization among primigravida antenatal mothers.

Discussion

The findings highlight a substantial gap in knowledge about immunization before the intervention. The improvement post-intervention underlines the need for structured educational programs during antenatal visits. A similar pattern has been observed in prior studies where health education significantly improved maternal knowledge.

Conclusion

The study concludes that the knowledge of primigravida antenatal mothers regarding immunization was inadequate before the planned teaching programme and significantly improved after the intervention. This underscores the importance of integrating structured education into antenatal care services.

Recommendations

Similar studies should be conducted in other PHCs, CHCs, sub-centers, and hospitals. Regular health education and planned health teaching programmes should be implemented to improve awareness. Incorporate immunization knowledge sessions as a routine part of antenatal care.

Conflict of Interest

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

Funding

No external funding was received for this study.

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