

## A STUDY TO ASSESS THE EFFECTIVENESS OF STRUCTURED TEACHING PROGRAMME ON KNOWLEDGE REGARDING PNEUMOCOCCAL VACCINE AMONG MOTHERS OF UNDER- FIVE CHILDREN IN SREE BALAJI MEDICAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL AT CHROMPET, CHENNAI

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### ABSTRACT

Pneumococcal bacteria attacks different parts of the body, when it attacks lungs, it results in pneumonia; it causes bacteremia in blood and meningitis in brain. Under-five children prone to get pneumococcal infections from the community. Pneumococcal vaccination provides protection to children against most of the bacteria that cause pneumococcal pneumonia and also other Pneumococcal diseases. A descriptive study, therefore, was undertaken to assess the knowledge of pneumococcal vaccine among mothers of under -five children, Chennai. The study samples consisted of 30 mothers of under- five children were selected using non randomized purposive sampling technique method. In order to assess their knowledge a self- structured questionnaire was developed. Self-made scoring system was used to categorize the participants as whether they haveadequate knowledge, moderately adequate knowledge or inadequate knowledge on pneumococcal vaccine. Result revealed thatthe mean value of pre- test knowledge score is 14.9 and post- test score is 19.6 and the obtained 't' value is 5.3 statistically significant at 0.001. This indicates that the mean difference is 4.7 it is hypothesized that as there is significant in effectiveness in structured teaching programme regarding pneumococcal vaccine among mothers of under five children.

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### INTRODUCTION

Pneumococcal infections are the leading cause of death throughout the world and pneumococci is considered as a major cause of pneumonia, bacteremia, meningitis and otitis media. Among pneumococcal infections, pneumonia is the single largest cause of death in children worldwide. Pneumococcal bacteria attacks different parts of the body, when it attacks the lungs, it results in pneumonia; it causes bacteremia in blood and meningitis in brain. Under-five children prone to get pneumococcal infections from the community. The latest version of pneumococcal vaccination is pneumococcal Polysaccharide Vaccine ie, PPSV 23 or Pneumovax 23. It is advised for children above 2 years and adults above 65 years of age. For children below 2 years of age, only a 13-valent pneumococcal conjugate vaccine is advised. It is recommended for the children who are at special risks such as having sickle cell diseases, kidney disease, Diabetes, leakage of CSF, heart diseases, lung diseases, asplenia etc. Pneumovax 23 is a sterile, liquid vaccine for IM or SC injection that has highly purified capsular polysaccharides from 23 most prevalent or invasive pneumococcal types.

Each 0.5mL dose of vaccine induces specific antibodies that enhances phagocytosis, opsonization and killing of pneumococci by phagocytic cells.

#### Objectives

1. To assess the pre- test knowledge regarding pneumococcal vaccine among mothers of under- five children
2. To assess the post- test knowledge regarding pneumococcal vaccine among mothers of under- five children
3. To evaluate the effectiveness of structured teaching programme on pneumococcal vaccine among under-five children

### MATERIAL AND METHOD

**Research Approach:** Quantitative evaluative research approach is adopted for this study.

**Research Design:** The descriptive research design was adopted for this study because the aim of the investigator was to evaluate the knowledge of regarding pneumococcal vaccine among mothers of under- five children.

**Sample Size:** The total sample size is 30.

**Sample Technique:** Non randomized purposive sampling technique was used in the study.

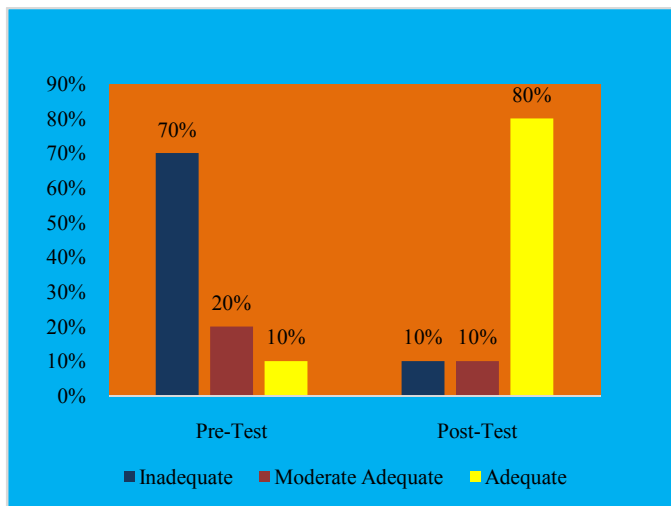
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**Study Population:** The target population of the study was mothers of under- five children at SreeBalaji Medical College and Hospital at Chrompet, Chennai.

**Setting of the Study:** The study was conducted in SreeBalaji Medical College and Hospital, Chrompet Chennai

**RESULTS**



**Figure 1** Comparison of Pre – Test And Post – Test of Knowledge Regarding Pneumococcal Vaccine Among Mothers of Under Five Children

**Table 1** The mean and SD of pre- test and post -test level of knowledge regarding pneumococcal vaccine among mothers of under five children

Over All Knowledge	MEAN	Mean Difference	SD	“t” VALUE	“p” value
Pre test	14.9	4.7	1.11	5.3	0.0028
Post test	19.6		1.36		

**Table 1:** Represents the comparison of mean, standard deviation of pre- test and post- test knowledge and paired ‘t’ test value regarding pneumococcal vaccine. The mean value of pre- test knowledge score is 14.9 and post- test score is 19.6 and the obtained ‘t’ value is 5.3 and ‘p’ value is 0.0028 statistically significant at 0.001. This indicates that the mean difference is 4.7 it is hypothesized that as there is significant in effectiveness in structured teaching programme regarding pneumococcal vaccine among mothers of under five children.

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**DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION**

The final result of this study was, mean value of pre- test knowledge score is 14.9 and post- test score is 19.6 and the obtained ‘t’ value is 5.3 and ‘p’ value is 0.0028 statistically significant at 0.001. This indicates that the mean difference is 4.7 it is hypothesized that as there is significant in effectiveness in structured teaching programme regarding pneumococcal vaccine among mothers of under five children

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