

“The Knowledge and Attitude Regarding Optional Vaccines among Mothers”

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ABSTRACT:

Evaluation of the level of understanding and the various attitudes held by mothers with regard to optional vaccines, by examining how their awareness and perspectives influence their decisions on vaccination. The objective is to assess mother's knowledge and attitudes regarding optional vaccines, examine the correlation between their knowledge and attitudes, and explore how these factors relate to selected demographic variables. In this study, a Quantitative Research Approach and Non-Experimental Descriptive Research Design were used to assess the knowledge and attitude regarding optional vaccines among mothers, with a sample size of 100 mothers selected using a non-probability sampling technique and a structured knowledge questionnaire employed to evaluate their knowledge about optional vaccines. The results show the average knowledge is not the good knowledge so mother has improved their knowledge and attitude getting educated by health care provider, by taking efforts on improving them and also bedside teaching, educate them about optional vaccine. They should have adequate knowledge and positive attitude towards optional vaccine.

Keyword: Assess, Knowledge, Attitude, Mother, Optional vaccine,

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INTRODUCTION

Optional vaccines, also known as non-mandatory or recommended vaccines, are immunizations that are not part of the routine vaccination schedule mandated by health authorities but are still advised for additional protection. For mothers, these vaccines can be crucial in preventing diseases that can affect

both maternal and infant health. Examples include the influenza vaccine, which is recommended during pregnancy to protect both the mother and baby from severe flu complications, and the Tdap vaccine, which protects against tetanus, diphtheria, and pertussis (whooping cough). By receiving these optional vaccines, mothers can help reduce the

risk of transmitting infections to their newborns and enhance their own health and well-being.^[1]

MATERIAL AND METHODOLOGY:

This study investigated mothers' views and knowledge about elective vaccinations using a quantitative research methodology. Using a non-probability sampling technique, the researcher gathered data from 100 mothers using a non-experimental descriptive study methodology. In addition to covering demographic characteristics, the questionnaire measured attitudes toward optional vaccines and included a structured knowledge section on the subject. An oversight-provided research schedule was submitted together with the necessary permissions. Experts validated the tools and determined that they were dependable with a p-value of less than 0.05. In order to look at the associations between the variables, data analysis used statistical metrics such frequency, percentage, standard deviation, and chi-square.

RESULT

1. Frequency and percentage distribution of demographic variable of the mother regarding optional vaccine.

The demographic variables to age of mother, majority 57% were in age group of 18-30 years, 31% were in age group of 31-40 years, 10% were in age group of 41-50 years, 2% were in age group of 51-60 years. The educational status of patients, maximum 31% mothers' education were primary school certificate, 27% had up to high school certificate Education, 17% had up no formal graduate, and 16% had middle school certificate education, 9% had up Graduate. occupation of patients, maximum 34% were elementary occupation, 32% were in skilled agricultural and fishing workers (32%), 19% were professionals, and 15% were unemployed. monthly income e majority falling within the range of 15,364 Rs (64%), with 5,747-7,682 Rs (21%), 3,841- 5,746 Rs (10%), 3,841-768 Rs (3%), and less than 768 Rs (2%). socio-economic statuses, with the highest proportion falling within the upper middle class (45%), followed by lower middle class (29%), upper class (14%), and lower class (12%).

2. Frequency and percentage distribution level of knowledge regarding mother regarding optional vaccine.

Level of knowledge	Frequency F	Percentage %
Poor knowledge	00	00
Average Knowledge	25	25
Good Knowledge	57	57
Very Good Knowledge	18	18

This Table represents of the varying degrees of knowledge among mothers regarding optional vaccines, with the majority falling within the categories of good and very good knowledge,

indicating a generally high level of awareness and comprehension within the studied population.

3. Frequency and percentage distribution of attitude regarding mother regarding optional vaccine.

Level of Attitude	Frequency F	Percentage %
Disagree (1- 15)	00	00
Neutral (16-30)	26	26

Agree (31-45)	46	46
Strongly Agree (46-60)	28	28

This Table show the provides a breakdown of the frequency and percentage distribution of mother's attitudes regarding optional vaccines. Overall, the table portrays the distribution of attitudes among mothers regarding optional

vaccines, indicating varying degrees of support and agreement within the studied population, with a majority expressing either an agreeable or strongly agreeable stance.

4. Correlation between the knowledge and attitude of mothers regarding the optional vaccine.

Correlation	Mean	SD	r Value	p Value
Knowledge	2.9300	0.65528	0.358	0.000
Attitude	3.0200	0.73828		

The table presents the correlation between the knowledge and attitude of mothers regarding optional vaccine. Regarding, the correlation coefficient between knowledge and attitude is reported as 0.358. As well, the mean knowledge score among mothers is reported as 2.9300, while the mean attitude score is 3.0200. Also, the standard deviation for knowledge is 0.65528, and for attitude, it is 0.73828. The p-value associated with the correlation coefficient is reported as 0.000, which is below the conventional threshold of 0.05.

5. Association between Level of Knowledge of mother regarding the optional vaccine with selected demographic variables.

The demographic variables such as age, education, occupation, income, and social-economic status do not significantly influence the level of knowledge among mothers regarding optional vaccines within the studied population.

6. Association between Attitude of mother regarding the optional vaccine with selected demographic variables.

The education level and income level are significant factors associated with the attitude of mothers towards optional vaccines, while age, occupation, and social-economic status do not significantly influence their attitudes within the studied population.

of 100 mothers about optional vaccines in Vadodara, using non-probability convenience sampling. Participants were predominantly aged 18-30 (57%), had education up to the school certificate level (27%), worked in elementary occupations (34%), and earned around 15,364 Rs (64%), with 45% classified as upper middle class. A similar study by Sangamesh Nidagunni (2006) reported a mean knowledge score of 52.72% among mothers regarding universal immunization, while the present study found that 58% of mothers had moderately adequate knowledge about immunization.^[2]

CONFLICT OF INTEREST: No conflict of interest.

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DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION:

The study employed a quantitative, descriptive design to evaluate the knowledge and attitudes