

A Study of The Effectiveness of Planned Teaching Regarding Measles Vaccines to The Mothers in Selected Hospitals in Mumbai

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Abstract

Introduction: “Infectious Diseases Will Last As Long As Humanity Itself” K. Park Paediatrics which is synonymous with child health is a branch of medical science that deals with the care of children right from their birth to adolescence. Although measles vaccines are an effective the paramyxovirus family virus responsible for measles often transmits through direct contact and the air. The respiratory tract becomes infected by the virus, which subsequently spreads throughout the body. There is no evidence that measles affects animals; it is a human illness. A high fever that starts approximately 10 to 12 days after being exposed to the virus and lasts for 4 to 7 days is often the initial symptom of measles. In the early stage, symptoms including a runny nose, a cough, red, watery eyes, and little white spots within the cheeks might appear. A rash appears after a few days, typically on the face and upper neck. The rash gradually develops over 3 days, finally touching the hands and feet. The rash persists for 5 to 6 days before going away. The rash typically appears 14 days (between 7 and 18 days) after the virus was first exposed.

Materials and Methods: This is a quantitative approach; one group pre-test and post-test design is used for the study. In this study 30 mothers are sample taken. For this study researcher used non-probability convenient sampling technique at Selected Hospitals in Mumbai.

Results: Mothers were not aware of the measles vaccination programme and its role in prevention of the disease.

Conclusions: The study revealed that there was significant difference between the knowledge of mothers after planned teaching on measles vaccine.

Keywords: WHO, Measles, Vaccines

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Introduction

Every illness has a weak spot that is vulnerable to an assault. The fundamental strategy for managing the illness is to locate these weak spots and eliminate the vulnerable links in the chain of transmission. It is frequently important to use many methods to manage sickness. The accessible elements, such as instrument

and technique, will affect the approach chosen. The measles is a disease that spreads quickly. This implies that spreading it to others is quite simple. The virus that causes measles can be discovered in the nose and throat. The measles is an extremely contagious illness that results in a widespread skin rash and flu-like symptoms. In the United States, measles is uncommon because to extensive Viruses from the paramyxovirus family, which include the measles virus. It belongs to the paramyxovirus family and is often spread by direct touch with the air. The respiratory tract becomes infected by the virus, which subsequently spreads throughout the body. Before widespread immunisation, measles was a very common paediatric ailment caused by the rubella virus. Unfortunately, we are beginning to notice rare outbreaks among those populations as a result of a rise in parental vaccine refusal rates. Measles is an acute viral infection that typically starts with non-specific symptoms such a high fever, runny nose, and cough. It can cause significant consequences, including death. Patients have these symptoms followed by a rash that covers their entire body, from face to foot. Typically, symptoms appear one to two weeks after exposure and continue for less than 10 days.

Before the vaccine was available, there were about 3,000 cases of measles per million persons in the United States in the 1960s. This number decreased to 13 cases per million by the 1980s because to widespread, consistent childhood immunisation, and to around 1 case per million by 2000.

The disease-causing virus was discovered in a 13-year-old American kid named David Edmonton in 1954. It was then modified and expanded on chick embryo tissue culture The eight clades that are recognised by the World Health Organisation are A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and H. Within these clades, 23 different measles virus strains have been found and classified Maurice Hilleman created the first effective vaccination while working at Merck In 1963, the disease's approved vaccinations went on sale. In 1968, a more effective measles vaccination became accessible. Although the measles as an endemic illness was eradicated from the United States in 2000, overseas travellers still bring it back. At least 1,241 measles cases, spread across 31 states, were reported in the United States in 2019.

India declared a goal to eradicate measles and rubella (MR) by 2023 after missing the previous deadline of 2020 for a number of reasons, some of which were made worse by the pandemic's interruptions.22-Jan-2023

Objectives

- To assess the knowledge of mothers regarding measles vaccines before and after planned teaching.
- To provide health information regarding measles vaccines to mothers.
- To identify the effect of selected variable on knowledge of mothers in measles vaccines.

Hypothesis

- H_0 (NULL HYPOTHESIS): There will be no significant difference in knowledge of mothers regarding measles vaccine.
- H_1 : Alternative Hypothesis: - There will be significant difference in knowledge of mothers regarding measles vaccine before and after planned teaching.
- H_2 : Alternative Hypothesis: - There will be no significant difference in knowledge of mothers regarding measles vaccine with their selected demographic variables

Limitation

- The study is limited to the mothers in selected hospitals in Mumbai.
- The study is limited to the mothers who can read, write speak Marathi, Hindi and English.

Materials & Methods:

A researcher used pre- experimental research design for data collection. Pre-experiment research design is the simplest form of research design. In a pre-experiment either a single group or multiple groups are observed subsequent to some agent or treatment presumed to cause change. In this study mothers' group was taken for study whose children are admitted in a selected hospital in Mumbai. In this study 30 mothers are the samples. Mothers' previous knowledge is assessed with the help of pre-test by giving questionnaire and after health teaching is given to them and again post test was conducted after 7 days. The data was analysed by “t” test

method. Setting of the study were selected Hospitals in Mumbai.

Results:

During the study, it was observed that majority below one-year children have missed their measles vaccine dose. The cause of missing dose of measles vaccine is mothers are not aware about vaccine schedule of children as well as their education level is low. Mostly mothers are primary educated.

Most of the mothers themselves and any one of their family members suffered from measles disease. Ninety five percent of the mothers had false ideas about the cause of measles and a good number of them accounting for 43 % believed that the disease normally caused by visitation of God,” Mata”.

A popular belief that is that measles does not require any treatment with fears that any kind of treatment would lead to further health complication.

The attitude or belief among majority of mothers is that high fever during measles is favourable for the child's health as it helps bring out rashes or heat out of the body.

Forty Eight percent of mothers group sampled expressed unfavourable attitude towards prevention of this illness. They believe that the child must suffer from an attack of measles as it is very advantageous for his/her health.

Mothers were not aware of the measles vaccination programme and its role in prevention of the dies ease. But after health teaching mothers' concept about measles cause, sign-symptoms, treatment is cleared and all are ready to give vaccine to their children as well as they are ready to spread this knowledge among their relatives, neighbour and others in society with enthusiastically.

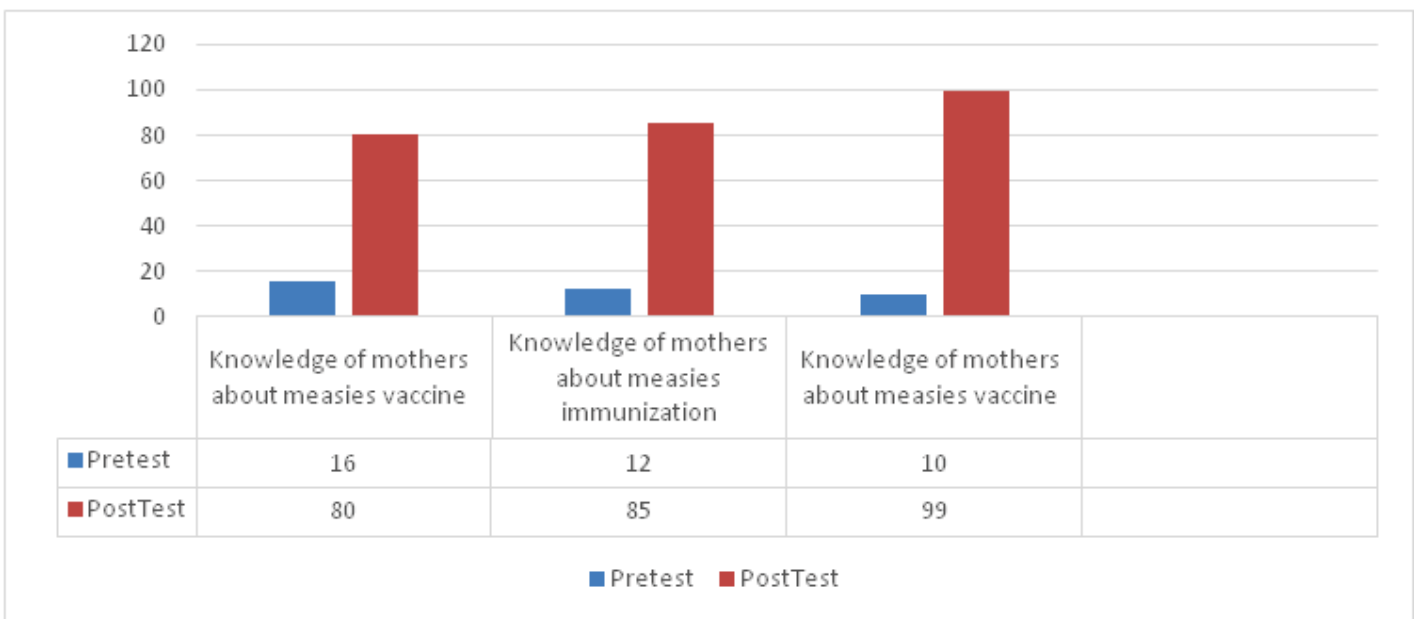


Figure 1: Knowledge of Mothers about Vaccine, Diseases, Immunization

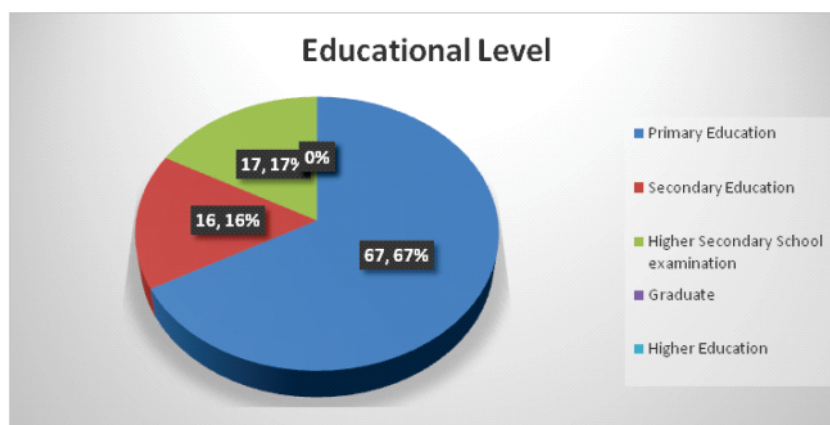


Figure 2: Distribution Mothers According to Educational Level

Conclusions

Mothers are continuously taking care of their children so if mothers are aware about the preventive measure of measles as immunization it will help to prevent mortality and morbidity among children. Mothers are key persons in this study and researchers are tired of best.

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Conflict of Interest: There are no conflicts of interest

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