



Perception of parents toward routine immunization for their children in AL-Najaf province

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Abstract

Communicable diseases affect billions of people worldwide and cause deaths every year and are a major cause of suffering, death and disability worldwide, Therefore, the perception has role in strengthening and changing behaviors and concepts as general. This study focuses on evaluating parent's perception of the routine immunization in AL- Najaf province.

A descriptive analytic design survey study was carried out, so as to attain the stated objectives, during the period from July 5th 2020 to October 30th 2020. The current study consist of two stages, the first stage is to choose the primary health care centers systematically and the second stage consists of accidental sampling used to choose parents, the healthy centers are chosoen randomly from these centers include (Syd alshuhada, Al salam, Al atiba, Al ridawih, Al muealimin, Mahdi AL-Attar, Maysan, AL- eabasiuh, AL-haira, AL- Qadisiyah).

The study by interview through questionnaire consist of two parts, the first part consist of socio- demographic data and the second part consist from three parts (believes, thoughts, and feeling) to identify the perception of parents towards routine immunizations.

accidental sampling procedure to choose the parents (170) in the primary health care centers and perform the study by interview through questionnaire to assess perception of parents toward routine immunization of their children and find out the relationship between level of perception and socio- demographic characteristic of parents, the findings of the existing study have specified that the overall assessment of parent's perception towards safety measures is fair and there is no association between overall parent's perception and their socio-demographic characteristics.

1.1 Introduction:

Communicable diseases affect billions of people worldwide and cause deaths every year and are a major cause of suffering, death and disability worldwide. Out of the 51 million global deaths, communicable diseases such as tuberculosis, respiratory diseases and other maternal, perinatal and neonatal disorders account for nearly 20 million, or around 40 percent, and 99 percent of these occur in the developed world (Who, 2010).

There is great disparity throughout the world with regard to severity of disease, availability of vaccine and the quality of vaccination programs, a child in developing countries has greater chance of dying of a vaccine- preventable disease than in other countries , Although vaccination saves up to three million children lives each year (“The Global Value of Vaccination,” 2011).

Immunization programs have significantly reduced morbidity and mortality worldwide, Studies have shown that 2.5 million lives around the world are saved by vaccination against tuberculosis, poliomyelitis, diphtheria, tetanus and measles every year (Verulava et al., 2019)

In addition to that, morbidity from communicable diseases among children is high. respiratory illnesses, followed by infectious and parasitic diseases, injuries, and digestive conditions , are the most

common and most mothers and newborns, even though they are eligible to access health services before, during, and after pregnancy and childbirth, do not receive adequate maternal and child care (WHO, 2016).

Immunization has also significantly decreased the risk of infectious diseases. Immunization prevents vaccine-preventable diseases such as "diphtheria, measles, pertussis, pneumonia, polio, rotavirus diarrhoea, rubella and tetanus" from disability, illness and deaths (Yousif et al., 2014).

Objectives of The Study :

This study aim to:

- 1- evaluate the level of parents perception toward routine immunization of their children
- 2- Find out the relationship between parents perception and their socio-demographic characteristic.

Methodology

The current chapter is mainly concerned with bringing for the methodology that is used in the present study.

3.1. Design of the Study:

A descriptive analytic design survey study is carried out, so as to attain the stated objectives, during the period from July 5th 2020 to October 30th 2020.

The settings of the study and sampling:

The current study consists of two stages, the first stage to choose the primary health care centers systematically and the second stage consist of accidental sampling to choose parents.

Systematic sampling procedure to choose the primary health care center in AL- najaf province that consist of 52 primary health care center Also we inccuded 20% of primary health care centers in our study,as choose

each 5th sequence in alist of health centers , where write the names of the centers in alist and in sequence , start from 1 and ending in 52 and choose each 5th in the order of these list to choose 2 centers from each 10 centers randomly.

Chapter Four

Results of Study

This chapter introduces the major statistical and qualitative finding and results that are reached in the current study.

Table (5) overall assessment of study sample perception toward routine immunization for their children

Main studied domains	Levels of perception	Frequency	Percent	Mean	Assessment
Thinking	High	122	71.8	1.45	High
	Fair	48	28.2		
	Total	170	100.0		
Believe	High	164	96.5	1.25	High
	Fair	5	2.9		
	Low	1	.6		
	Total	170	100.0		
Feeling	High	147	86.5	1.3085	High
	Fair	22	12.9		
	Low	1	.6		
	Total	170	100.0		
Overall assessment	High	168	98.8	1.30	High
	Fair	2	1.2		
	Total	170	100.0		

Table (1) shows that the percentage of parent's perception/ thinking domain toward routine immunization is high (71.8) , percentage of parent's perception/ believe domain is high (96.5) and the percentage of parent's perception/ feeling domain is high (86.5).

Table (9) relationship between the parents' overall assessment of their perception and their socio-demographic data

Socio-Demographic Data	Chi-Square Value	Df	P-Value
Gender	1.417	1	.234 NS
Age/Years	.509	4	.973 NS
Levels Of Education	4.347	7	.739

			NS
Residency	1.523	1	.217 NS
Occupation	.846	5	.974 NS
Family Number	1.977	4	.740 NS
Marital Status	.333	3	.954 NS
Monthly Income	1.302	2	.522 NS
Are you have an information about the vaccination?	.061	1	.970 NS
Sources Of Information	3.112	3	.375 NS
Are you vaccinate your children?	.100	1	.752 NS

Table (2) shows that there is a non –significant association between overall parent's perception toward routine immunization and their socio – demographic data at p- value more than 0.05.

Discussion of the overall assessment of perception towards routine immunization:

Vaccinations are considered one of the greatest discoveries in human history which lead to the eradication of diseases with high mortality and morbidity. Since parents are the primary care givers and decision makers in the pediatric population, adherence and acceptance of vaccination are depended on the parents' perception towards childhood vaccination (H. et al., 2019).

Thus, this study seeks to assess the level of parent's perception toward routine immunization, which gives us a perception about the parent's perception and how much we need to improve their perception to increase coverage of vaccination in the future.

This study shows high significant relationship between marital status and parent's perception / believe domain similar to study of Rabei

and others researchers who study believe in United Arab Emirates (H. et al., 2019).

Also there is relationship between parent's occupation and their perception/ thinking domain similar to Tengiz Verulava and other researchers study in georgia that show relationship between thinking and occupation (Verulava et al., 2019).

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