

Table (12): Complication that occur after vaccination?

Complication that occur after vaccination?	Frequency	Percentage
Fever	66	94.3
Allergy	1	1.4
Vomiting	1	1.4
I don't know	2	2.9
Total	70	100.0

Figure and table above shows us the vaccination complications, including fever and was 94.3% followed by vomiting and sensitivity by 1.4% and a few of them did not know by 2.9%.

Table (13): What to do if your child has these complication?

What to do if your child has these complication?	Frequency	Percentage
you go to the nearest health unit	14	20.0
using municipal medicines	53	75.7
I don't know	3	4.3
Total	70	100.0

The table above shows how mothers deal with the complication that for a child after vaccination of them 75.7% and used medication municipal some of them go to the nearest health unit 20% some don't know 4.3%.

Table (14): What is your source of immunization information

What is your source of immunization information	Frequency	Percentage
radio and television	13	18.6
health centers	47	67.1
Others	10	14.3
Total	70	100.0

The table above shows us sources of mothers information about vaccination of children most mother get information from health center by 67.1% who receives information from television and radio by 18.6% and a few of them from other sources by proportion 14.3% .

Table (15): Do you agree with his/ her idea of are minder system of tweets?

Do you agree with his/ her idea of are minder system of tweets?	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	68	97.1
No	2	2.9
Total	70	100.0

Through the table and the above format, which shows the consent of mother on the idea of reminder system by vaccination through the competent authorities most mothers agreed to the presence of reminders attributed to the importance of immunization for their children by 97.1% and few of them do not agree with the presence of reminder 2.9%.

Chapter Five

Conclusion

5.1 Conclusion:

Immunization Is vital it protect the children against major child hood illness. Vaccine are safe simple and one of the cost effective way to save and improve the lives of children. The Study was taken up to evaluate the knowledge and attitude of mothers about routine vaccination .All mother Wishes good health for their children .

5.2 Results:

After conducting the field study and distributing the questionnaire on the study sample, the study reached many results, including:

- We find that the highest age group was greater than 30 years 42.9% followed by the age (25-30) 40% and the lowest age group was in proportion (20-25) 17.1%.
- That they had a higher educational level (34.3%), followed by secondary (30%) and the lowest (7.1%).
- The highest level of income was (500-1000 G) at 50% followed by the income level (1000-2000 Pounds) by 31.4%. The lowest level of income (2000 and above) was 18.6%.
- The need for immunization for the child's health, most mothers see it as very necessary (98.6%) and few of them see it as necessary (1.4%).
- The majority of mothers see that all immunization doses were taken at the age of their children (80%), and few of them see that they did not give their children the prescribed doses (20%).
- The state of vaccination in your child, most mothers see it as a total of 54.3% and some see the vaccination status as partial by 45.7%.

- Which is important for immunization for many reasons, including health promotion and it was 32.9% and reduce diseases and deaths by 61.4% and some do not know by 5.7%.
- The majority of mothers believe that the child cannot be vaccinated if he is ill and 67.1% of them see that the child can be vaccinated if he is sick and was 32.9%.
- Most mothers saw that their children were given the first dose of 85.7% and few of them felt that their children were not given the first dose at birth by 14.3%.
- The majority of mothers see that they continue to be vaccinated by 4.3%, and some do not continue to immunize by 1.4% and most of them return to the competent authority by 94.3%.
- Including fever and was 94.3% followed by vomiting and sensitivity by 1.4% and a few of them did not know by 2.9%.
- How mothers deal with the complication that for a child after vaccination of them 75.7% and used medication municipal some of them go to the nearest health unit 20% some don't know 4.3%.
- Vaccination of children most mother get information from health center by 67.1% who receives information from television and radio by 18.6% and a few of them from other sources by proportion 14.3% .
- Which shows the consent of mother on the idea of reminder system by vaccination through the competent authorities most mothers agreed to the presence of reminders attributed to the importance of immunization for their children by 97.1% and few of them do not agree with the presence of reminder 2.9%.

5.3 Recommendations:

The study recommends several recommendations, including:

- The continuity of vaccination and giving the child all the doses prescribed in his life to live healthy and healthy life free of diseases. Educate mothers about the importance of vaccination through training courses and different media from television and radio and urging health centers to encourage mothers to vaccinate their children.
- Familiarity with maternal complications after vaccination and how to treat these complications so as not to affect the health of the child negatively. Remind mothers of future doses for their children through health centers and related agencies.
- Give all mothers a vaccination card for their children until the remaining doses are clarified.

References:

- [1] Anand, S. & Bärnighausen, T. (2007) Health workers and vaccination coverage in developing
- [2] Available from: <http://whqlibdoc.who.int/hq/2005/WHO> Matsumura, T., Nakayama, T., Okamoto, S. & Ito, H. (2005) Measles vaccine coverage and
- [3] Blakemore, C. & Jennett, S. (2001) The Oxford Companion to the Body. New York: Oxford University Press. BMC Public Health, 6:125.I
- [4] Breslow, L. (2002) Encyclopedia of Public Health. New York: Macmillan Reference USA/Gale Group Thomson Learning.
- [5] CDC center disease and prevention general recommendation on immunization recommendation of the advisory committee on immunization practices (MMWR)) <http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/pwbs/ACIP-list.htm>
- [6] Centre for Global Development (2005). Making Markets for vaccines: from ideas to actions.
- [7] Centre for Global Development; Washington DC.
- [8] Chiu C, Dey A, wang H, et al. vaccine preventable diseases in Australia, 2005 to 2007 . communicable diseases Intelligence 2010.
- [9] Conant sensational pediatric nursing.
- [10] Countries: an econometric analysis. Lancet 369, 1277-1285.
- [11] District of Istanbul; BMC Public Health 6, 125.
- [12] EPI (1998) Expanded Programme on Immunization: The Social Science and Immunization
- [13] Essential pediatric nursing, (world health organization- The National institute of allergy and infection disease) .
- [14] factors related to uncompleted vaccination among 18- month- old and 36-month-old children in Kyoto, Japan. BMC Public Health 5, 59.
- [15] For recommendations for use of influenza A(H1N1) 2009 mono verdant vaccine see MMWR2009:58(No.RR.10).

- [16] Freeman, P.A., Thomason, J.A. & Bukenya, G.B. (1992) Factors affecting the use of immunization among urban settlement dwellers in Papua New Guinea. *Papua New Guinea Medical Journal* 35, 179-185.
- [17] GIVS (2005) Global Immunization Vision and Strategy 2006-2015. Geneva: WHO/UNICEF.
- [18] Health care center ,World health organization
- [19]<http://www.immunizeforgood.com/resource-center/side-effects-from-vaccines>
- [20]<http://www.nhs.uk/Conditions/vaccinations/Pages/reporting-side-effects.aspx>
- [21] Knowledge, attitudes, and practice in Iran. *Journal of Pediatric Infectious Diseases* 2, 29-34.
- [22] Research Project. *Weekly Epidemiological Record* 73, 285-258.
- Roodpeyma, R., Kamali, Z., Babai, R. & Tajik, Z. (2007) Mothers and vaccination:
- [23] Torun, S.D. & Bakirci, N. (2006) Vaccination coverage and reasons for non-vaccination in a Treanor JJ. *Influenza viruses, avian influenza and swine influenza*. In : Mandell GL , Bennett JE, Dolin R(editors). *Mandell ,douglas, and benntt's principles and practice of infectious diseases . 7th ed . philadelphia ,PA: churchill; 2010.*
- [24] WHO (2003) World Health Organization (WHO): Immunization, vaccines and biologicals. [<http://www.who.int/immunization/en/>]
- [25] World health organization, nab Jamison D, Breman J, measham A, Alleny ne, G, claeson A, Musaroe p. *Disase control priorites in derdloping conturies, 2n the cavi Alliance, Who urinate corege estinal.*



Appendix
Elshaikh Abdallah Elbadri University
Faculty of Health Science
Department of Nursing



Assessment of knowledge And Attitude of Mothers About Routine Vaccination
In Atbara Teaching Hospital

1. Age of mother:

20-25 () 25-30 () More Than 30 ()

2. Level of education:

Primary () Secondary () University ()
above university ()

3. Monthly income:

500-1000 () 1000-2000 () more than 2000 ()

4. Is vaccination necessary for your child's health?

yes () No ()

5. Has your child been given all the prescribed immunization doses in his or her age?

yes () No ()

6. Status of vaccination in your child

Totally () partially ()

7. The important of immunization?

health promotion () reduce mortality and morbidity ()
reduce mortality and morbidity ()

8. Do you immunize child if she / he is ill?

yes () No ()

9. Disease to be vaccinated against?

Poliomyelitis () pertussis () measles ()
Hepatitis () I don't know ()

10. Has your child been given the first dose of immunization immediately after birth?

yes () No ()

11. When you forget the dose of immunization what are you doing?

continues immunization () Do not continue immunization ()

refer to the competent authority ()

12. Complication that occur after vaccination?

Fever () Allergy () Vomiting () I don't know ()

13. What to do if your child has these complication?

you go to the nearest health unit ()

using municipal medicines () I don't know ()

14. What is your source of immunization information?

radio and television () health centers () others ()

15. Do you agree with his/ her idea of are minder system of tweets?

yes () No ()



بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم
جامعة الشيخ البدري
كلية العلوم الصحية - قسم التمريض
استبيان



دراسة تقييم معرفة الأمهات بشأن التطعيم الروتيني في مستشفى عطبرة التعليمي

1. عمر الأم:
2. المستوى التعليمي:
 - (أ) أساس ()
 - (ب) ثانوي ()
 - (ج) جامعي ()
 - (د) فوق الجامعي ()
 - (هـ) غير متعلمة ()
3. الدخل الشهري:
 - 1000-500 ()
 - 2000-1000 ()
 - أكثر من 2000 ()
 - لا ()
4. هل التطعيم ضروري لصحة طفلك؟ نعم () لا ()
5. هل تم إعطاء طفلك جميع جرعات التحصين المقررة في عمره؟ نعم () لا ()
6. حالة التطعيم لدى طفلك: كلية () جزئية ()
7. من أهمية التحصين: تعزيز الصحة () تقليل الأمراض والوفيات () لا أعرف ()
8. هل تطعيم طفلك إذا كان مريضاً؟ نعم () لا ()
9. الأمراض التي يجب التطعيم ضدها:
 - شلل الأطفال ()
 - السعال الديكي ()
 - الحصبة ()
 - التهاب الكبد ()
 - لا أعرف ()
10. هل تم إعطاء طفلك الجرعة الأولى من التحصين بعد ولادته مباشرة؟ نعم () لا ()
11. عند نسيانك الجرعة من التحصين ماذا تفعلين؟
 - تواصلين التحصين ()
 - لا تواصلين التحصين ()
 - أرجع للجهة المختصة ()
12. المضاعفات التي تحدث للطفل بعد التطعيم: حمى () حساسية () استقراغ () لا أعرف ()
13. ماذا تفعلين إذا أصاب طفلك بهذه المضاعفات؟ تذهبين إلى أقرب وحدة صحية () تستخدمين الأدوية البلدية () لا أعرف ()
14. ما هو مصدر معلوماتك عن التحصين؟ التلفزيون والراديو () المراكز الصحية () أخرى ()
15. هل توافقين على فكرة وجود نظام تذكيري بالتطعيمات؟ نعم () لا ()