

Effect of mother's knowledge for their children's vaccination (1993)

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The purpose of this study is to determine the effect of mothers' knowledge on the treatment quality of their children immunization in health centers of the Ministry of Health, and medical education in Tehran in 1994. The samples were 150 mothers who went to health centers to immunize their children. The subjects were selected randomly and data-gathering was accomplished through a well-organized questionnaire during a one-session interview. This questionnaire was prepared in two parts. The first part focused on demographic data and the second part was to determine the mother's knowledge about vaccination.

Considering these two aspects, all relevant data of the sample group revealed through the questionnaire were analyzed quantitatively and qualitatively. Both descriptive and inferential statistical methods were used to analyze data. The former to organize tables to determine the frequency distribution and the latter to determine the correlation between the variables by using chi-square and Fisher test: The analyzed data were fit into 14 tables.

In respect to individual characteristics, this study showed that most mothers who brought their children for immunization at the correct time, were well educated and had a small sized family.

The chi-square test indicated significant correlation between rate of mother's knowledge and the quality of vaccination ($\chi^2=4.7$, $df=1$, $p<0.05$).

Considering the analyzed data, the report finally discusses the application of achieved results in nursing care and offers some suggestions for future investigations on the topic.