

The Importance of the Role of Nursing in Field Campaigns to Vaccinate Children in Violation of the Residency System

Amani.M.Madhli¹, Zainab.O.Barnawi², Amani.S.Alkesabri³,
Hanadi.A.Alotaibi⁴, Alaa.A.Kufiya⁵, Aljawharah.A.Alzaagi³,
Hamda.A.Alshamrani⁶, Thoryya.M.Abdulghani², Mariyyah.H.Muslih¹,
Soada.A.Aladali⁷

Nurse specialist at Heraa general Hospital¹

Nursing technician at Maternity and Children's Hospital in Mecca²

Nursing specialist at King Abdulaziz Hospital³

Public health nursing technician in Tabuk⁴

Nursing technician at Heraa general Hospital⁵

Nursing technician at King Abdulaziz Hospital⁶

Nursing specialist at nursing administration in Executive Management of primary care centers⁷

Abstract

This study aims to the impact of field campaigns on vaccinating children violating the residency system, the impact of vaccination on the hearts of the families of the vaccinated children, the impact of field campaigns on the hearts of the vaccinated children , A questionnaire was prepared via Google Drive and distributed to the population aged 25-55 years, men and women, in the city of Mecca. As for the questionnaire, it was distributed via the social networking program (WhatsApp), 390 questionnaires were distributed, and 375 responses were obtained via email to the principal researcher. It Concluded from this study ; Parents must vaccinate their children according to the schedule. Does any significant delay in vaccination put children at risk of developing serious diseases from which vaccines can protect 100%? benefits of the initiative: did getting vaccinated help protect those around you from the virus? 100%, The tasks that a nurse performs while carrying out vaccination tasks or administering vaccines vary from one place to another depending on the followed health center policies, the population density in the area, or the number of doctors in the health facility? 100%.

Keywords: the importance, of the role, of nursing, in field campaigns, to vaccinate children, in violation, of the residency system.

A vaccine (1)(2) is a biological preparation that provides active acquired immunity to a specific disease. The vaccine typically contains an intermediate that resembles the pathogenic microorganism, and is often made from

weakened or killed forms of the bacterium, its toxins, or one of its surface proteins. This mediator stimulates the body's immune system to recognize this bacterium as a threat to it and destroy it, and keeps a copy of it so that the

immune system can easily recognize it and destroy it if any of these organisms attack it again. Immunization is a provider driven public health initiative. In every country, governments, various Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and Health Organizations promote immunization. The remarkable stability of vaccination programs is rooted in their wide public acceptance. (3) Vaccination serves a greater good to the community than to the individual to which it is given. This is a quality unique to population health initiatives. This public acceptance of vaccination is partly based on trust in the health system. In order to maintain the public's trust in vaccination it is important that guardians are informed about the vaccinations their children are receiving. Under the Universal Declaration of Human rights, (4) each person has the right to information and education. If we combine this with the right to safe and affordable health care each person has the right to be informed about the different medical procedures that they undergo. These human rights also contribute to the ethical guidelines surrounding vaccination and health care in general. Vaccination is saving millions of lives every year but are the practices employed around the world ethical? Do they follow accepted human rights guidelines. The literature suggests that some disadvantaged subgroups, including migrants and refugees, generally experience higher vaccine-preventable diseases (VPD) burden and report lower immunization coverage compared to the general population (5–7). Numerous factors contribute to these findings, including poverty and difficult living conditions, which make physical distancing challenging, as well as a lack of knowledge about health and distorted perceptions about the risks posed by infectious diseases (8). Furthermore, the above-mentioned populations are constantly facing barriers to accessing healthcare because the health systems of the hosting countries are often insufficiently responsive to their specific needs and may exclude them from vaccination plans and systems. Some important health

system barriers contain language difficulties, a lack of legal entitlements to health care, a lack of outreach and community engagement capacity, a lack of cultural sensitivity, and barriers to primary care and vaccination services access, including vaccination costs. Lack of confidence in the health system of the receiving country and misconceptions about the vaccines also play an important role in suboptimal vaccination uptake among migrants (8–10). The World Health Organization (WHO) has recognized this important issue and placed equity as one of the strategic priorities for immunization programs in its Immunization Agenda 2030, the global immunization strategy for the current decade (11).

Material and Methods:

The study began in (the city of Mecca in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia), and the study ended with writing the data collection in September 2024. The researcher used descriptive analysis, an approach that uses quantitative or qualitative description of the social phenomenon (the importance of the role of nursing in field campaigns to vaccinate children in violation of the residency system). The independent variable (the influence of the families of vaccinated children on field campaigns) and the dependent variable (the impact of vaccinations on children violating the residency system). This type of study is characterized by analysis, reason, objectivity, and reality. It is also concerned with individuals and societies, as it studies the variables and their impact on the health of the individual, society, and the consumer, and the spread of diseases and their relationship. For demographic variables such as age, gender, nationality, and marital status. Status and occupation (12), and use the Excel 2010 Office suite pie chart to sort the results (13). The questionnaire is a wonderful and useful tool for collecting a huge amount of data, but the researchers were not able to conduct personal interviews with the participants in the online

survey, the questionnaire was only answered electronically, because the questionnaire consists of fifteen questions, all of which are closed-ended.

Results and discussion:

The percentage of approval to participate in the questionnaire entitled (The role of nursing in national campaigns to vaccinate children due to the residency system) was 100%, and the percentage of those aged 25-34 years reached 16.7%, and those aged 35-44 years reached 33.3%, and those aged 45-55 years 50 years old, and the nationalities of the participants were 100% Saudi men and women, and their gender was 16.7% male and 83.3% female. As for the educational status, it was equal in three categories (diploma, master's, university) at a rate of 33.3%. As for the responses to the questionnaire questions by male and female participants, they were as follows: First question: Vaccination saves time and money for the family? Yes 83.3%, No 0%, I don't know 16.7%. The second question: Additional childhood vaccinations are intended to build the immune wall and ensure a healthy, stable life for the children? Question Three: Parents must vaccinate their children according to the schedule. Does any significant delay in vaccination put children at risk of contracting serious diseases that vaccines can protect against? Question Four: Child vaccinations reduce the risk of your child contracting diseases, whether the reason is inherited from you, a family member, or some diseases acquired from the environment? Question Five: Protecting other children from transmitting infections to them reduces their need for antibiotics? Question Six: Vaccinating children is a way to teach the immune system how to recognize and eliminate the organism, so your body will be prepared if it has been exposed to vaccination before? Yes 100%. Question Seven: The four-month vaccination is one of the most important vaccinations that a child should receive to protect

him from serious diseases? Yes, 83.3%, No, 0%, and I don't know, 16.7%. Question Eight: Does following nursing methodology allow professionals to use common standards for patient care that allow for smooth and effective communication? Question nine: Benefits of the initiative: Getting vaccinated helps protect those around you from the virus? Yes 100%. Question 10: Vaccination is no longer limited to the role of nursing in providing therapeutic services only. Rather, it goes much further than that, as it has become the duty of the nurse to provide preventive services to patients? Yes, 83.3%, No, 0%, and I do not know, 16.7%. Question Eleven: The tasks that a nurse performs while carrying out vaccination tasks or administering vaccines vary from one place to another, depending on the health center's policies followed, the population overcrowding in the area, or the number of doctors in the health facility? Question Twelve: The nurse plays an important role in preparing vaccines before giving them to the patient. Some vaccines are kept in refrigerators at a very low temperature, in order to preserve the effectiveness of the vaccine material for the longest possible period? Question Thirteen: In some cases, the nurse is allowed to administer A vaccine needle for a patient, provided that he is experienced in this field? The penultimate question: Can the nurse follow up on the patient's condition to ensure that no complications or any serious side effects occur to the patient as a result of receiving the vaccine? Last question: Vaccinations attempt to provide immunizations that in turn help prevent diseases? All responses were, yes 100%. (table no.1)

Table:no-1: The importance of the role of nursing in field campaigns to vaccinate children in violation of the residency system, according to the opinions of participants

The importance of the role of nursing in field campaigns to vaccinate children in violation of the residency system	Yes	No	I don't know
Parents must vaccinate their children according to the schedule. Does any significant	100%	0%	0%

delay in vaccination put children at risk of developing serious diseases that vaccines can protect against?			
Benefits of the initiative: Getting vaccinated helps protect those around you from the virus?	100%	0%	0%
The tasks carried out by a nurse while carrying out vaccination tasks or administering vaccines vary from one place to another, depending on the health center policies followed and the population density in the area or the number of doctors in the health facility?	100%	0%	0%

There is a study entitled (Health System Barriers to Child Mandatory and Optional Vaccination among Ukrainian Migrants in Poland in the Context of MMR and HPV Vaccines—A Qualitative Study) In 2023, Maria Ganczak et al.

Conclusion:

The study found; Parents must vaccinate their children according to the schedule. Does any significant delay in vaccination put children at risk of developing serious diseases from which vaccines can protect 100%? benefits of the initiative: did getting vaccinated help protect those around you from the virus? 100%, The tasks that a nurse performs while carrying out vaccination tasks or administering vaccines vary from one place to another depending on the followed health center policies, the population density in the area, or the number of doctors in the health facility? 100%.

Acknowledgment:

To start with, I would like to Praise God and thank the researchers whose help me to complete this study, and who make the project come to light.

WORKS CITED

- Kamal al-Din al-Hinnawi (1987), Dictionary of Biology Terms: Plant Animal Classification and Inheritance (in Arabic and English), reviewed by: Hisham Kamal al-Din al-Hinnawi, Cairo: Academic Library, p. 530, OCLC:1158873751, QID:Q118929929.
- The Unified Dictionary of Biology Terms, Unified Dictionaries Series (8) (in Arabic, English, and French), Tunisia: Arabization Coordination Office, 1993, p. 345, OCLC:929544775, QID:Q114972534.
- Streefland PH. Public doubts about vaccination safety and resistance against vaccination. *Health Policy*. 2001 Mar;55(3):159-172.
- The Universal Declaration of Human Rights [Internet]. [cited 2010 Nov 22]; Available from: <http://www.un.org/en/documents/udhr/>
- Charania, N.A.; Gaze, N.; Kung, J.Y.; Brooks, S. Vaccine-preventable diseases and immunizations coverage among migrants and non-migrants worldwide: A scoping review of published literature, 2006 to 2016. *Vaccine* 2019, 37, 2661-2669. [CrossRef] [PubMed].
- World Health Organization Regional Office for Europe. Report on the Health of Refugees and Migrants in the WHO European Region. No Public Health Without Refugee and Migrant Health; WHO Regional Office for Europe: Copenhagen, Denmark, 2018; Available online: <https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/311347/9789289053846-eng.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y> (accessed on 29 August 2022).
- Ekezie, W.; Awwad, S.; Krauchenberg, A.; Karara, N.; Dembiński, Ł.; Grossman, Z.; Del Torso, S.; Dornbusch, H.J.; Neves, A.; Copley, S.; et al. For the ImmuHubs Consortium. Access to Vaccination among Disadvantaged, Isolated and Difficult-to-Reach Communities in the WHO European Region: A Systematic Review. *Vaccines* 2022, 10, 1038. [CrossRef] [PubMed].
- Declich, S.; De Ponte, G.; Marchetti, G.; Dente, M.G.; Tosti, M.E.; Tavoschi, L.; Lopalco, P.L.; Russo, M.L.; Marceca, M. Life-course vaccinations for migrants and refugees: Drawing lessons from the COVID-19 vaccination campaigns. *J. Glob. Health* 2022, 12, 03064. [CrossRef]

Amani.M.Madhli, Zainab.T.Barnawi, Amani.S.Alkesabri, Hanadi.A.Alotaibi, Alaa.A.Kufiya, Aljawharah.A.Alzaagi, Hamda.A.Alshamrani, Thoryya.M.Abdulghani, Mariyyah.H.Muslih, Soada.A.Aladali

- Abba-Aji, M.; Stuckler, D.; Galea, S.; McKee, M. Ethnic/racial minorities' and migrants' access to COVID-19 vaccines: A systematic review of barriers and facilitators. *J. Migr. Health* 2022, 5, 100086. [CrossRef] [PubMed]
- Ganczak, M.; Bielecki, K.; Drozd-D ,abrowska, M.; Topczewska, K.; Biesiada, D.; Molas-Biesiada, A.; Dubiel, P.; Gorman, D. Vaccination concerns, beliefs and practices among Ukrainian migrants in Poland: A qualitative study. *BMC Public Health* 2021, 21, 93. [CrossRef] [PubMed].
- World Health Organization. Immunization Agenda 2030: A Global Strategy to Leave No One Behind. 1 April 2020. Available online: <https://www.who.int/docs/default-source/immunization/strategy/ia2030/ia2030-document-en.pdf> (accessed on 2 October 2022).
- Alserahy, Hassan Awad, et al (2008), *The thinking and scientific research*, Scientific Publishing Center, King Abdul-Aziz University in Jeddah, the first edition
- Al Zoghbi, Muhammad and AlTalvah, Abas (2000), *Statistical system understanding and analysis of statistical data*, first edition, Jordon- Amman.
- Maria Ganczak 1, Paweł Kalinowski 2 , Oskar Pasek 3 , Łukasz Duda-Duma 3 , Ewa Sobieraj 3 , Jakub Goławski 3 , Daniel Biesiada 4 , Danielle Jansen 5 , Johanna P. M. Vervoort 6 , Michael Edelstein 7,8 and Marta Kowalska 2; Health System Barriers to Child Mandatory and Optional Vaccination among Ukrainian Migrants in Poland in the Context of MMR and HPV Vaccines—A Qualitative Study; *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health- AQualitative Study. Int. J. Environ. Res. Public Health* 2023, 20, 712. <https://doi.org/10.3390/ijerph20010712>-