

The Role of Nursing in Childhood Vaccinations in Saudi Arabia

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Abstracts

In the last few years, reports from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia have related the checked decrease within the frequency of vaccine-preventable infections with tall rates of immunization scope among newborn children and preschool children in most parts of the kingdom. At the display time, more than 90% of school age children are totally immunized and the rate rates of vaccine-preventable illnesses has diminished by more than 90% from crest levels. This present study evaluates the role of nurses in the vaccination drive of the country and how the nurses and other related health workers can assist in the same. This present study is based on primary data and the researcher has used one way ANOVA to evaluate the results, SPSS Ver. 22.0 is used to perform the test.

Key words: Role of nurses, Vaccination, childhood, in Saudi Arabia.

1. Introduction

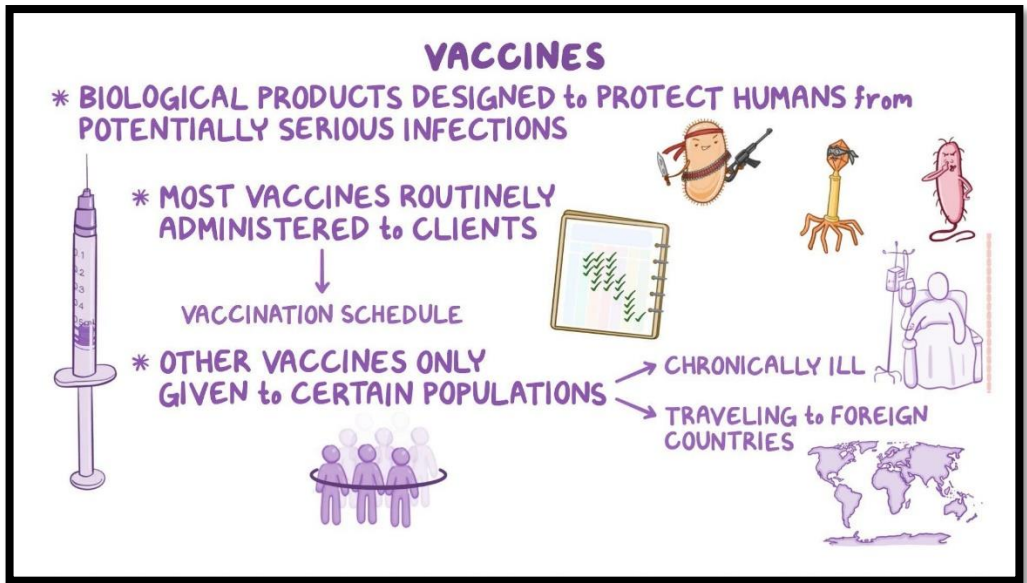
Vaccination is one of the most integral parts of immunization required for the human body, it starts with the birth of a child and goes up to 21 years of age. Then on the policy level, vaccination is one method which is cost effective at the first level and best way to promote the human health. has proved to be one of the most cost-effective parts of health promotion. World Health

Organization has given the estimate about the health-related issues and programs related to immunization and vaccination, the report states that the immunization programs are liable to save around 3.5 million lives in a year and if the utilization of all the related resources reaches 100% then another 1.75 million lives can be saved. In the 1974 EPI (Expanded Program on Immunization) was launched by WHO the same has reached to most of countries in the world, the advancement is very impressive. Still every year 3.05 million children are dying every year die to the lack of vaccination, this can be due to the lack of knowledge, lack of education or the lack of proper promotion of the vaccination program. As far as Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is Concerned, EPI was launched in 1984 and since then it has become the integral part of primary health care. By the end of 20th century KSA has spread the program in most of the regions.

Over the last 20 years, reports from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia have related the checked decrease within the frequency of vaccine-preventable infections with tall rates of immunization scope among newborn children and preschool children in most parts of the kingdom. At the display time, more than 90% of school age children are totally immunized and the rate rates of vaccine-preventable illnesses has diminished by more than 90% from crest levels. Other factors like changes within the socio-economic status of the populace and way better instruction have certainly played an imperative part in this decline. In expansion to tight legislations and open wellbeing instruction which have made a difference to preserve a tall rate of immunization take-up, a tall level of information and appropriate standards of immunization hones among wellbeing care suppliers must be maintained to realize a tall level of antibody scope, take-up and seroconversion.

This present study supports and evaluates one of the most elaborated surveys run all over the country and by the virtue of this survey authorities have tried to meet all the deficiencies appeared in the overall vaccination program of the country. It was also to determine whether the duration of experience or attendance at a training course on vaccinations had any significant effect on the knowledge and practice of immunization. Study has included total 50 statements in the study and considered around half of them the final run of the survey.

It has been set up that opportune immunization secures children from an early age and anticipates infection episodes. Within the created nations, examiners have concluded that the essential cause for plagues of immunization preventable diseases was disappointment to supply immunizations on plan. Postponed immunization plan is somewhat due to ineffectual supplier hones which lead to missed openings for inoculation.



Source: <https://www.osmosis.org/learn/Vaccines>: Nursing Pharmacology

Figure 1: Importance of Vaccination

Routine intelligence holds that missed opportunity for immunization is the single most critical cause of low inoculation levels. Missed openings are caused by less-than-optimal supplier immunization hones, such as conceding immunizations for invalid reasons. Missed openings may result in postponed inoculation, under-immunization and lacking assurance against preventable disease. Missed openings may be inferable to lacks within the provider's information of the immunization plan and genuine immunization contraindications or overcautious elucidation of the contraindications. Minor ailment in spite of the fact that not a genuine contraindication regularly is related with missed openings. Missed openings too exist when improper contraindications are utilized to deny inoculation to children in require. Common professionals and pediatricians may have questions approximately the genuine contraindications to essential inoculations.

2. Review of Literature:

Shehbaaz et al (2019) stated that it is the duty of pediatricians and all other related health workers, including nurses to promote the program of vaccination and immunization in the society at large. Zaimean et al (2018) also worked on the promotion of vaccination programs and involvement of nurses in the same. the researcher stated that in most of the cases, parents are coming in with the children and try to meet the most experienced nurse in the hospital or clinic so that they can give the vaccination to their children in a safe and sound environment. Hecker et al (2019) stated that

3 out of every 20 nurses have reported that the patients have missed their vaccination due to some illness and never came back for the same, probably this has given rise to some ailments for which vaccination is mandatory. Essex et al (2019) reported that 25.2% of the children studied had fallen behind the immunization schedule by the age of six months and that the most common reason for delaying immunization was that the baby was sick. This was a false contraindication in 69.2, 79 and 78.4% of these children at the six weeks, three months, and five months immunizations, respectively. Savant et al (2017) studied the same concern in India also and stated that the nurses generally get involved with their patients and try to pass on all the required information regarding vaccination and save as many lives as possible. The study also established that more than 50% of the children in the nearby areas have taken their vaccination in time and only 3% have reported to miss the same.

False contraindications to vaccinations are becoming an increasing obstacle to immunization both in the United States and in other countries. Unfortunately, several mythical contraindications have sprung up over the years and these have prevented some children from being immunized. Many parents shared these myths with doctors and nurses in a subtle conspiracy against immunization.

Hutchins et al (2018) conducted a study on the children in the medical facilities of Riyadh, the total sample of the study was 400 respondents, the age of the respondents was from 5 years to 12 years. Specifically, the survey was conducted on the parents apparently. The findings stated that about 20% of the respondents have delayed their vaccination, 10% have missed the same remaining have reported to taken the vaccination in time. Then on the other hand, those who have missed the opportunity were reported to suffer from the diseases like cough, diarrhea, and weight loss. Hossaini et al (2020) conducted the same sort of study in Jeddah and the result were in confirmation with the above stated studies. Most of the results were related to the missed and acquired vaccination of infants.

This proposes that to reach and maintain a tall level of inoculation scope, endeavors must be made to diminish missed openings for immunization. There ought to be exact screening at all visits and adherence to the contraindication rules, strategies considered provider-based, low-cost strategies to extend immunization scope. Fundamental moreover are instruction and criticism to immunization suppliers as well as customary upgrades and surveys of genuine and untrue contraindication for immunization, and the improvement of clinic rules on suitable reasons to withhold immunization.

In their report of 1991 National Immunization Scope Overview within the Kingdom, M.K. Farag, et al, had found that the rate of children somewhat immunized was significantly tall (14%). This was mostly due to the disappointment of wellbeing laborers to pay legitimate consideration to the time plan of immunization. This underlines the arrangement and upkeep of essential and refresher preparing program for both restorative and paramedical staff. In expansion, much more consideration ought to be paid to the quality of immunization exercises in essential wellbeing care settings. In our think about, nearly 35% of the respondents said they had no past preparing in immunization. This underscores the require for preparing of wellbeing care suppliers who bargain with children's immunization as pointed out by wellbeing care specialists all through the world.

Research Process:

Design of Study

This present study is based on primary data and was conducted at selected hospitals and nursing homes of Saudi Arabia. The duration of the study was around 4 months. The sample units considered in the study were nurses working in the different hospitals and nursing homes, with a total of 200 nurses selected for participation.

Parameters of Sample Selection

- 1. Registered nurses actively involved in the regular vaccination programs in the selected hospitals and nursing homes.
- 2. Nurses with clinical experience have been considered to seize various expertise inside the vaccination. Participation turned into voluntary, contingent upon supplying digital consent, making sure participants’ comprehension of studies objectives and willingness to partake.
- 3. Exclusion criteria encompassed nurses from departments aside from the vaccination department, because they have a look at centered on insights specific to this vaccination programs. further, individuals disinclined to participate or on go away for the duration of facts series have been excluded.
- 4. Nurses with constrained scientific revel in, which would possibly have an effect on their contribution to contamination prevention insights, were additionally excluded.

Tools of Data Collection

The questionnaire initiation concerned collecting sociodemographic traits of the have a look at population, observed by know-how and practice evaluation. reaction facts were dealt with utmost confidentiality and controlled completely by using the predominant investigator. The questionnaire, includes three sections. starting with socio-demographic characteristics, it proceeded to know-how assessment, observed by practice assessment.

Statistical Tests used

This present study used the ANOVA test of analyzing the data, the platform used for performing the test was SPSS Ver. 22.0.

3. Data Analysis and Interpretation:

Summary of ANOVA Results

On the Basis of Age	F	Sign
People are aware about the importance of vaccination	.832	1.465
The percentage of immunized is comparatively low	.688	.559
Parents generally follow the schedule of vaccination	.581	.671
Missed vaccination may result in elongated illness.	.355	1.662

Basic precautionary measures are compulsory after every vaccination	.878	.906
Every time fresh schedule of vaccination is given to the parents.	3.445	3.017
On the Basis of Experience		
People are aware about the importance of vaccination	3.098	3.016
The percentage of immunized is comparatively low	.534	.711
Parents generally follow the schedule of vaccination	.983	.817
Missed vaccination may result in elongated illness.	1.885	1.112
Basic precautionary measures are compulsory after every vaccination	1.117	1.348
Every time fresh schedule of vaccination is given to the parents.	1.443	1.219
On the Basis of Shifts		
People are aware about the importance of vaccination	.209	.890
The percentage of immunized is comparatively low	.579	.629
Parents generally follow the schedule of vaccination	.993	1.396
Missed vaccination may result in elongated illness.	.593	.620
Basic precautionary measures are compulsory after every vaccination	.456	.503
Every time fresh schedule of vaccination is given to the parents.	1.111	.344

Interpretation:

As can be seen from the above table of ANOVA test, it is clear that the nurses are having a very positive point of view towards the vaccination of children and have all the required knowledge about the same. as the results state that, in general, people are aware about the program of vaccination and also consider that if the vaccination is missed then it can result in elongated and irreversible illness, apparently some percentage of the parents have missed the vaccination and it was also evident that such children have suffered some or the other illness in near future. On the basis of above analysis, it can be stated that there is a need to promote the vaccination program at a large scale and more people should be added to the program.

4. Conclusion:

It is concluded from the above stated matter that the information of the wellbeing care suppliers at the essential wellbeing care centers within the chosen healing centers of the nation on safety measures and contraindications of antibodies is reasonably great, and their detailed hone is generally on compliance with the current immunization proposals. In any case, there are still a few holes in information as well as non-compliance in a few hone. From this ponder, it may not be simple to extrapolate how much this hone may have contributed to the display level of immunization scope. The preparing gotten by a lion's share is clearly not satisfactory. This

underscores the require for more productive preparing and nonstop instruction of essential health care suppliers working within the field of immunization.

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