

**EFFECT OF EDUCATION PROGRAM ON IMPROVING KNOWLEDGE ATTITUDE,
AND PRACTICE TOWARDS TETANUS IMMUNIZATION AND CLEAN DELIVERY EL-
MANAGIL LOCALITY, GEZIRA STATE, SUDAN (2010-2013)**El-Saida Abd Elmageed Elrufie Mohamed^{*1} and Salwa Al-Sanousi²¹EL-Saida Abd Elmageed Elrufie BSN, CDE, MSN The National Ribat University Khartoum Sudan.***Correspondence for Author: El-Saida Abd Elmageed Elrufie Mohamed**

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BACKGROUND

Approximately nine million infant deaths occur each year. Of these, over half (53 percent) are neonatal, meaning that they occur during the first four weeks after birth, and more than one third (3.2 million) occur within the first week of life. Many of the neonatal deaths that take place after the first week result from events occurring during the period immediately before and after birth. (WHO. The World Health Report (1998). One of the main factors contributing to the high incidence of neonatal and maternal tetanus is sepsis, that is because majority of deliveries take place under unclean circumstances. (WHO. "Care of the Umbilical Cord." (1 June 2000). Globally, almost two-thirds of births occur at home and half are attended by traditional birth attendants (TBAs). (WHO. "Essential Newborn Care: Report of (7 November 2000).

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

To assess the effect of Education program on improving knowledge, attitude and practice towards tetanus immunization and clean Delivery among child bearing age in AL-managil locality, Gezira state, Sudan 2010-2013S.

Study design

This study was an interventional study in Aljazeera area (Alkeramit & Alhuda) area in 6 camps: total sampling technique was used for the study Al-managil (Al-keramit- Alhuda) 6 camps was randomly chosen. At 1st stage of the sampling, three camps from each area were selected randomly for study (camp Bihary, Silk and Falata), while the other three camps for control (camp Khadiga, Abu groun, Kamilnomak). Total number of participant were 420 but 20 was drop.

- ✚ The research design was case control interventional study in which, questionnaire with child bearing mother's age (15-49), Focus group discussions (FGD) with married women of child bearing age mother, husband and mother in law. Were interviewed by the researcher before and after educational program

RESULTS

The study results showed a big gap regarding immunization and clean delivery before the education session. in this study illiteracy rate of these mothers was very high. The study, as well, has shown the need for

intensive education among child bearing mothers undergoing immunization and delivery.

CONCLUSION

Education levels of the mothers was the most significant predictor of poor immunization behavior – the more illiterate a mother was, the more likely not use immunizations as a means of protection from disease, Improving knowledge regarding immunization and clean delivery, may enhance knowledge of the vulnerable population.