ABSTRACT

INVESTIGATION OF THE FACTORS INFLUENCING VACCINATION BEHAVIORS OF PREGNANT WOMEN

This study was conducted to investigate the factors influencing vaccination status and vaccination status of pregnant women.

The universe of the descriptive and cross-sectional study was made up of participants from 18 to 18 years of age who were illiterate and who were 20 weeks and over in the week of pregnancy who applied to the Gynecology and Obstetrics and Gynecology Clinic of a private hospital in Istanbul, has created 125 pregnant women. It was desired to work on the universe without going to the selection of sample, but 102 (82%) pregnant sample was created because of the fact that they do not want to participate in the study. Approval of the ethics committee and work permit from the hospital were taken before the data collection process started. The data were obtained by a diagnostic form questioning socio-demographic characteristics and obstetric characteristics of previous and present pregnancies and the information evaluation form prepared by the researchers using the related literature. Number-percentage calculations, Kruskal Wallis test, Man Whitney U test and t test were used in the evaluation of the data.

60.7% of the participants were in the age group of 26-35, 69.6% were university graduates, 68.6% were working and 47.1% were the first pregnancies. It was determined that 41.2% of the pregnant women received information from the doctor on pregnancy vaccinations, 65.7% of them participated in the vaccination plan during the pregnancy period and 56.9% stated that it is important that pregnancy vaccinations are complete. The average level of knowledge level of pregnants about vaccination in pregnancy was found to be 6.65 ±, 454. There was no statistically significant relationship between age level of pregnancies, education status, working status, status of health insurance, presence of chronic illness, and the level of problem level in the pregnancy and the level of knowledge level ($p>0,05$). Statistically significant correlation was found between the knowledge level score and the number of pregnancies during pregnancy, the number of examinations to health personnel during pregnancy, information about pregnancy vaccinations, opinion on vaccination during pregnancy, and complete pregnancy vaccination ($p<0,05$)

In the light of the results obtained from the study, it is suggested that the women in the preconceptional period should be informed about the contraindications and vaccinations to be done in pregnancy and planning in line with the training needs.

Key words: Pregnancy, Immunization, Attitude, Nurse.