



The Function of Health Education in Nursing Vaccines

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Abstract

Health education plays a crucial role in immunisation. Comprehensive and systematic health information education for people can encourage students and others to be aware of vaccination and actively participate in vaccination work through a variety of activities. In order to increase people's knowledge of vaccination, this article will perform a thorough analysis of the function that health education plays in both prevention and treatment. This article mostly employs controlled experiments, interviews, and questionnaire surveys to explain and analyse the impact of health education. Health education plays a crucial role in immunisation. Comprehensive and systematic health information education for people can encourage students and others to be aware of vaccination and actively participate in vaccination work through a variety of activities. In order to increase people's knowledge of vaccination, this article will perform a thorough analysis of the function that health education plays in both prevention and treatment. This article mostly employs controlled experiments, interviews, and questionnaire surveys to explain and analyse the impact of health education.

Keywords: Health education, Nursing vaccines, Prevention and treatment, Public health

INTRODUCTION

Our country's efforts to prevent illness are mostly focused on public health. Factors including a large population, poor sanitation, and unequal economic development have an impact on people's understanding of illness knowledge. Health education, which encompasses prevention and treatment, is one approach to spread knowledge. It is successful in raising people's ideological consciousness and strengthening the function of immunisations by cultivating and instructing individuals in a specific degree of all-encompassing physical and psychological qualities (Deng CM, 2018).

Many studies have been conducted on the function of health education in immunisation care. For instance, Wang et al. emphasised that the quality of medical care and the safety of vaccination can be significantly improved if targeted preventative care measures can be implemented in light of the problems with mass vaccination in schools. Tang emphasised that decreasing children's anxiety during vaccination has a favourable impact on the effectiveness and

safety of vaccination. This is due to scientific advancements in vaccine nursing practise. Yang and Wu looked into how nurse involvement and family health education could lessen the severity of the DPT vaccine's side effects in high school students. Interventions in parental health education and care can significantly improve parents of students who have received the DPT vaccine in their understanding of the DPT vaccine, hence lowering the DPT vaccine awareness rate. As a result, this paper thoroughly examines the role of health education in immunisation care, building on the findings of earlier studies (Duan XF, 2016).

This article initially examines the pertinent theories and information regarding health education. The care associated with vaccinations is next briefly described. Following that, the design of the immunisation information management system's performance and function were examined. The role of health education in vaccination care was finally thoroughly investigated, with data gathered from questionnaire surveys and trials. According to the findings, scientific health education can greatly improve parents' cognition, lessen children's anxiety, and increase

immunisation success rates. The experiment established the importance of health education.

In order to help people develop a proper understanding of health that is based on the knowledge-trust-action theory and the COX model of health behaviour interaction, knowledge is used to improve awareness and influence behaviour. Today, many departments implement a range of health models, including short lectures, individualised health education, and quality control circles. In obstetrical nursing, health education techniques like oral education, classroom instruction for expectant women, and personalised health education are frequently used, but the mode is monotonous, the propaganda's content is plentiful and disorganised, and parturients find it difficult to remember. Each pregnant woman has a different level of competence, making it difficult for the instructors to describe the pregnant women's actual circumstances. Pregnant women's school requires pregnant women to travel back and forth between the family and the teaching site, which is time- and labor-intensive (Clemmens DA, 2008).

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The NYU Department of Nursing provided a replicable method for creating and distributing a comprehensive oral health curriculum in nursing programmes. Also, nurse-managed primary care institutions across the nation would incorporate oral health best practises into their operations. The foundation for the NYU Faculty of Nursing's programme to increase nursing's role in lessening the burden of oral illness was built by a number of important publications published in 2011 (Xiao S, et al., 2021). These reports, *Advancing Oral Health in America*, *Improving Access to Oral Health Care for Vulnerable and Underserved Populations*, *National Prevention Strategy: America's Plan for Better Health and Wellness*, and *Core Competencies for Interprofessional Collaborative Practice*, emphasised the role of nurses in health promotion and prevention, as well as the importance of interprofessional education and collaboration. *Oral Health Nursing Education and Practice (OHNEP)*, a national initiative funded by DentaQuest Foundation, Washington Dental Service Foundation, and Connecticut Health Foundation, was launched by NYU College of Nursing in 2011. The National Interprofessional Initiative on Oral Health (NIIOH) is a consortium of clinicians and funders whose mission is to engage primary care clinicians in collaboration with dental professionals to provide oral health preventive services and to eliminate dental disease (Amany AA, 2020).

DISCUSSION

The social status of women in China is gradually improving due to the global economy's rapid growth, but this progress is being hampered by the country's strict educational standards and numerous social challenges, which put enormous pressure on women and lead to the phenomenon

of late marriage and childbearing. The rate of caesarean sections dramatically increased along with the sharp increase in the number of elderly and high-risk pregnant women. While the rate of caesarean sections is as high as 54% in China, the World Health Organization advises that it should be fewer than 15%. The caesarean section has always been a contentious method of delivery. According to researchers, it should only be performed when absolutely necessary to safeguard the safety of the mother and the unborn child. Otherwise, the caesarean section causes more harm than good (Rosy JS, 2018).

Cesarean sections have more risks than spontaneous deliveries, including postoperative knife pain, postpartum haemorrhage, and wound discomfort that interferes with nursing. Public health has long placed a priority on the care of women and children, but the state of maternal and child health is not encouraging (Whitemore R, 2005). The majority of maternal deaths from pregnancy or delivery complications—which account for 287,000 deaths worldwide as of 2010—occur in underdeveloped nations. Some studies have noted that in addition to medical causes of maternal death like postpartum haemorrhage and amniotic fluid embolism, there are also social causes like puerperal infection brought on by poor hygiene, malnutrition brought on by ignorance of proper diet, and postpartum depression brought on by inability to adjust to new roles (Boschma G, 2012).

The goal of health education is to help people develop a proper understanding of health that is based on the knowledge-trust-action theory and the COX model of the interaction between health behaviour and cognition. Today, many departments implement a range of health models, including short lectures, individualised health education, and quality control circles (Ryan-Nicholls KD, 2004). In order for users to properly retain pertinent information, it employs the expressive method of combining pictures and words to transform tedious and numerous words into well-organized and understandable graphics. Mind mapping may effectively merge the left and right brains, which is more conducive to the recall of knowledge. According to certain studies, the right brain is in charge of visuals, colours, overall conceptions, etc., while the left brain is in charge of numbers, logic, etc (Eriksson J, 2020).

CONCLUSION

Care for immunisations must include health education. By utilising comprehensive preventive healthcare strategies with a defined objective and scientifically sound public education, people can adopt healthy lifestyles and promote their physical and mental progress. Targeted programmes to minimise sickness rates, build a culture that is moral and sustainable, and foster a healthy balance between physical and mental development. Although vaccinations are currently the most successful method of illness prevention in our culture, many people have severe

doubts about their efficacy. According to the experimental study reported in this paper, it has been proven that using scientific health education to improve baby vaccination care has a considerable positive impact. It can enhance the objective impact of vaccination while also assisting parents in understanding vaccine injection from a scientific aspect.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

None

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