

STATUS OF HEALTH INDICATORS OF CHILDREN AMONG RURAL AND URBAN SET UP POPULATION IN KARNATAKA STATE

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ABSTRACT

Every year, India reports 0.12 crores deaths of children under the age of 5. Out of the 0.12 crores, infant death accounts for 0.105 crores and new-born death accounts for 0.748 Lakh. Globally, India accounts for more than a quarter (26 per cent) of the world's neo-natal deaths. Improper healthcare facilities, lack of immunization, birth malformations and prevalence of preventable infectious diseases, have served as a catalyst to rapidly increase the number of neo natal deaths in the country. The present study address the gap of health indicators in rural and urban set up children (population).The retrospective study was conducted at Vanivilash hospital, Bangalore Medical College and Research Institute, Fort Road, Bangalore for the accrual period of 2014-2015. Health indicator parameters were adopted to collect the relevant data sets from respondents through pretested questionnaires. The present study results revealed that percentage of children age between 12-23 months vaccinated received in urban population was found to be significantly increased -exponentially distributed ($p < 0.05$) in urban population, nearly 95.0% immunization has covered in first year followed by 83.0% ; second year, third year 76.0% respectively. Where as in case of rural population the vaccination coverage is showed countdown due to elevated poverty, lower economic holdings and lack of literacy. However we have seen in urban set up, the vaccination coverage was fewer 62.73% it was found insignificant statistical difference for incumbent development of health indicators. Proper measures and implementation of new programmes is expected to increase the level of health indicators in growing population.

KEYWORDS: *Immunization, Health Indicator, Children*

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