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A Cross Sectional Study on Prevalence of Contraception among Reproductive Age Group Women in a Rural Area Kanchepuram District, Tamil Nadu, India.

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ABSTRACT

This is a cross sectional study done in a rural area to determine the prevalence of contraceptive useage among women of reproductive age group .To estimate the prevalence of contraception among women of reproductive age. A predesigned pretested profoma was used and data collected through a face to face interview method. Data's were analysed through SPSS version 17 software. The prevalence of contraception is 85.6% about 14.1% of the study participant were not following any contraception method which have to be concentrated by improving the knowledge level about the merits of small family norms in the community.

Keywords: contraception, knowledge, prevalence

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INTRODUCTION

The population of a country or a defined area is largely determined by the three variables. They are death rate (mortality), birth rate (fertility) and migration. The balance between these variables influences its decreases or increases in number. Rapid population growth have an influence on development of its country [1].

The contraception uses among the couples have increased recently. This is due to the desire of small family norms adopted by the married couple. However about 17% of the married women in developing countries still have an unmet need for their contraception [2] This means they haven't used any contraceptive though they don't want to have any pregnancy. Unintended pregnancy is an important public health problem, both in developed and developing countries due to their negative association with social and health outcome for both mother and her child [3].

OBJECTIVE: To estimate the prevalence of contraception among women in a rural area

MATERIALS AND METHODELOGY

This is a cross sectional study conducted for a period of 3 month from June 2014 to august 2014. A face to face interview was conducted among women of reproductive age group. Informed consent in their native language was given. Only those who were willing to participate for the study were interviewed with a pre designed pre tested profoma. It took 15 minutes to complete the survey per individual.

The collected data was edited coded and then entered in SPSS version 16. The data were presented in descriptive statistic, the data were presented in different tables. Prevalence of contraception usage among women of reproductive age group were estimated.

RESULTS

Table 1 illustrates the demographic information of the respondent. The study participants were between the age group of 14 to 35 years. 48.5% (131) of the respondent belonged to the age group of 15 to 24 years and about 89.9% of them belonged to Hind religion. 40.4% (109) have completed their middle school with only 15.6% (42) of the participant have completed their graduation. About 98.9% of the study participant is home maker.

Table 1: Demographic characteristics' of the respondent

s.no	Characteristics	frequency	percentage
1	Age		
	15-24	131	48.5
	25-29	108	40.0
	>=30	31	11.5
2	Religion		
	Hindu	242	89.9
	Muslim	8	3.0
	Christian	20	7.4
3	Education		
	Graduate/pg	42	15.6
	Intermediate/post high school diploma	12	4.4
	HSC	85	31.5
	Middle school	109	40.4
	Primary	21	7.8
	Illiterate	1	0.4
4	Occupation		

	Professional	1	0.4
	Semiprofessional	1	0.4
	Unskilled worker	1	0.4
	Unemployed	267	98.9

Table 2 illustrates the contraception method followed by the study participant. Majority (51.1%) of the participant were using OCP, with 18.1% of them were using copper T and 16.7% using condom and 14.1% of them were not using any contraceptive method.

Table 2: Contraception followed by the respondent

Contraception followed	Frequency	Percentage
CONDOM	45	16.7%
OCP	138	51.1%
COPPER T	49	18.1%
NO METHOD FOLLOWED	38	14.1
Total	270	100

DISCUSSION

Prevalence of contraception use among the participant in the current study is 85.6% among women of reproductive age group in comparison with 66.3% [2] in a study done by Olugbenga-Bello Al et al, and 70.66% in a study done by Rajiv Kumar Gupta et al [3] .

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

The prevalence of contraception was high among the participant however about 14.1% of the participant were not using any contraception method. It is necessary to health educate them and motivate them regarding contraception. Awareness about small family norms and contraception

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