

Study Of Knowledge, Attitude And Practices Of PPIUCD Among ANC Mothers In Western India

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Abstract

Background

For controlling unwanted pregnancies post partum IUCD insertion is the good method as it helps in spacing and preventing unplanned pregnancies. Spacing of pregnancies reduces abortion rate, preterm births, low birth weight babies. PPIUCD is associated with decrease discomfort problem, less side effects, lower incidence of infection, prevention of unwanted pregnancy. PPIUCD insertion should be promoted in western part of india .

Methods

This is a cross sectional observational study including 300 antenatal women attending antenatal OPD over a period of 8 months from 1 septamber 2022 to 28 february 2025 in department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, ZMC.

Inclusion criteria • ANC mother attending ANC OPD in 1st ANC visit., willing to participate for the study, Exclusion criteria were • Women not giving consent for study • Women were assessed regarding knowledge of contraceptives and practices in past. Women were provided with appropriate knowledge of postpartum Intrauterine contraceptive device insertion and its advantages. They were given the choice of PPIUCD insertion without any force. They were provided healthy environment.

Results: In present study who agreed for ppiucd , Out of them 69.1% were multigravida (56) And 30.9% were primigravida (25). In our study we included 300 ANC mothers, in that 34% were primi and 66% were multigravida. Above table shows that 9% of womens were from high class and 60% belongs from low socio economic status. Above table shows that 40% were illiterate and only 4% were above 10th standard. After counselling only 27% agreed for ppiucd and 73% were reluctant. Who agreed for ppiucd , Out of them 69.1% were multigravida (56) And 30.9% were primigravida (25). In our study group 60% women were having knowledge of barrier method and only 16% women were having knowledge of PPIUCD.

Conclusion: Counseling of antenatal women and their families is helpful for high acceptance of PPIUCD.

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I. Introduction

For controlling unwanted pregnancies post partum IUCD insertion is the good method as it helps in spacing and preventing unplanned pregnancies. Spacing of pregnancies reduces abortion rate, preterm births, low birth weight babies, intrauterine deaths, perinatal mortality and pph, which in turn decrease in the maternal morbidity and mortality and infant mortality rate .¹

India is the first country in the world to start a National family planning program in 1956 for decreasing the problems associated with increasing population. Family planning is adopted voluntarily, responsible decisions by individual and couples, because of to promote the welfare of the family and thus, contribute effectively to the social development of the country (WHO, 1971).²

Ministry of health and family welfare, Government of India launched provision of PPIUCD for women in 2010, and several training programmers and camps were conducted for promoting of ppiucd .³

PPIUCD is associated with decrease discomfort problem, less side effects, lower incidence of infection, prevention of unwanted pregnancy and consequent abortion. HIV positive women on antiretroviral therapy can also avail the benefit of PPIUCD. AN IUCD can be inserted in 48 hours postpartum, referred to here as postpartum intrauterine contraceptive device. ⁴

II. Methods

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III. Results

1)Parity

	No of women	% of women	% Knowledge of ppiucd
Primi	102	34	8(7.8%)
Multi	198	66	42(21.21%)

Above study shows that 34% were primi and 66% were multigravida

2)Age distribution

Age	number	% women	Number of women having knowledge of ppiucd
18-25	135	45	10
25-35	111	37	14
>35	54	18	25

Above study shows that majority of patients were from 18-25 years of age group

3)Socio economic status

High	9% (27)
Middle	31% (93)
Low	60 % (180)

Above table shows that 9% of womens were from high class and 60% belongs from low socio economic status.

4)Education

Illiterate	40%
<10 std	56%
>10 th std	4%

Above table shows that 40% were illiterate and only 4% were above 10 thstanderd

5)After counselling

Agreed to adopt	27%(81)
Reluctant	73%(219)

After counselling only 27% agreed for ppiucd and 73% were reluctant.

ANC mothers who agreed ,69.1% were multigravida (56) and 30.9% were primigravida (25).

6)Previously knowledge of contraceptions

Barrier method	180(60%)
Ocp	150(50%)
IUCD	140(46.6%)
Female sterilisation	145(48.3%)
PPIUCD	50(16.6%)

IV. Discussion

In India 65% women in first year after delivery have an unmet need of family planning ⁵

PPIUCD is on long term basis reversible, relatively safe,easy, practically feasible and cost effective method of contraception which prevent unintended pregnancies,

In current scenario population explosion is a most important problem in India. Recent study showed that almost 48.1 million pregnancies in India were unintended. ⁶

In our study 137 antenatal mothers with their families were involved regarding pre and post counseling session of PPIUCD insertion. All of them were young and eligible couples, only 16% of them are having prior knowledge about PPIUCD. After effective counseling 27% were accepted for PPIUCD insertion immediately

after delivery. This significant rise in acceptance rate is observed with effective counseling to antenatal mothers . Similar observation is seen in Sebastian MP et al .⁷

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Where as in Grimes at el⁸ et acceptance of PPIUCD is high with 65.1% in multigravida compared to primigravida, on contrary high acceptance of 69% is seen in primigravida in Agarwal et al.⁹

As the age increased acceptance rate increased .. It was contrary to study conducted Katheit G, and Agarwal and Mishra where acceptance was highest among the age group of 21-25 years of age.^{10,11}

In present study acceptance rate was more in multigravida followed by P1 which is similar to another studies like in Bhalarao and Purandare where acceptance rate in P2 was 69% and 46% in P1.¹²

Malchuru et al, Mishra, Gautam et al and Vidyarama et al had an acceptance rate of (15.42%), (13.76%), (71.91%) and 15.47% respectively in Primipara.,¹³⁻¹⁵

In our study group 60% women were having knowledge of barrier method and only 16% women were having knowledge of PPIUCD.

V. Conclusion

Counseling of antenatal women and their families is helpful for high acceptance of PPIUCD.

Even after effective counseling , most common reason for non acceptance of PPIUCD is because of fear of complications from PPIUCD, which was not practically right. This proves that a lot of awareness required by Television, radio, news paper, ASHA workers, and educational programme is required to accept this method in wide spectrum.

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