



“ASSESS THE BELIEFS REGARDING THE INTRAUTERINE CONTRACEPTIVE DEVICES AMONG THE MARRIED WOMEN OF REPRODUCTIVE AGE GROUPS”.

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Abstract:

Introduction:

The population problems is a major concern that has picked up conspicuousness both in the developed as well as developing countries because of its connection between health and financial development. IUCD is one of the most effective reversible contraceptive method and once inserted its remain effective for a longer period of time. It is a onetime convenient spacing method for preventing pregnancy and does not interfere with sexual desire or intercourse, yet only 1.8% of currently married women use IUCD as a method of preventing pregnancy.

Aim: To assess the beliefs regarding the intrauterine contraceptive devices among the married women of reproductive age groups at Moradabad.

Methods and material:

An ethnographic study with qualitative approach was conducted among the 15 married women. Random Sampling technique was applied to gather the data from the selected samples for this study. The information was gathered through the interview schedule which was later broken down using utilizing spradley's thematic analysis.

Result:

The result depict most of the women had false beliefs regarding the intrauterine contraceptives devices that it leads to back pain, heavy menstrual flow, intermittent bleeding, perforation of the uterus, infection and complications in future pregnancies.

Conclusion:

Intrauterine Contraceptive Devices are the temporary and emergency family planning methods about which majority of the women were aware but they had false beliefs that it can leads to complications in future pregnancies, infections and affects the uterus.

Index Terms - Intrauterine Contraceptive Devices, Married Women, Beliefs.

INTRODUCTION

The population problems is a major concern that has picked up conspicuousness both in the developed as well as developing countries because of its connection between health and financial development.

IUCD is one of the most effective reversible contraceptive method and once inserted its remain effective for a longer period of

time. It is a onetime convenient spacing method for preventing pregnancy and does not interfere with sexual desire or intercourse, yet only 1.8% of currently married women use IUCD as a method of preventing pregnancy. They are more than 99% effective rate. Persistent can't neglect to utilize it like pills or ring, or use it mistakenly like condoms. IUCDs a "set-it-and-forget it" anti- conception medication.

There are many related benefits of IUCDs such as application is easy, safe in use and cheap in terms of cost, IUCDs are more accessible to women than ever before. The government providing IUCDs services free of cost, still the utilization rate is low among the women. There are many reasons regarding the low usage of the intrauterine contraceptive devices among the population one is that the knowledge provides to them is incomplete. The women are not being clearly advised about minor inconvenience that they can expect for the first few weeks which are not the main reason for removal of intrauterine contraceptive devices. IUCDs are a temporary method that are protecting against pregnancy for about 5 and 10 years depending on the type. They are 99% effective; it can be inserted or taken out at any time by a special trained doctor or nurse.

NEED OF THE STUDY

Utilization of IUCD in india is that majority of the wellbeing specialist lack exact and up to date information regarding the IUCD. There is an urgent need to address the worries by improving framework, refreshing rules that incorporates proof based practices and expanding the pool suppliers and creating awareness among the women of reproductive age groups regarding the intrauterine contraceptive devices

OBJECTIVE.

1)To assess the beliefs regarding the intrauterine contraceptive devices among the married women of reproductive age by using semi structured interview schedule.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In research methodology data collection process, steps, sequence and criteria is to be involved.

Research design

Research was conducted through the ethnographic research design in which the data was collected through the semi structured interview schedule.

Population and Sample

To be a part of study married women were selected through simple random sampling technique among the population. Among that 15 women were selected to collect data.

Data and Sources of Data

Data was collected through the interview schedule which was gathered after obtaining the permission from individual sample for the study. Source of information was primary as the individual sample had interview with the researcher.

Descriptive Statistics

Descriptive Statics has been used to find the frequency, percentage, standard deviation, mean and normal distribution of the data of all the variables of the stud

Table 1: Frequency and percentage distribution of married women by their socio demographic variables n=15

S.NO	DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES	FREQUENCY (f)	PERCENTAGE (%)
1	AGE 20-30 years 31-40 years Above 41 years	07 08 0	46.7% 53.3% 0%
2	RELIGION Hindu Christian Muslims Others	6 1 8 0	40% 6.7% 53.3% 0%
3	EDUCATIONAL STATUS No formal education Primary school education Higher school education Graduation and above	9 3 1 2	60% 20% 6.7% 13.3%
4	DURATION OF MARRIAGE 1-5 years 6-10 years 11-15 years 16-20 years More than 21 years	4 1 6 3 1	26.7% 6.7% 40% 20% 6.7%
5	AGE AT MARRIAGE 15-20 years 21-25 years 26-30 years 31-35 years	6 9 0 0	40% 60% 0% 0%
6	PARITY One child Two child Three child Four child Five and above child	6 2 4 3 0	40% 13.3% 26.7% 20% 0 %
7	NO OF CHILDREN One child Two child Three child Four child Five and above child	7 5 2 0 1	46.7% 33.3% 13.3% 0 % 6.7%

8	SOURCE OF INFORMATION Mass media Peer groups Health personnel's others	3 9 2 1	20% 60% 13.3% 6.7%
9.	HISTORY OF USING FAMILY PLANNING METHODS No Yes	6 9	40% 60%

The information was gathered and composed through the interview schedule which was broken down utilizing spradely's thematic analysis. The meeting was recorded with the authorization of every member and later translated to verbatim. The procedure of investigation included few steps as listening, recorded as a hard copy or recording the verbatim of the married women by making themes.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The information was gathered and composed through the interview schedule which was broken down utilizing spradely's thematic analysis. The meeting was recorded with the authorization of every member and later translated to verbatim. The procedure of investigation were listening, recording as a hard copy.

Theme 1: perceived benefits and facilitators of intrauterine contraceptive devices

I am using since one year, it is very effective.

It helps in preventing the unwanted children for a long period of time.

It works effective as one who wants children after a long time can use.

Theme 2: reasons for intrauterine contraceptive devices refusal over its advantages.

I have gone through the back pain which was relieved after a short period of time.

Continuous usage of IUCD leads to back pain, infection, heavy menstrual flow.

Theme 3: being a complicated, one leads to discontinuation in its usage.

IUCD leads to perforation of the uterus.

One will get complications in future pregnancies who has used IUC in her lifetime.

Long term usage of IUCD affects the menstrual pattern and causes abdominal pain.

Theme 4: rumors and myths about intrauterine contraceptive devices.

My husband didn't wants its form as it may interfere with our sexual activity.

One has to visit doctor after the IUCD insertion because it affects the health status of the women.

I have thought of using it but my friend advised not to use it as it can leads to infection, while remaining in the uterus after its removal.

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