

A Study to Assess the Knowledge and Attitude of Married Women in the Reproductive Age Group Regarding Hormonal Contraceptives Method Attending an OPD at Niladri Vihar, UHTC, Bhubaneswar, Khurda, Odisha

Mrs. Kalyani Rath^{1*}, Mrs. Minati Das²

¹Assoc. Prof, College of Nursing, Kalinga Institute of Nursing Sciences (KINS), KIIT University, Bhubaneswar, Odisha India

²Asst.Prof, College of Nursing, Kalinga Institute of Nursing Sciences (KINS), KIIT University, Bhubaneswar, Odisha India

Original Research Article

***Corresponding author**

Mrs. Kalyani Rath

Article History

Received: 06.02.2018

Accepted: 02.05.2018

Published: 30.05.2018

DOI:

10.36347/sjams.2018.v06i05.042



Abstract: A married women should have knowledge and attitude towards hormonal contraception method to improve their reproductive life in daily living. Hormonal contraception has become more effective and more widely used, while the world population has grown from 3000 million in 1960 to 6000 million in 2000. Random sampling technique was used to select 50 married women who were meeting the sampling criteria. Structured knowledge questionnaire and Liketr's Scale was used during data collection. Descriptive and inferential statistics were used to analyze the data in this study. Percentage wise distribution of according to their knowledge shows highest between 21-30 years of age (58%), 20% were 31-40 years of age and 18% were less than 20 and 4% and 41-50 years of age applied mean knowledge was 7 and minimum 1, and attitude score was 46 and minimum was 20.

Keyword: OCP - Oral contraceptive pill, UHTC- Urban Health Training Center.

INTRODUCTION

The population problem is a concern that has gained prominence both in the developed as well as developing countries because of its inter-relationship between health and economic development. India's population, which crossed one billion in 2000, is projected to reach 1.53 billion by 2050, making it the most populous country in the world [1]. Women of reproductive age group (15-45 years) make up approximately 248 million [2]. An important component of the program is promoting adequate spacing of births.

As per NFHS-3(National Family Health Scheme)[3], the contraceptive prevalence rate in India is 56.3%[4], which varies widely among different states and the unmet need for family planning is high at 13%(6% for spacing)[5].

Problem statement

A Study to determine the knowledge and attitude of married women in the reproductive age group regarding hormonal contraceptive methods in O&G department at UHTC, Niladri Vihar, Bhubaneswar, and Odisha.

Objective of the study

- To assess the attitude of married women knowledge of married women regarding hormonal contraceptive methods.
- To assess the attitude of married women regarding hormonal contraceptive methods.

- To find the association between knowledge and selected demographic variables.
- To find the association between attitude and selected demographic variables.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research Design

Descriptive survey design

Setting of the Study

In OPD O&G Department at UHTC, Niladri Vihar, Bhubaneswar, Odisha.

Sample and sampling technique

Sample

Random sampling technique was used to selected 50 women on the sampling criteria.

Sample size

50 married women of reproductive age group who were attending O&G Department at ONTC, Niladri vihar, Bhubaneswar.

Sample technique

Sampling technique was simple random sampling.

RESULTS & DISCUSSION

Table-1: Mean and Standard Deviation of Knowledge score of married women regarding hormonal contraception

Criteria	Total Score	Mean	Standard Deviation
Knowledge score	10	4.26	1.61

Table-2: Mean and Standard Deviation of Attitude score of married women regarding hormonal contraception

Criteria	Total Score	Mean	Standard Deviation
Attitude score	50	32.14	5.58

Table-3: Finding the association between knowledge and selected demographic variables

Demographic Variables	Number n=50	Knowledge Level		P value
		<Mean	>Mean	
A. Age				
21-30	29	16	13	P=0.855 Non significant
B. Parity				
primipara	24	13	11	P=8.42 Significant
C. Educational status				
Graduate	25	12	13	P= 13.23 significant
D. Socio-economic status				
Middle class (500-20000)	27	12	15	P=6.33 significant

Table-4: Major Findings Related to Knowledge

criteria	Total Score	Mean	Standard Deviation
Knowledge score	10	4.26	1.61

Mean knowledge score of the married women regarding hormonal contraceptive method was 4.26 and standard deviation 1.61.

Table-5: Major findings related to attitude

Criteria	Total score	Mean	Standard Deviation
Attitude	50	32.14	5.58

The mean attitude score of the married women regarding hormonal contraceptive method was 32.14 and standard deviation 5.58.

CONCLUSION

After the detail analysis the study lead to the following conclusion married women have 100% knowledge and attitude regarding hormonal contraceptive method. The questionnaires was applied mean knowledge was 7 and minimum 1 and attitude score was 46 and minimum was 20.

Implication

The present study was conducted to assess the knowledge and attitude of hormonal contraception attending in OPD in UHTC, Niladri Vihar. The finding of the present study has implication in the field of nursing education, nursing practice and nursing research.

Nursing Education

The result of the study can be used by nursing teacher or student nurse in informative illustration for nursing students. The finding can be utilized to prepare

a structured teaching programme to educate them. Health care personnel should be given on opportunity to update their knowledge and attitude periodically. Educator can be help student, collegians and nurse to know the knowledge and attitude regarding hormonal contraception.

Nursing research

The finding of the study has added to the existing body of the knowledge and attitude in married women. Other researcher may utilize the suggestion and recommendation for conducting further study. The tool and technique used has added to the body of knowledge and can be used for further references.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- The study can be replicated on a large number of samples for wider generalizations of findings.

- The study can also be carried out in large scale comparing with other socioeconomic variable, urban and rural areas and literate and illiterate.
- Similar study can be conducted on the community people.
- Since this study did not involve men, further studies are needed to determine the extent of use of contraception methods among men and associated factors.

SUMMARY

The purpose of the study to assess the knowledge and attitude regarding hormonal contraception method of married women attending in OPD in UHTC, Niladri Vihar. The evaluation approach was sample of 50 married women for data collection. The study was conducted from 24.7.2016.

REFERENCES

1. Park K. Park's textbook of preventive and social medicine.2002.
2. Chuang CH, Freund KM. Emergency contraception knowledge among women in a Boston community. *Contraception*. 2005 Feb 1;71(2):157-60.
3. Edwards JE, Oldman A, Smith L, McQuay HJ, Moore RA. Women's knowledge of, and attitudes to, contraceptive effectiveness and adverse health effects. *BMJ Sexual & Reproductive Health*. 2000 Apr 1;26(2):73-80.
4. Aranha DM. Knowledge, Attitude and Practice of Married Women on the Use of Contraceptives. *International Journal of Health Sciences and Research (IJHSR)*. 2015;5(9):361-9.
5. Foster DG, Harper CC, Bley JJ, Mikanda JJ, Induni M, Saviano EC, Stewart FH. Knowledge of emergency contraception among women aged 18 to 44 in California. *American Journal of Obstetrics & Gynecology*. 2004 Jul 1;191(1):150-6.
6. Singh SV, Ingle GK, Gupta VK. Socio-demographic profile of married women using contraceptive methods in a rural area of Delhi. *Indian J Commun Med*. 2006;31(4):10-2.