

Assess the Knowledge Regarding Temporary Contraceptive Methods Among Reproductive Age Group of Women in Narayana Medical College Hospital; Nellore

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ABSTRACT

Family planning methods plays a major role in combating the population growth in developing country like India and also plays a crucial role in safeguarding the health of the women. The present preliminary study was carried out with the aim to assess the knowledge regarding temporary contraceptive methods. 30 reproductive age (15-45 years) group women selected by using randomized technique and data obtained by interview method after getting informed consent and data documented. Statistical analysis performed. The finding explored that out of 30 women 9 (30%) women had inadequate knowledge, 17 (57%) were had moderate, and 4(13%) women were had adequate knowledge. Education of the subjects will play an important role in the knowledge of temporary contraceptives methods.

Keywords : Assess, Knowledge, Temporary Contraceptive, Reproductive Age, Women.

I. INTRODUCTION

India is the second most populous country in the world with a population of 1079.7 million by the year 2004. The growth rate of population is increasing enormously. Uncontrolled growth of population is the major emerging problem in the country and has population stabilization is the top priority since there are nearly 200 million couples are under the reproductive age group. Family planning places a major role in safeguarding the health of the women in developing countries and despite its many limitations has universally been accepted as the most direct intervention to reduce fertility and hence population growth. Since awareness of the public is undetermined. Hence the present preliminary study was undertaken for identifying the knowledge of reproductive age group women.

II. METHODS AND MATERIAL

This cross sectional descriptive study was carried out to assess the knowledge regarding temporary contraceptive methods among reproductive age group of women. After

obtaining informed consent, 30 married women of reproductive age (15-45 years) have been selected by using randomized technique, the study carried out in OBG out-patient department at Narayana Medical College and Hospital. The data collected by using interview method. Statistical analysis was performed.

Inclusion Criteria

Married women in the age group of 15 to 45 years,
Interested to participate in the study
Available at the time of data collection.

Exclusion Criteria

Married women does not know Telugu.

Demographic variables are take-in to consideration in this study is Age, Education, Occupation, and Religion of the women.

Statistical Analysis

The Data was analyzed on the basis of the objectives of the study using descriptive and inferential statistics. The plan for data analysis is as follows: Demographic variables are to be analyzed in terms of frequencies and

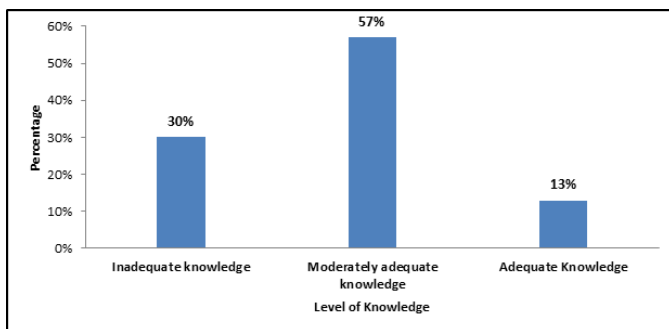
percentages. Chi square test was used to determine the association between the demographic variables and practice among the study group in regards to temporary contraceptive methods. Score of one and zero were awarded respectively to each correct and wrong answer.

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Section-I. Frequency and percentage distribution of demographic variables

Out of 30 women, 25 (83.3%) are belongs to age group of 15-30 years, 5 (16.6%) were 30-45 years, on the basis of education majority of the women 11 (36.6%) were illiterate, 5 (16.6%) women with primary education, 9 (30%) were secondary and intermediate and 5 (16.6%) were degree and above, on the basis of occupation 10 (33.3%) women are employed and 20 (66.6%) were unemployed, on the basis of religion most of the women 15 (50%) belongs to Hindu religion, 8 (27%) were Christian, and 7 (23%) women's were Islam religion.

Section -II. Frequency and percentage distribution of women based on level of knowledge



The mean score is 16.5 and standard deviation was 3.95 for knowledge questionnaire.

Section-III. Association between knowledge of temporary contraceptive methods and socio demographic variables.

There is no significant association found between the demographic variables and test scores of knowledge regarding temporary contraceptive methods among reproductive age group women except education and occupation variables which has shown a significant association.

IV. CONCLUSION

This study Findings revealed that the Majority of the women had moderately adequate level of knowledge and also education and occupation of women were influencing the level of knowledge regarding the temporary contraceptive measures. Hence there is an emerging need for educating the women regarding contraceptives methods through health education.

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