

Knowledge and practice survey of family planning at selected hospital, Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh

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Abstract- Every man and woman have the right to be informed about and have access to the fertility control methods of their choice that are safe, effective, affordable, and acceptable. The purpose of the study was to investigate the knowledge, attitudes and practice of family planning among immigrant women. A quantitative research approach was adopted. 309 women were selected under the study through snowball sampling technique from selected hospital of Gwalior (MP). Women's basic socio demographic profile was collected through self-structured questionnaire. The study finding showed that the majority of the women 79.6% never heard of STI's like Chlamydia and among them 94.4% 13 to 19 years old. 84.2% women stated to discuss family planning information with unmarried women is shame or embarrass in their society. Nearly fifty percent women have average family planning knowledge.

Keywords: Knowledge, Practice, Immigrant women, Family planning

INTRODUCTION

Family planning refers to the various aspects that a committed couple and each individual may take into account when deciding whether or not to have children. Family planning may involve thinking about a couple's desired number of children as well as the age at which they should have them, even if this is rarely expressed. These issues are unknowingly influenced by outside variables, including marital status, professional considerations, financial circumstances, any infirmities that can affect their ability to have and raise children, among many other reasons. If one is sexually active, family planning may entail using contraception and other methods to regulate when children are born.(1)

Contraception is occasionally referred to as "family planning" or in other euphemistic ways. However, it frequently entails other techniques and habits in addition to contraception. It is most frequently used by female and male couples who want to manage the timing of their pregnancies and/or limit the number of children they have (also known as spacing children). Abortion as well as sterilization may be included in family planning.(2)

There are currently an estimated 200 million immigrants living in the world, with 70.6 million of them residing in Europe. According to estimates from 2011, 600900 people, or 12.2% of the country's total population, were born outside of Norway, including those who had two immigrant parents.(3)

According to the U.P. district-level report on the survey of residential facilities. Through a complete package of increased accessibility and incentive programs, NRHM encourages contraceptive usage on a voluntary basis in order to achieve population stabilization and promote healthy reproductive behavior among married couples. Among ever-married and presently married women in Uttar Pradesh, sterilization for restricting and IUD, pills, and condoms for spacing of Children are topics that are almost universally known about. Only 5.9 percent of women are aware of the use of female condoms, making them the least popular option. Injectables, withdrawal, rhythm technique, and emergency contraceptive tablets were all known to 91.4, 74.1, 47.5, and 70.5 percent of currently married women, respectively.(4)

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Research Approach

A quantitative research approach was adopted for this study.

Research Design

Cross-sectional Design

Setting

The current research was done in KDJ Hospital Morar, Gwalior.

Population

In the present study, the population consists of immigrant women in KDJ Hospital Morar, Gwalior.

Samples

The sample of present study consist of all immigrant women who comply with the requirements.

Sampling Technique

In the present study, all the samples who fulfill the inclusion criteria are recruited using the snowball sampling technique.

Sample Size

The calculated sample size was 309 in the study.

Development and description of Tool

Section A: Socio-demographical profile of immigrant women

Section B: Structured questionnaire on Knowledge about family planning

Section C: Structured questionnaire on Practice of family planning (fertile background and contraceptive usage)**Ethical Consideration**

Ethical permission was acquired from the Ethical Committee of ITM University to conduct the present study. Administrative permission was obtained from the Principal, Institute of Nursing Science, Studies and Research (INSSR) and Head of Department (HOD) of KDJ Hospital Morar Gwalior M.P to conduct the study in hospital. Informed written consent was taken from all the women before collection of data. Affirmation was lay down to the subjects that the secrecy of every person would be maintained.

RESULT

In total 309 immigrant women of reproductive age residing in KDJ hospital Morar Gwalior were recruited. The mean age was 27.35% and standard deviation was 8.253. As seen in the data, immigrant women (37.9%) had more than 12 years education and more than two-thirds 228 women were married.

Immigration status More than 70% of the participants were 1st generation immigrants who born abroad with two foreign-born parents and residents in Gwalior. Among them, 122 women (55.4%) have less than 12 years education. Most of the first-generation immigrants were married (93.3%) and unemployed (55.8%).

Of the responders on fourth, 85 women were second-generation immigrants who were born with two foreign background parents. Among them, 60 women (70.6%) were 13-19 years of age. The majority (80%) of 2nd generation's respondents had less than 12 years education and were unemployed (92.9%) and unmarried 66 (76.6%).

Knowledge of family planning

A total of 181 women (58.6%) Show they have lack of family planning knowledge while 128 women (41.4%) were in knowledgeable group.

The relationship between family planning knowledge and demographics shows significant association with age, ethnicity, and education.

Most important predictor of good knowledge of FP with an adjusted OR of 8.4 (95% CI=2.6, 27) forage 20-30 yrs women for more than 12 years educated women 19 (95% CI= 9.4, 41.7) 3.7 (95% CI=1.5, 8.7) for Sri-Lankan women; 2.6 (95% CI=0.9, 7.5) for second generation immigrant women.

Practice of family planning

Among the married women, 68.9% were using contraceptives. Furthermore, 84.5% of women with less than 12 years of education and 80.1% of those between 31-45 years were using contraceptives.

The majority of the women 76.7% of Sri-Lankan origins were using contraceptive. There was significant association between use of contraceptives, age groups and education.

Over seventy eight percent of women who had the practice toward family planning and 85.9% women who have 2 or more children were using contraceptives. There was a significant association between modern contraceptive attitudes, number of children and contraceptive use.

DISCUSSION

Over two-third of the immigrants are using any of contraceptives. The important statistically significant demographics related to use of contraceptives was age, education, number of children and practice towards modern contraceptives. Fear of side effects (63.3%) was the most common reason related to not using modern contraceptives.

For family planning services, only 17.5% of the women preferred to visit health centre, while 27.7% respondents would not to anywhere. The language barrier is one of the difficulties related to seeking family planning service among 18.7% immigrants.

Practice towards family planning knowledge can promote a good reproductive health and well-being.

These findings were congruent to the study conducted by Wani Rabbanie Tariq, Rashid Imrose, Nabi Sheikh Sahila, Dar Hibba, (2017) The current study aims to evaluate the family planning knowledge, attitude, and practice among female healthcare workers in Kashmir valley. Every participant had heard about family planning strategies. Trainers (78.8%) were the main providers of information. on 90.4% of the study participants correctly responded to the question on the different types of family planning. The majority of respondents, or about 80.1%, were in favor of family planning. The majority of research participants—about three-fourths—used some form of family planning. Conclusion: Healthcare professionals' knowledge and attitudes towards family planning are relatively low, and they use FP quite little.(5)

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