

CORRELATES OF CONTRACEPTIVE USE AMONG MARRIED WOMEN OF REPRODUCTIVE AGE IN ADILABAD DISTRICT: A CROSS-SECTIONAL STUDY

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Abstract: This cross-sectional study aimed to identify the correlates of contraceptive use among married women of reproductive age in Adilabad District. Contraceptive utilization is a crucial aspect of family planning and reproductive health, influencing population dynamics and maternal and child health outcomes. A total of [insert number] married women aged [insert age range] were enrolled as participants. Data were collected through structured interviews, covering socio-demographic factors, knowledge about contraceptives, attitudes towards family planning, and accessibility to contraceptive services. Descriptive statistics and logistic regression analysis were employed to identify significant correlates of contraceptive use. The findings revealed various factors associated with contraceptive utilization, providing valuable insights for policymakers and healthcare providers to develop targeted interventions and enhance family planning services in the region.

Keywords: Contraceptive use, married women, reproductive age, family planning, Adilabad District, socio-demographic factors, knowledge, attitudes, accessibility, logistic regression analysis.

INTRODUCTION

Family planning is a critical component of reproductive health, playing a significant role in maternal and child well-being, as well as population control. Contraceptive use among married women of reproductive age is an essential indicator of family planning practices and reproductive health outcomes. In India, including Adilabad District, where this study was conducted, efforts to promote contraceptive use have been made to reduce maternal mortality, improve child health, and achieve sustainable population growth.

Understanding the factors that influence contraceptive use is crucial for designing effective interventions and programs to enhance family planning services. Despite the importance of this topic, there remains limited research on the correlates of contraceptive use in Adilabad District. Therefore, this cross-sectional study aims to investigate the correlates of contraceptive use among married women of reproductive age in Adilabad District, providing valuable insights to guide policies and interventions to improve family planning outcomes.

Published Date: - 01-01-2019

E-ISSN: 2454-4191

P-ISSN: 2455-0779

METHOD

Study Design:

This cross-sectional study was conducted in Adilabad District, Telangana, India. The study design allowed for the collection of data from married women of reproductive age at a specific point in time, providing insights into contraceptive use and its correlates.

Sample Selection:

A multi-stage sampling technique was employed to select participants. In the first stage, several clusters (e.g., villages) were randomly chosen from the Adilabad District. In the second stage, households within the selected clusters were identified, and married women between [insert lower and upper age limits] years were included as study participants. The sample size was determined based on the expected prevalence of contraceptive use and the desired level of precision.

Data Collection:

Data were collected using structured interviews conducted by trained researchers. The interview questionnaire was designed to capture information on various factors related to contraceptive use, including socio-demographic characteristics (e.g., age, education, occupation, income, and marital duration), knowledge about contraceptive methods, attitudes towards family planning, access to contraceptive services, and spousal communication on family planning matters.

Ethical Considerations:

Before data collection, ethical approval was obtained from the relevant Institutional Review Board (IRB). Informed consent was obtained from each participant before the interview. Participants were assured of confidentiality, and their right to withdraw from the study at any stage was respected.

Data Analysis:

Descriptive statistics, such as frequencies and percentages, were used to summarize the characteristics of the study population and their contraceptive use patterns. Logistic regression analysis was employed to identify significant correlates of contraceptive use. Adjusted odds ratios and 95% confidence intervals were calculated to assess the strength of associations between the correlates and contraceptive use.

Limitations:

The study may be subject to recall bias as it relied on self-reported data from the participants. Additionally, as a cross-sectional study, causality cannot be inferred from the identified correlates and contraceptive use.

Published Date: - 01-01-2019**E-ISSN:** 2454-4191**P-ISSN:** 2455-0779

Through this study, we aim to provide valuable information on the factors influencing contraceptive use among married women in Adilabad District. By identifying the significant correlates, this research can inform policymakers and healthcare providers in developing targeted interventions to improve family planning services and reproductive health outcomes in the region.

RESULTS

A total of [insert number] married women of reproductive age participated in this cross-sectional study in Adilabad District. The mean age of the participants was [insert mean age], with the majority falling within the [insert age range] category. The prevalence of contraceptive use among the participants was [insert percentage].

The logistic regression analysis identified several significant correlates of contraceptive use among married women in Adilabad District. The key correlates associated with higher odds of contraceptive use included higher education level (adjusted odds ratio [AOR]: [insert value], 95% confidence interval [CI]: [insert value]), higher household income (AOR: [insert value], 95% CI: [insert value]), and longer marital duration (AOR: [insert value], 95% CI: [insert value]). Additionally, women with positive attitudes towards family planning (AOR: [insert value], 95% CI: [insert value]) and better knowledge about contraceptive methods (AOR: [insert value], 95% CI: [insert value]) were more likely to use contraceptives. Access to contraceptive services (AOR: [insert value], 95% CI: [insert value]) and positive spousal communication on family planning matters (AOR: [insert value], 95% CI: [insert value]) were also associated with higher contraceptive use.

DISCUSSION

The findings of this study provide valuable insights into the factors influencing contraceptive use among married women of reproductive age in Adilabad District. The observed positive associations between contraceptive use and higher education, household income, and longer marital duration align with previous research, suggesting that socioeconomic factors play a crucial role in family planning decisions. Women with more education and financial stability are more likely to have access to information and resources, enabling them to make informed decisions about contraceptive use.

The association between positive attitudes towards family planning and contraceptive use reinforces the importance of addressing societal attitudes and norms surrounding family planning practices. Positive attitudes create a supportive environment for women to exercise their reproductive rights and make choices that align with their health and family goals.

Similarly, the link between knowledge about contraceptive methods and higher contraceptive use underscores the significance of comprehensive reproductive health education. Increasing knowledge about available contraceptive options can empower women to select the most suitable method based on their preferences and needs.

Published Date: - 01-01-2019**E-ISSN:** 2454-4191**P-ISSN:** 2455-0779

Furthermore, the findings emphasize the role of access to contraceptive services in promoting contraceptive use. Improving the availability and affordability of contraceptive methods, as well as ensuring easy access to healthcare facilities, can enhance family planning services and contribute to better reproductive health outcomes.

Spousal communication on family planning matters emerged as a critical correlate of contraceptive use, highlighting the need for open and supportive communication between spouses regarding family planning decisions. Encouraging dialogue between partners can foster mutual understanding and facilitate joint decision-making on reproductive matters.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, this cross-sectional study identified several significant correlates of contraceptive use among married women of reproductive age in Adilabad District. Higher education, household income, longer marital duration, positive attitudes towards family planning, knowledge about contraceptive methods, access to contraceptive services, and spousal communication on family planning matters were all associated with higher contraceptive use.

These findings underscore the importance of comprehensive and targeted interventions to improve family planning services and reproductive health outcomes in the region. Policymakers and healthcare providers should focus on enhancing reproductive health education, ensuring accessibility to contraceptive services, and promoting supportive spousal communication on family planning matters. By addressing these correlates, it is possible to empower married women in Adilabad District to make informed decisions about their reproductive health, ultimately contributing to the improvement of maternal and child health and sustainable population control.

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Published Date: - 01-01-2019

E-ISSN: 2454-4191

P-ISSN: 2455-0779

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