



Research Article

A STUDY TO ASSESS THE KNOWLEDGE OF ELIGIBLE WOMEN REGARDING EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTIVES AT ANAGAPUTHUR, CHENNAI

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ABSTRACT

Emergency contraceptive is a type of contraception which is indicated after unprotected sexual intercourse ;following misuse or non use of contraception .EC include the use of emergency contraceptive pills ,insertion of IUD ,condom.

EC pills are also known as morning after pills ;post coital contraception or vacation pill ECP includes the use of an increased dose of combined oral contraceptive pills containing ethylestradiol and levonorgestrol or the use of high dose progestin only pills (pops)containing levonorgestrol .ECP are effective only if used within 72 hrs after unprotected sex ECP can prevent pregnancy by delaying or inhibiting ovulation ,prevent implementation fertilization or transport of the sperm or ovum .mala-D and mala-N are commonly used.

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INTRODUCTION

Emergency contraceptive methods reduce maternal and child mortality as well as morbidity by increasing the birth interval. Emergency contraceptive prevent one third of all maternal deaths by allowing women to delay motherhood, avoid unintended pregnancies and unsafe abortions and stop child bearing when they have reached their desired family size. According to the population council it was found that condoms (14%) and safe method practice (11%) were the most common method practiced. It was estimated that approximately 120 million fecund women in the world are not using contraception. Almost half of women in low prevalence lack of knowledge about contraceptive In this context, this present study was conducted to find out the knowledge and practice of emergency contraceptive methods among the eligible couples and its association with certain socio-demographic factors like age, occupation, social status, religion and educational status in Anagaputhur Pallavaram Chennai.

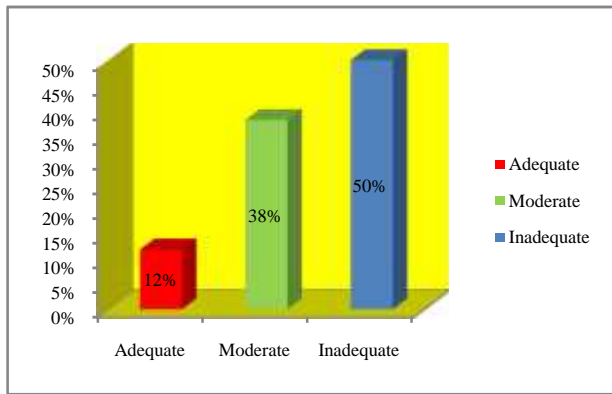
METHODS

This present study was conducted in Anagaputhur pallavaram Chennai. The sample for this study consists 30 eligible women were selected in the community area. The instrument used for collection of data was a questionnaire method in Tamil to assess the knowledge of eligible women regarding emergency contraceptive. The questionnaire was set out are age, educational status, occupation, total family income, religion and health information.

RESULT

According to the age group 10%of the eligible women belong to the age group of 20-25 years,33% of them belong to the age group of 26-30 years,33% of them belong to the age group of 31-35 years and 24% of the eligible women belong to the age group of 36- 40 years. According to their religion that 93%of the eligible women were hindu, 7%of the eligible women were Christians. According to their educational status that 10% of the eligible women were illiterate, 53% of the eligible women had completed high school education, 10% of the eligible women had completed their higher secondary school and 27% of the eligible women had completed their degree course. According to their occupation that 93% of the eligible women were housewife, 7% of the eligible women were private workers and none of them coolie and government service. According to the family income of the eligible women 10% were below 5,000, 56% of the eligible women family income were 5,000-10,000, 27% of the eligible women family income were 11,000-15,000 and 7% of the eligible women family income were 16,000-20,000. According to their family 57% of the antenatal women belong to nuclear family and 43% of the antenatal women stay in joint families. According to their health information 23% of the eligible women got information regarding emergency contraception through newspaper,33% of the eligible women got information through media,33% of the eligible women got information through internet and 11% of the eligible women got information through neighbour about emergency contraception. According to their knowledge level 38% of the eligible women had moderate knowledge,50% of the eligible women had inadequate knowledge and 12%had adequate knowledge.

Distribution of eligible women according to their knowledge



Summary

The present study was conducted to “Assess the knowledge of eligible women regarding emergency contraceptive method. A total number of 30 eligible women who met the criteria were related by convenient sampling technique. After the selection of samples, the interview was being conducted with the structured questionnaire being distributed to the 30 eligible women regarding emergency.

CONCLUSION

In the present study emergency contraceptive is very important among eligible women in order to avoid unintended pregnancy after unprotected sexual intercourse. Eligible women in the community area have gained knowledge and aware of emergency contraceptive devices and its uses, complication, side-effect and about its type.

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