



TO ASSESS THE VIEW TOWARDS MTP AMONG WOMEN UNDERGOING MTP IN MATERNITY HOMES OF METRO CITY.

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ABSTRACT

BACKGROUND:-

Medical Termination of Pregnancy (MTP) is safe and legal termination of pregnancy on Medical ground. As termination of pregnancy may lead to morbidity and mortality in women. There is a need to create more women aware of contraceptive methods and the risk associated with MTP.

OBJECTIVES:- 1. To study the socio-demographic and obstetric profile of women, 2. To assess the reason for undergoing MTP 3. To study observed side effects of MTP by women, 4. To study behavior of women towards MTP

METHODS:- Cross sectional study conducted on Women attending maternity homes. Inclusion Criteria: 1. Women in the age group 19-49 years 2. Women who gave consent to participate in study. Sample size: 199 women.

Data collected using semi structured validated questionnaire. Informed consent and Ethical committee clearance was obtained. Data analyzed using SPSS statistical software version 20. Association between variables analyzed using Chi-square test, Fisher's exact test.

RESULTS:- 76(38.19%) pregnancies were due to failure of contraceptive method. The most common 123(61.81%) reason for undergoing MTP was "completed family". 173(86.93%) women were aware of the adverse effects of undergoing MTP. Maximum women 93(46.73%) view MTP as a method of birth control.

CONCLUSION:- Need to make more women aware of contraceptive methods and the risk associated with MTP.

KEYWORDS : Eligible couple, medical termination of pregnancy(MTP), view towards MTP, side effect of MTP

INTRODUCTION:-

Medical Termination of Pregnancy (MTP) is considered safe and legal termination of pregnancy on Medical ground. (1) Almost all women in their reproductive age has some risk of unwanted pregnancy. Termination of pregnancy is one of the oldest methods of averting unwanted births. Induced abortion is frequently seen as one of the many forms of birth control or as a resolution of pregnancy due to contraceptive failure. (2)

Abortion is sought by women for a variety of reasons. Evidence from several small studies suggests the reasons why women in India seek induced abortions. (3)(4)(5)(6)(7)

Unmet need denotes to fecund women who wish to space or limit child birth but are not using a contraceptive method. (8) This clearly indicates a gap between woman's reproductive intention and contraceptive behavior. (9)

GOI annual report 2011-2012 MHFW - the rates of legal and illegal abortions were 6.1 and 13.5 per 1000 pregnancy respectively. (10) As termination of pregnancy lead to morbidity and mortality in women. (11) Primary prevention of unwanted pregnancy is a key to the policy.

This study was conducted to assess the women's behavior and view towards MTP.

MATERIAL AND METHODS:-

Subjects and Methods:

Cross sectional study conducted from December 2013 to December 2015. Study units were women undergoing MTP in study area during study period in Maternity homes under Municipal Corporation of Metropolitan city.

Inclusion criteria

Inclusion criteria were women in the age group 19-49 years undergoing MTP; women who gave consent to participate in study.

Exclusion criteria

Exclusion criteria were women in the age group <18 years undergoing MTP as, it is a matter of legal concern; women not in a

state to participate in the study e.g. women with hemorrhage, shock, sepsis, etc.

Sample size:

The sample size for the study was calculated using the formula --
 $n = 4pqN / e^2 (N-1) + 4pq$
 So, the sample size for study was 199.

Methodology:

Two of the listed maternity homes were selected through simple random sampling technique. All women fulfilling inclusion criteria were included in the study. Permission to carry out the study was obtained from the Department of Community Medicine and also from appropriate authority of Municipal Corporation and the respective maternity homes. Approval for conducting the study was taken from the Institutional Ethics committee.

Data was collected using semi structured and validated questionnaire. Informed consent was obtained from participants. Face to face exit interview of participants was conducted to collect the data.

Statistical analysis used:

Data was analyzed using SPSS statistical software version 21.0. Data was presented in the form of tables and necessary graphs. Quantitative data was expressed in mean and percentage. Association between variables was analyzed using statistical tests like Chi-square test, Fisher's exact test.

RESULTS:-

All the 199 subjects were married, majority subjects 45.23% subjects were married since ≥ 7 years, (42.71%) were married since 4-6 years and 12.06% subjects were married since 1-3 years.

Majority subjects (57.78%) belonged to nuclear family, (32.16%) belonged to joint family and (12.06%) belonged to three generation family.

The current age of majority 106(53.27%) women undergoing MTP was 25-30 years. The mean age of women undergoing MTP was 28.41 years.

180 (91.99 %) women were literate and only 57(28.64%) were employed women. Among the 199 women, 89(44.73%) women belonged to middle socio-economic class followed by 73(36.69%) women belonged to lower class and only 37(18.59%) women belonged to upper class.

Table 1 shows: - 39 (19.59%) subjects had history of previous one or two MTP. Most common reason 21(48.84%) for undergoing last abortion was medical.

Currently, 138 (69.35%) couples were using contraception, which came for undergoing MTP. 15 women were primi-gravida and they wanted child. Unmet need for FP (%) = 61-15/199 = 23.12%. 76(38.19%) pregnancies were due to failure of contraceptive method.

The most common 123(61.81%) reason for undergoing MTP was "completed family".

Maximum women 93(46.73%) view MTP as a method of birth control, 51(23.12%) view that, MTP should be allowed only on medical grounds, 44(22.11%) see it as a sin and only 11 (05.53%) women view MTP as against their religion.

The study shows significant association between Education and gestational age at the time of MTP (p value=0.0009 Couples having number of children and currently using FP method (p<0.001) and Between current age of women and use of FP method, (p=0.01388). There was no significant association between education of subjects and current use of FP method. (p value = 0.258 >0.05).

DISCUSSION:-

- Similar study carried by Dhumale et al reported that 57(30.97%) women have previous single abortion and 54(29.34%) women underwent abortion twice and 11(5.97) women underwent abortion thrice in the past. (12) This finding indicates that women were considering abortion as a method of contraception. This view towards MTP might be due to liberalization and awareness about MTP act, changes the attitude of women towards MTP.
- Ramesha Holla et al reported that reason for undergoing abortion in the past was- medical reason among 75.5% of women, contraceptive failure by 21.6% women, and socio-economic reason by 2.7% women. (13) However in this study, not a single woman had reported pregnancy due to contraceptive failure or non-use of contraception as a reason for previous MTP.
- Grimes DA reported that termination of pregnancy may leads to morbidity and mortality in women seeking termination of pregnancy. Women die as a result of complications including hemorrhage, genital tract sepsis, trauma to the cervix, uterine perforations, and trauma to surrounding organs, such as the urinary bladder or the intestines. (11)
- Though MTP can prevent unwanted, unplanned pregnancies but it has side effects on health. This emphasizes need to increase awareness among women regarding side effects of abortion as well as advantages of using contraception
- Savita Kiste et al reported, 58% women used FP methods, 42% didn't use FP methods. (14)
- Kiran et al reported, 68.4% women were using contraception. M. Rahel et al (15) reported the total unmet need for family planning was 23.9%, 9.4% for spacing births and 14.5% for limiting births. (16)

Though the maximum women were using some method of contraception needed to undergo termination. This means that the use of contraception was not effective to prevent unwanted

pregnancies.

- Similar study conducted by Jyoti Rokhade et al in a 10 years' duration retrospective study reported that commonest reason for MTP was failed contraception. (16)
- Suneeta Mittal et al reported that in 59.9% women the indication for MTP was unplanned pregnancy and in 43.1% women the indication was failure of contraception. (18)
- Savita Kiste et al reported, many women perceived that abortion didn't have any long term adverse health consequences and pretend it as safer. (14)
- Savita Kiste et al reported that 18% women regret at termination of pregnancy. (14)
- Above findings showed that majority women were using MTP as a family planning method. There is a need to change this view towards MTP as a regular method of contraception.
- 142 (71.36%) subjects said that this pregnancy could have been prevented if FP method was used. 57(28.64%) subjects said that this pregnancy could not be prevented by using FP methods

Table 1: Distribution of subjects according to their past and present obstetric profile (n=199).

| Variables | Frequency | Percentage |
|---|-----------|------------|
| History of abortion in the past | | |
| Yes | 39 | 19.59 |
| No | 160 | 80.40 |
| No. of abortions, n=39 | | |
| 1 | 35 | 89.74 |
| 2 | 4 | 10.26 |
| Reason for undergoing MTP in the past, n=43 | | |
| Medical reason | 21 | 48.84 |
| Natural abortion | 13 | 30.23 |
| Danger to mother's life | 5 | 11.63 |
| Congenital foetal defect | 4 | 09.30 |
| Total | 43 | 100 |
| Health problems experienced after undergoing MTP | | |
| Yes | 6 | 13.95 |
| No | 37 | 86.05 |
| Total | 43 | 100 |
| Health problems experienced after undergoing MTP, n=6 | | |
| Backache | 6 | 100 |
| Abdominal pain | 6 | 100 |
| Vaginal discharge | 2 | 33.33 |
| Unusual Vaginal bleeding | 6 | 100 |
| Cause of present pregnancy | | |
| Want child | 15 | 07.04 |
| Missed OCP | 55 | 28.14 |
| Condom slippage | 21 | 10.05 |
| Irregular use of contraception | 108 | 54.77 |
| Total | 199 | 100 |
| Reason for undergoing MTP | | |
| Incomplete abortion | 5 | 02.51 |
| Medical reason | 27 | 13.57 |
| Foetal anomaly | 14 | 07.04 |
| Financial problem | 8 | 04.02 |
| Completed family | 123 | 61.81 |

| | | |
|---|-----------|------------|
| Previous young child | 16 | 08.04 |
| Previous problem child | 2 | 01.00 |
| Marital problem | 4 | 02.01 |
| Total | 199 | 100 |
| Aware of adverse effect/s of MTP | Frequency | Percentage |
| Yes | 173 | 86.93 |
| No | 26 | 13.07 |
| Total | 199 | 100 |
| Aware about sideeffects of MTP, n=173 | | |
| Backache | 168 | 97.11 |
| Abdominal pain | 93 | 53.76 |
| Vaginal discharge | 73 | 42.20 |
| Unusual vaginal bleeding | 128 | 73.99 |
| Pregnancy can be prevented using FP methods | | |
| Yes | 142 | 71.36 |
| No | 57 | 28.64 |
| Total | 199 | 100 |
| View towards MTP | | |
| Sin | 44 | 22.11 |
| Against religion | 11 | 05.53 |
| As a method of birth control | 93 | 46.73 |
| Should allowed only on medical ground | 51 | 23.12 |
| Total | 199 | 100 |

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