



KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDE REGARDING POSTPARTUM INSERTION OF INTRAUTERINE CONTRACEPTIVE DEVICES AMONG ANTENATAL MOTHERS

Obstetrics & Gynaecology

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ABSTRACT

Contraception involves the intentional prevention of pregnancy through the use of various devices, sexual practices, chemicals, drugs, or surgical procedures. The study is aimed to assess the Knowledge and attitude regarding postpartum insertion of intrauterine contraceptive devices among antenatal mothers attending outpatient department in the Institute of Maternal and Child Health, Kozhikode. The conceptual framework is based on revised health promotion model by Nola J Pender (2006). A quantitative non-experimental descriptive survey design with a purposive sampling technique was used for selecting the sample. Data were collected from 170 antenatal mothers who satisfied the inclusion criteria. Semi structured interview schedule were used to assess the knowledge on PPIUCD among antenatal mothers and Likert scale is used to assess the attitude towards PPIUCD among antenatal mothers. The data were analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics. The present study identified that participants have poor knowledge and neutral attitude towards PPIUCD. This study necessitates the importance of health education regarding PPIUCD. The information leaflet are prepared by investigator is distributed to all participants to enhance knowledge regarding PPIUCD and positive attitude towards PPIUCD.

KEYWORDS

Knowledge, Attitude, PPIUCD, Antenatal Mothers

INTRODUCTION

Postpartum intrauterine contraceptive devices (PP-IUCDs) are a form of contraception provided to women after childbirth. These devices can be inserted into the uterus either immediately after the delivery of the placenta or within the first 48 hours postpartum. As long-acting reversible contraceptives, PP-IUCDs are highly effective, with a failure rate of less than 1% in the first year of use². The use of contraception, including PP-IUCDs, is essential in reducing pregnancy-related health risks for women, particularly adolescent girls. When births occur within a short interval of less than two years, the risk of infant mortality is significantly higher compared to births spaced 2-3 years apart or with longer intervals. According to the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists (ACOG), immediate postpartum IUD insertion should be routinely offered as a safe and effective option for postpartum contraception⁹.

Objectives

- Assess the knowledge regarding postpartum insertion of intrauterine contraceptive devices among antenatal mothers
- Assess the attitude towards postpartum insertion of intrauterine contraceptive devices among antenatal mothers
- Find out the correlation between knowledge regarding postpartum insertion of intrauterine contraceptive devices and attitude towards postpartum insertion of intrauterine contraceptive devices among antenatal mothers
- Find out the association between knowledge regarding postpartum insertion of intrauterine contraceptive devices among antenatal mothers and selected variables
- Find out the association between attitude towards postpartum insertion of intrauterine contraceptive devices among antenatal mothers and selected variables

Hypothesis

- H₁: There is a significant correlation between knowledge and attitude on PPIUCD among antenatal mothers
- H₂: There is a significant association between the knowledge regarding PPIUCD among antenatal mothers and selected variables
- H₃: There is a significant association between attitude towards PPIUCD among antenatal mothers and selected variables

Conceptual Framework

This study is based on the concepts of Revised Health Promotion Model by Nola J Pender (2006).

Methodology

A quantitative research approach was used for the study and it is considered appropriate for the present study. The research design adopted for the present study was non experimental descriptive survey design. The sample of this study comprised of 170 antenatal mothers attending the antenatal outpatient department, Institute of Maternal and Child Health, Kozhikode.

Tool and Technique

Tool 1: Semi structured interview schedule to assess knowledge regarding PPIUCD among antenatal mothers.

It consists of 2 sections that is section A and B.

Section A: Socio-personal variables.

Section B: Knowledge regarding PIUCD

Tool 2: Likert scale to assess attitude towards PPIUCD among antenatal mothers.

It consists of 15 items which include, 10 positive and 5 negative statements.

Technique

Self-reporting

Data Analysis

The collected data would be organized, tabulated and subjected to statistical analysis with help of SPSS 18. The following methods of descriptive and inferential statistical analysis were planned with the help of experts.

RESULTS

Sample Characteristics

170 antenatal mothers attending antenatal Outpatient Department at the Institute Of Maternal and Child Health Kozhikode. The present study showed that 36.5 % of participants belonged to the age group of 25-29 years, 62.4% of participants are Homemakers. With regard to education 41% of are having higher secondary education and family status 61.8% of participants belonged to the BPL category. Among the participants 49.3 % of participants belonged to Islam religion, 51.2% of participants belonged to Joint family and 65 % are from Rural area. Among the participants 47.1 % of participants had two deliveries and 66.95 % had a history of normal vaginal delivery. 33.05 % had a history of LSCS and Out of 170 participants 12.2 % had a history of PPIUCD usage before the present pregnancy.

Knowledge Regarding PPIUCD Among Antenatal Mothers

Out of 170 participants 67.05 % of participants have poor knowledge regarding PPIUCD and 31.1 % have average knowledge, 1.7% of participants had good knowledge of PPIUCD. The mean knowledge score of the participants was 21.50 with a standard deviation of 6.11.

Attitude Regarding PPIUCD Among Antenatal Mothers

Among the participants 77.6% had a Neutral attitude and 20% participants had favourable attitude towards PPIUCD and 2.3 % participants had unfavourable attitude towards PPIUCD. The mean attitude score of the participants was 20.31 with SD 3.18.

Correlation Between Knowledge and Attitude Regarding Ppiucd Among Antenatal Mothers

H₀₁: There is no significant correlation between knowledge and attitude regarding PPIUCD among antenatal mothers

In order to test the hypothesis the data is subjected to Pearson correlation coefficient at 0.01 level of significance

Table 1 (n=170)

Variables	Mean	SD	r value	p
knowledge	21.50	6.11	0.369	0.000***
Attitude	20.31	3.18		

***significance at <0.001

The 'p' value for the correlation between knowledge and attitude are found to be <0.01, the stated null hypothesis is not accepted and concluded that there is significant correlation between knowledge and attitude regarding PPIUCD.

Association Between Knowledge Regarding PPIUCD Among Antenatal Mothers and Selected Variables

H₀₃ : There is no significant association between knowledge regarding PPIUCD among antenatal mothers and selected variables

Table 2 (n=170)

Selected Variables	χ^2	df	p
Age	3.01	4	0.45
Education	6.21	8	0.62
Occupation	2.44	4	0.65
Financial status	0.98	2	0.61
Religion	1.71	4	0.78
Place of living	3.32	2	0.19
Type of family	4.46	2	0.10
Gravidity	12.48	6	0.03**
Type of previous delivery	10.89	4	0.02**
Previous use of PPIUCD	10.45	2	0.000***

***significance at <0.001

**significance at <0.05

A significant association found between knowledge on PPIUCD and selected variables such as gravidity, type of previous delivery, and previous use of PPIUCD at 0.05 level of significance.

Association Between Attitude Regarding PPIUCD Among Antenatal Mothers and Selected Variables

H₀₃ : There is no significant association between attitude regarding PPIUCD among antenatal mothers and selected variables

Table 3 (n=170)

Selected Variables	χ^2	df	p value
Age	7.25	4	0.12
Education	2.48	8	0.96
Occupation	2.77	4	0.59
Financial status	1.04	2	0.59
Religion	1.01	4	0.90
Place of living	3.59	2	0.16
Type of family	1.31	2	0.51
Gravida	4.31	6	0.63
Type of previous delivery	6.10	4	0.19
Use of PPIUCD	0.46	2	0.79

*significance at <0.05

There is no significant association between attitude regarding PPIUCD among antenatal mothers and selected variables such as age, education, religion, occupation, financial status, type of family, place of living, number of delivery, type of previous delivery, and previous use of PPIUCD at 0.05 level of significance

DISCUSSION

The present study revealed that 67.05 % of antenatal mothers had poor knowledge regarding PPIUCD, 31.1 % had average knowledge, and 1.7 % of the participants had good knowledge regarding PPIUCD. where as in a non-experimental descriptive study investigated the knowledge levels concerning postpartum intrauterine contraceptive devices (PPIUCD) among 100 postnatal mothers revealed that 58% of postnatal mothers had average knowledge, 38% had good knowledge, and only 4% demonstrated poor knowledge regarding PPIUCD.⁴

The present study revealed that 77.6 % of participants had neutral attitude towards PPIUCD and 20 % had favorable attitude towards

PPIUCD. where as in a cross-sectional study, which was conducted at Doon Medical College Female Hospital, Dehradun, Uttarakhand, revealed that 43.33% of women exhibited favorable attitudes towards PPIUCDs, while 56.67% held unfavorable attitudes.⁵

CONCLUSION

The present study revealed that the poor knowledge and neutral attitude towards PPIUCD among antenatal mothers. The study results suggest that enhancing health education for antenatal mothers during antenatal visit and community health workers can improve the knowledge.

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