

**KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDE AND PRACTICE ON
CONTRACEPTION AMONG ABORTION PATIENTS
ADMITTED TO CENTRAL WOMEN'S HOSPITAL,
YANGON**

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ABSTRACT

A cross-sectional descriptive study, using quantitative and qualitative methods was used to assess the knowledge, attitude and practice on contraception of abortion patients who had been admitted to Central Women's Hospital (CWH), Yangon. A hundred and one patients admitted to CWH from 19th September, 2012 to 10th October, 2012 were included for quantitative data and then eight patients were purposively selected for conducting in-depth interview to explore reasons for and procedures of abortion among induced abortion patients. Mean age at marriage was 24.3 ± 5.2 years with the range varying from 15 years to 38 years. Mean age at first pregnancy was 25.3 ± 5.3 years with the range varying from 15 years to 40 years respectively. Concerning age at first use of contraception, 76 patients mentioned their mean age being 25.2 ± 5.1 , minimum and maximum age at first use of contraception was 16 and 38 years respectively. It was revealed in this study that 95% of patients had heard about contraception. Among them, 84.4% mentioned daily pills and 92.7% mentioned three-monthly injection. Regarding source of information, 55.2% of patients had noticed about contraception from relatives and friends. Nearly 80% of patients expressed that condom could protect against pregnancy and sexually transmitted infections (STIs). Only 23.8% of patients could mention emergency contraception and only one patient could express appropriate time for taking drugs. Regarding total knowledge score of respondents about contraception, 58.4% had good knowledge score. Moreover, 81.2% of patients had high attitude score. About 76.2% of respondents were current users. Among current user, half of the respondents used 3 monthly injections. Among never users, the commonest reason for non use was they wanted child. Among current users, they got pregnant mainly because they stopped contraception due to desire to get next child. For qualitative study, 8 in-depth interview (IDI) were included. The reasons for having induced abortion were marital problems and financial problems. Most of the abortionists were traditional birth attendants (TBA). Insertion of drugs was commonest method for inducing abortions.