



A STUDY TO ASSESS THE KNOWLEDGE REGARDING EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION AMONG MARRIED WOMEN AT REPRODUCTIVE AGE GROUP IN SELECTED PANCHAYATH, MALAPPURAM DISTRICT.

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ABSTRACT

The present study was aimed to assess the knowledge regarding emergency contraception among married women at reproductive age group in selected panchayath, Malappuram district. The objectives of the study to assess the knowledge of married women at reproductive age group regarding emergency contraception and to identify the association between knowledge level and selected demographic data. Non-experimental descriptive design was used to select the 60 married women at reproductive age group. Non-probability convenient sampling was used to select the samples. The tool used was structured questionnaire to assess the knowledge regarding emergency contraception among married women at reproductive age group regarding emergency contraception. The assessment was done by administering structured questionnaire after obtaining the informed consent from participants. The findings showed that Out of 60 samples, 58.30 percentage of samples were having good knowledge and 41.7 percentage of samples were having poor knowledge.

Key words- knowledge, emergency contraception, married women at reproductive age.

INTRODUCTION

Emergency contraception is also known as post coital contraception, is therapy used to prevent pregnancy after an unprotected or inadequately protected act of sexual intercourse. Common indication for emergency contraception includes, contraceptive failure (example; condom breakage or missed doses of oral contraceptives) and failure to use any form of contraception. Although oral emergency contraception was first described in the medical literature in the 1960s, the U.S. food and drug administration (FDA) approved the first dedicated product for emergency contraception in 1998. Since then, several new products have been introduced. Method of emergency contraception includes oral administration of combined oestrogen – progestin, progestin only, or selective progesterone receptor modulators and insertion of a copper intra uterine device. In India (21%)

pregnancies are unplanned and 6.5 million induced abortions are carried out. Emergency contraception programme have been included in national family welfare programme. Unwanted, unintended and unplanned pregnancies cause a major challenge to the reproductive health of young females. Emergency contraceptives had comes up as a revolutionary method to control the unwanted pregnancies Worldwide. Unplanned pregnancy is a major medical, social and public health problem¹

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

A study to assess the knowledge regarding emergency contraception among married women at reproductive age group in selected panchayath, Malappuram district.

OBJECTIVES

To assess the knowledge of married women at reproductive age group regarding emergency contraception.

To identify the association between knowledge level and selected demographic data

NEED FOR THE STUDY

Emergency contraception is indicated after unprotected sexual intercourse, following sexual abuse, misuse or non-use of contraception. Emergency contraception plays a vital role in preventing unintended pregnancy, if applied correctly it helps to reduce unintended childbearing and unsafe abortion, which are the major problems affecting maternal health.

Despite the wide availability of a number of contraceptive methods, unplanned and unwanted pregnancies persist. In India, (21%) pregnancies and 6.5 million include abortions are carried out on every year. Situations such as unprotected sex, improper use of regular contraceptives, and failure of barrier methods, sexual violence and miscalculations of fertile period often leads to an unwanted pregnancy².

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

Theoretical framework selected for the study was based on Nola. J. Pender's health promotion model.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Research approach: quantitative

Research design: non-experimental descriptive survey design

Sample size: 60 subjects

Sampling technique: Non- probability convenience sampling.

SETTING OF THE STUDY

Setting is a general location and condition in which data collection takes place in the project. The study is conducted Angadipuram Panchayath, Malappuram district.

POPULATION

Target population is married women at reproductive age group in selected Panchayath, Malappuram district.

Accessible population is married women at reproductive age group in Angadippuram Panchayath, Malappuram district.

DATA COLLECTION INSTRUMENTS

The instrument consists of 2 sections.

Section a

Demographic profile which include age, sex, occupation, monthly income, religion, type of family, age at marriage in year, number of children.

Section b

It consist of 20 multiple choice questions with four responses. It carries one mark for the correct answer and zero for wrong answer. The total score is 20.

DATA COLLECTION PROCESS

After obtaining formal permission from the principal of MES College of nursing, institutional ethical committee of MES academy of medical science, president of Angadipuram Panchayath at Malappuram district the researcher visited the participants house for data collection. The period of data collection from 17 /10/22 to 18/10/22. The researcher selected 60 samples that fulfilled the inclusion criteria by using the non-probability sampling technique. The researcher had taken the sample from Angadipuram, Panchayath ward 20. Followed by data collection pamphlets were provided for improving the knowledge regarding emergency contraception among each samples at reproductive age groups.

RESULTS

SECTION A

Out of 60 samples,

Most of the samples of 41.7 percentage were in the age group of 30-39.

.Most of the samples were having higher education.,

Majority of subjects belonged to Muslim religion.

Majority (70%) of samples were jobless,

Majority of samples, 41.7 percentage of the samples were having <5000 monthly income.

Majority of samples, 73.30 percentage of samples belonged to Nuclear family.

Majority of samples, 40 percentage were having 2 children

Majority of samples 40 percentage of samples got information from friends and relatives

SECTION B

Out of 60 samples, 58.30 percentages were having good knowledge and 41.7 percentage were having poor knowledge.

Frequency and percentage distribution of sample according to the level of knowledge regarding emergency contraception.

n=60

Knowledge score		FREQUENCY N=60	PERCENTAGE
Poor knowledge	<5	25	41.7
Good knowledge	>10	35	58.30

Association between knowledge regarding emergency contraception among married women at reproductive age group and selected demographic variables

SL.NO	Demographic variable	Chi square	P value	df	inference
1.	Age	3.43	0.19	2	No significance
2.	Education	0.637	0.912	3	No significance
3	Religion	2.175	0.519	3	No significance
4	Occupation	1.684	0.771	3	No significance
5	Income	0.172	1	3	No significance
6	No.of children	1.460	0.851	3	No significance
7	Type of family	0.039	1	1	No significance
8	Source of information	3.694	0.306	3	No significance

P value >0.05 hence null hypothesis accepted and alternative hypothesis rejected, so there was no significant association between knowledge regarding emergency contraception among married women at reproductive age group and selected demographic variables

DISCUSSION

Sunil M B, Dr. Nagarajappa D Conducted a descriptive study among sample size 55 married women in reproductive age group in selected urban area, Bathinda. The study was to assess the knowledge about emergency contraception. Non probability convenient sampling technique was used. Self-report survey was used to assess married women knowledge about emergency contraception. Result shows that 89.09% inadequate and 10.90% moderate knowledge on emergency contraception. The study concluded that on an average majority of a women have inadequate knowledge regarding emergency contraception³.

The aim of the present study is to assess the knowledge regarding emergency contraception among married women at reproductive age group. In this non experimental descriptive study, 60 married women at reproductive age group in 19- ward, Angadipuram Panchayath was selected by using convenient sampling method. A questionnaire with 15 items along with socio demographic profile of 8 items is used to collect the data. The result revealed that 58.30% of sample having good knowledge and 41.7% of sample having poor knowledge. It concluded that the majority of married women at reproductive age group in Angadipuram Panchayath having good knowledge regarding emergency contraception.

CONCLUSION

The aim of the present study to assess the knowledge regarding emergency contraception among married women at reproductive age group. The analysis revealed that Out of 60 samples 58.30% were having Good knowledge level and 41.7% were having poor knowledge level. Majority of women had good knowledge regarding emergency contraception.

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