



## Knowledge and attitude among antenatal mothers regarding PPIUCD at a selected hospital of Jaipur district

\*<sup>1</sup> Yadav Ashok, <sup>2</sup> Koshalya

<sup>1</sup> Ph. D, M.Sc. Nursing Child Health Nursing, India

<sup>2</sup> M.Sc. Nursing Community Health Nursing, India

### Abstract

**Objectives:** To assess knowledge and attitude regarding PPIUCD among antenatal mothers and relationship between knowledge and attitude. To determine association between knowledge and selected background factors and association between attitude and selected background factors.

**Setting:** Mahila Chikitsalaya, Sanganeri Gate, Jaipur.

**Duration:** During 10 July 2017 to 20 July 2017 among antenatal mothers who visited at a selected hospital of jaipur district.

**Results:** Majority (81.4%) of the antenatal mothers had poor knowledge regarding PPIUCD. 50% of the antenatal mothers had favourable attitude towards PPIUCD. There was a significant positive relationship between knowledge and attitude ( $r = .749$ ) at 0.05 level of significance. No significant association was found between antenatal mother's knowledge and selected background factors i.e. Age, Education, parity, family planning methods used in past, desire for future pregnancy & source of information at 0.05 level of significance. No significant association was found between antenatal mother's attitude and selected background factors at 0.05 level of significance.

**Conclusion:** The finding highlight that, the antenatal mothers had less knowledge and unfavourable attitude towards PPIUCD. There was no association of the knowledge and attitude with background factors, but if knowledge increase the attitude changes positively. Thus the nurse and health care providers can play a significant role in educating the mothers regarding PPIUCD in order to enhance their knowledge and favourable attitude.

**Keywords:** postpartum intra uterine contraceptive device, antenatal mothers, family planning

### Introduction

Criteria, an IUCD can be inserted in the 48 hours postpartum, referred to here as a Postpartum intra uterine contraceptive device (PPIUCD), or after four weeks following a birth [1]. PPIUCD has been introduced in the national family welfare programme since march 2010 in several states [2]. Approximately 27% of women in India practice birth to birth interval of <24 months and 34% between 24-35 months, a total of 61% women practice birth to birth interval of <36 months. According to the most recent Indian national family health survey (NFHS-3), about 44% of married women in India do not use any method and have an unmet need for contraception [3]. Unmet need in India, in the first year after delivery is 65% [4].

Postpartum period is one of the important and crucial times when women and couples are highly motivated and more receptive to family planning methods. This period is defined as the period of six weeks after delivery when the women returns to her pre-pregnancy state. If a contraceptive is provided prior to discharge from the hospital then the women or couple need not return specially for contraception. The couple has been protected before they assume sexual activity [5]. Delay in practice of contraception by couples during postpartum period can returns in many unwanted/unintended pregnancies [6]. Delaying the next pregnancy and spacing are important as this affects the health of mother and child. It is

well known that if the women conceives within less than 24 months of delivery then there are higher chances of complications [7].

PPIUCD is most effective (99%), long term and reversible family planning method, it greatly reduce the risk of subsequent pregnancy and eliminates the need for a return visit to start contraception so the mothers should aware regarding the PPIUCD. Lack of knowledge regarding PPIUCD can results in numbers of unintended pregnancies and abortion related complications. Thus the study was undertaken to assess the knowledge and attitude among antenatal mothers regarding PPIUCD and also to find out the factor influencing knowledge and attitude of antenatal mothers.

### Materials and Method

A descriptive survey approach was used for the study. Permission to conduct the study at a selected hospital of jaipur district was obtained from the hospital authority. The hospital was chosen as the setting as it caters services to all people from different cultures, religions and socio-economic background, feasibility of conducting the study, economy of time and easy to assess. A sample of 70 antenatal mothers was chosen by systematic sampling technique. The inclusion criteria for the subjects were as follows: The antenatal mothers who are: Registered in hospital, willing to participate in the

study & able to understand Hindi & visited at Mahila Chikittsalaya, Sanganeri Gate, Jaipur.

A structured knowledge questionnaire was developed to assess the knowledge & its reliability was established. Similarly five pointed likert scale was developed to assess the attitude of antenatal mothers towards PPIUCD. The content validity was established by various experts.

**Statistical Analysis:** Data was analyzed by using frequency, percentage, mean, mean% and standard deviation. Correlation between knowledge and attitude by using Karl Pearson's correlation coefficient formula. Chi-square was used to determine association between knowledge and background factors and between attitude and background factors. Significance level set at 0.05.

## Results

### Findings

A total 70 antenatal mothers were included in the study and the results are presented under various domains as frequencies and percentages.

Among the study subjects maximum number of the antenatal mothers 47.1% (33) were in the age group of 20-24 years since only 5.7% (4) antenatal mothers were in the age group of less than 20 year. Majority of the participants 31.4% (22) had primary education whereas 22.9% (16) participants had no formal education. 62.9% (44) participants were belong to the multipara and 37.1% (26) participants belongs to primipara. Majority of the participants 65.7% (46) were not used any family planning method in past since only 7.1% (5) participants were used IUCD as a method of family planning method in past. 17.1 (12) participants were used Condom as a method of family planning in past. Majority of the participants 45.7% (32) were not decided their future pregnancy whereas 31.4% (22) participants were desire no more pregnancy in future. No one participants have desire for future pregnancy within 3 years. Majority of the participants 30% (21) have no source of information since only 14.3% (10) participants receive information regarding family planning method from the Health personnel.

Majority of the antenatal mothers 81.4% (57) had poor knowledge and only 18.6% (13) had good knowledge regarding PPIUCD. The mean, mean% and S.D. of knowledge score was 8.53, 42.65 and 1.60 respectively.

Although 50% (35) of the participants had favourable attitude and 50% (35) of participants had unfavourable attitude toward PPIUCD. But the mean and mean% of attitude score was 36.21 and 45.26% respectively was a low mean score.

There was a significant positive relationship between knowledge and attitude ( $r=0.749$ ) among antenatal mothers regarding PPIUCD at 0.05 level of significance.

The association of knowledge and attitude with selected background factors (Age, Education, Parity, Family planning methods used in past, Desire for future pregnancy & Source of information) of antenatal mothers was determined. There was no significant association of knowledge and attitude scores with selected background factors at 0.05 level of significance.

## Discussion

The aim of the present study was to assess the knowledge and

attitude among antenatal mothers regarding PPIUCD. In present study 81.4% of antenatal mothers had poor knowledge and 50% of antenatal mothers had unfavourable attitude regarding PPIUCD. The present study findings are supported by the study findings of Kathpalia SK, Mustafa MS, who reported that knowledge and acceptance of postpartum insertion is very low among antenatal women; probably because the concept is new in the community. There is a strong need to increase the knowledge and awareness about this by health education and counselling [8].

In the present study the antenatal mothers had poor knowledge regarding PPIUCD. Similar findings are reported by Nigam *et al.* shows that overall contraceptive knowledge was 94.4%. Although 48.4% women were aware of Cu T as a method of contraception, only 21.9% of 48.4%, however, were aware of PPIUCD. None of the women had ever used it before. Awareness of PPIUCD is low in this region despite good education, leading to high refusal rates [9].

The present study supported by the study conducted by Khawaja NP. *et al.* The study reveals that 55% of the women know about IUDs. The most common method chosen was barrier method (15%), followed by IUD (10%) [10]. The mothers was less aware regarding the post partum intra uterine contraceptive device.

Poor knowledge and unfavourable attitude of antenatal mothers regarding PPIUCD suggests that there is a strong need for educating the mothers about PPIUCD's effectiveness to prevent the unintended pregnancies and abortion related complications.

## Conclusion

The study concludes that the antenatal mothers had poor knowledge and unfavourable attitude towards PPIUCD. There was no significant association between knowledge and selected background factors & no significant association between attitude and selected background factors, but if the knowledge increase the attitude changes positively. It is the responsibility of nurses and health care providers in the hospital to aware the mothers regarding PPIUCD during antenatal visits.

**Source of Funding:** Nil

**Conflict of Interest:** Nil

## References

1. WHO medical eligibility criteria for contraception. Geneva. WHO, 2010.
2. National Rural Health Mission Ministry of Health & Family Welfare Government of India. JSY. Available at [http://www.mohfw.nic.in/layout\\_0906;.pdf](http://www.mohfw.nic.in/layout_0906;.pdf). Accessed; 19 September, 2012.
3. International Institute for Population Science, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India. National Family Health Survey (NFHS-3), Key Findings, 2005-2006. Deonar, Mumbai: International Institute for Population Science, 2007.
4. Grimes. D, Schulz K, Vliet H, Stanwood N. Immediate post partum insertion of IUCD; The Cochrane systemic database of systemic Reviews; 2003;1. Art no. CD003036, DOI:1002/14651858.CD003036. PMID: 11406064 [Pub

Med - indexed for MEDLINE]

5. Byrd JE, Hyde JS, DeLamater JD, Plant EA. Sexuality during pregnancy and the year postpartum. *J Fam Pract.* [PubMed], 1998; 47:305-308.
6. Okonofua F. Abortion and maternal mortality in developing world. *J Obstet Gynecol Can.* [PubMed]. 2006; 28:974-979.
7. Majhi AK. Importance of PPIUCD in the perspective of present Indian population scenario. *Indian J Perinatol Reproductive Biol.* 2012; 2:5-7.
8. Kathpalia SK, Mustafa MS. Awareness about postpartum insertion of intrauterine device among antenatal cases. *Med J Armed Forces India.* 2015; 71(3):221-4.
9. Nigam A, Ahmad A, Sharma A, Saith P, Batra S. Postpartum Intrauterine Device Refusal in Delhi: Reasons Analyzed. *J Obstet Gynecol India* [Internet]. 2015 Jul 14 [cited 2017 Apr 22]; Available from: <http://link.springer.com/10.1007/s13224-015-0714-9>.
10. Khawaja NP, Tayyeb R, Malik N. Awareness and practices of contraception among Pakistani women attending a tertiary care hospital. *Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology.* 2004; 24(5):564-567.