

Acceptance of PPIUCD and Puerperal Sterilization in immediate post-partum period in tertiary care hospital

Juhi*, Manju Sharma, Seema Mehta

49, Shripuram Colony, GurjarkiThadi, New Sanganer Road, Jaipur, India.

Corresponding author: *Dr. Juhi, 49, Shripuram Colony, GurjarkiThadi, New Sanganer Road, Jaipur, India.

Abstract

India is second most populated country in the world. Current population of India is 132 crores with growth rate 1.2%. Currently, there are about 51 births in India in a minute.

Keywords: PPIUCD, Puerperal Sterilization

Introduction

India is second most populated country in the world. Current population of India is 132 crores with growth rate 1.2%. Currently, there are about 51 births in India in a minute. India was the first country in the world to launch the Family Planning Programme in 1951. Despite this fact, India still lags behind in practicing contraception and limiting their family size. In spite of many available contraceptives numerous unwanted and unplanned pregnancies occur. Though the couples desire contraception but are not able to accept it due to their ignorance and misconceptions.

Postpartum period is very crucial for a woman especially for many of those belonging to the villages as this may be the only time she comes in contact with a health personnel. The delay of contraceptive use until the return of menstruation might increase the unwanted pregnancy. Hence counselling should be given to all patients at this time.

Aim and objectives

To study acceptance of PPIUCD and puerperal sterilization in immediate post-partum period in a tertiary care hospital.

Materials and methods

It is a cross-sectional observational study conducted in Dept. of Obstetric & Gynaecology, Mahila Chikitsalya, Jaipur from July 2015 to June 2016. A total number of 16799 women were taken for study purpose. Data were collected about total number of deliveries, mode of delivery, religion, education status and use of contraceptives.

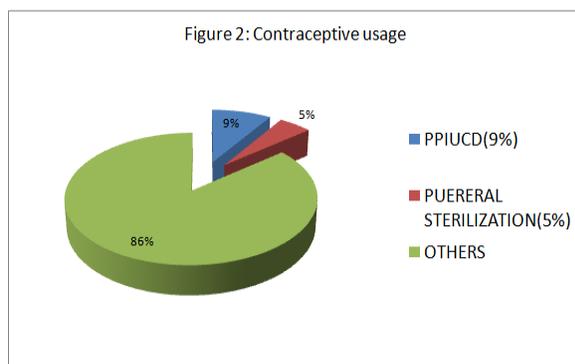
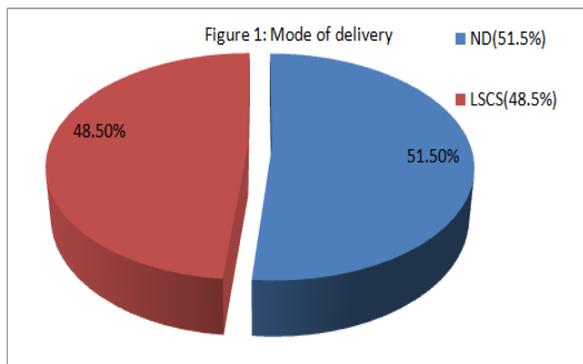
Results and observations

A total of 16799 subjects were taken for study purpose. The mean age of our study population was 30.7±6yrs. The proportion of rural and urban population was almost equal. 85% were booked cases. Majority of subjects were literate and belonging to middle socioeconomic class.

Table 1: Demographic data.

Area of residence	Percentage
Rural	51
Urban	49
Type of Pregnancy	
Booked	85
Unbooked	15
Educational Status	
Literate	80
Illiterate	20
Socioeconomic Class	
Lower	30
Middle	40
Upper	30

Out of total population 51% subjects delivered vaginally and 48% had caesarean section. 9% (1512) subjects opted for PPIUCD and 5% (840) opted for puerperal sterilisation.



A total of 1512 subjects used PPIUCD, out of which, 15% were delivered vaginally and 85% had caesarean section. 840 subjects had

puerperal sterilization, 97% had caesarean section and 3% had vaginal delivery.

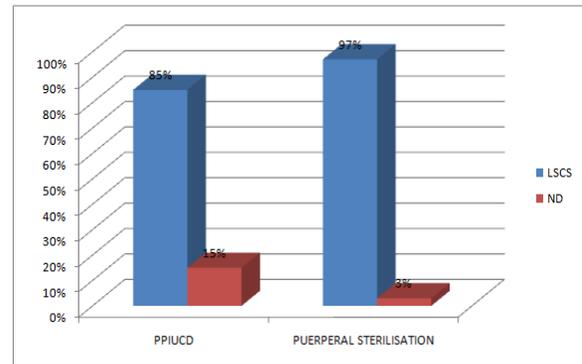


Figure 3: Contraceptive usage based on mode of delivery.

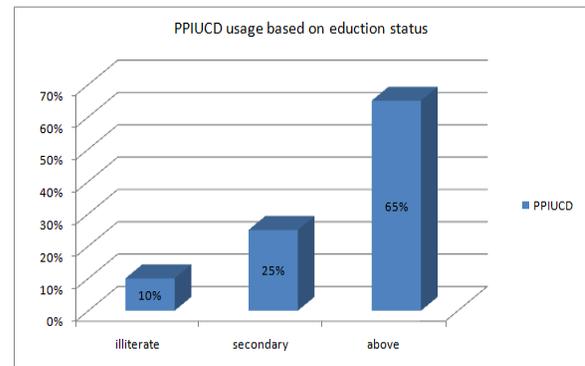
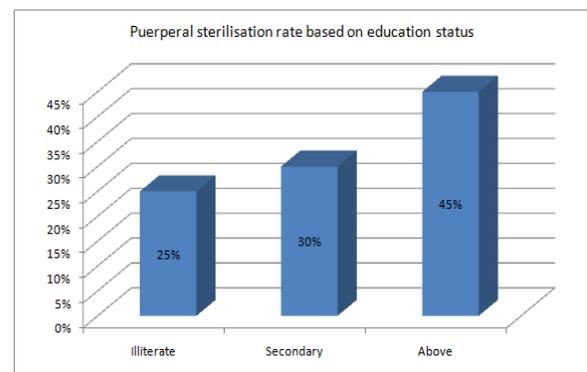


Figure 4: contraceptive usage based on educational status.



The above depicted graphs show that PPIUCD and Puerperal sterilization usage rate was high in educated subjects as compared to non-educated. Among PPIUCD and puerperal sterilization users 90% and 75% were literate, respectively.

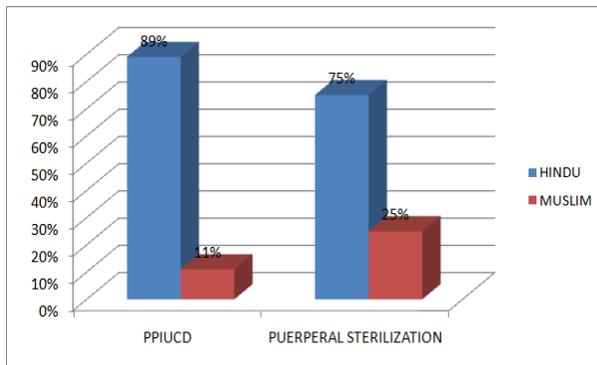


Figure 5: contraceptive usage based on religion.

PPIUCD and puerperal sterilization usage rate was high among Hindus.

Conclusion

Despite accessibility, affordability and availability the overall acceptance of PPIUCD and puerperal sterilization is quite low. Education status, socio-religious stigma and mode of delivery play a very important role in contraceptive usage. Targeting these subsets of patients will increase the contraceptive usage rate and decrease the rate of unwanted pregnancy and its consequences. Proper counselling, women empowerment, education can increase contraceptive usage.