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Original Research Article

A cross sectional study on knowledge, attitude, practice regarding emergency contraception

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ABSTRACT

Background: Emergency contraception (EC) is the contraception administered to a woman after unprotected intercourse. This study aims to assess the knowledge, attitude, practice of emergency contraception among patients of 15-45 years attending Obstetrics and Gynaecology outpatient department.

Methods: A cross sectional study was conducted in Durgabai Deshmukh Hospital, Hyderabad during June 2014 to June 2016. This study included 300 women. A pre structured questionnaire was employed after obtaining informed written valid consent from the patient and institutional ethical committee clearance. Data on age, socio economic status, education, religion, marital status, their knowledge, attitude, practice regarding emergency contraception was obtained, tabulated and analysed using chi-square test.

Results: Out of 300 women, 52% belong to 15-25 years, 31% belong to 26-35 years, 17% belong to 36-45 years. 21.6% of the study population heard of EC. Among these 51% heard from media, 24% from friends, 25% from medical personnel. 18.6% of the study population knew the correct time frame of use, knew that is not an abortion pill, effective in preventing pregnancy, could not prevent the spread of sexually transmitted diseases. 85% of the study population have positive attitude. 14.6% of the population practiced EC. Out of them 88% have used emergency contraceptive pills, 12% have used Intra uterine contraceptive device. 77% got EC over the counter, 23% got through prescription.

Conclusions: The study highlights the need to motivate women for effective and appropriate use of emergency contraception when required and arrest the trend towards unwanted pregnancy.

Keywords: Attitude, Emergency contraception, Knowledge, Practice

INTRODUCTION

Unintended pregnancy poses a major challenge to the reproductive health of young adults in developing countries.

With decreasing age of menarche and onset of sexual activity, young people are exposed early to unplanned and unprotected sexual intercourse leading to unwanted pregnancy and invariably abortions and its related morbidity and mortality.¹⁻³ Emergency contraception

(EC) is the contraception administered to a woman after unprotected intercourse. Other indications include failure of barrier methods like the slipping or breakage of condoms and after rape. Thus EC may be an effective way to reduce the number of unwanted pregnancies and induced abortions.

Hormonal EC concept was introduced in India in 2000 made legal in 2003 and available over the counter from pharmacists since 2005 are a safe female controlled method of contraception.^{4,5} In spite of the legal

availability of EC in India, empirical data on their acceptability and use are scant. Data from the 2005–2006 Indian National Family Health Survey indicate that 11% and 20% of women and men respectively, had heard of EC.⁶

WHO estimated that 84 million unwanted pregnancies occur annually worldwide. The WHO estimated nearly 21,600,000 unsafe abortions took place in 2008, almost all in developing countries with restrictive abortion laws.⁷

Each year, about 210 million women around the world become pregnant from which about 75 million of these pregnancies (36%) are unplanned or unwanted.⁸ Unplanned or unwanted pregnancy is one of the leading causes of maternal mortality and morbidity in developing countries.⁹

In the developing countries, WHO estimates that one woman dies every eight minutes due to unsafe abortion.¹⁰

The aim of this study is to know the knowledge, attitude and practice of emergency contraception among women of 15-45 years attending obstetrics and gynaecology outpatient department in Durgabai Deshmukh Hospital and Research Centre, Hyderabad.

METHODS

This cross sectional observational study was conducted in department of obstetrics and gynaecology in Durgabai Deshmukh hospital and research centre, Hyderabad and included patients of 15-45 years attending obstetrics and gynaecology OPD in Durgabai Deshmukh hospital and research centre from June 2014 to June 2016, satisfying inclusion and exclusion criteria. The sample size was taken as 300 with confidence interval 95%. Women of 15-45 years age group who were willing to participate in the study were included in the study.

After obtaining written informed consent, the questionnaire was administered for data collection on general information, knowledge, attitude, practice regarding emergency contraceptive practices. Primary variables were knowledge, attitude, and practice of study group regarding emergency contraception. Secondary variables were age, religion, region, education, SE status, marital status. Ethical committee clearance was obtained.

The collected data was analyzed with regard to the information given by the subjects according to the set questionnaire items and the analyzed data is presented in the following tables.

All the data was collected and subjected to statistical analysis in a systematic way. Qualitative data was analyzed by using Chi-square test and p value. P value less than 0.05 was considered statistically significant. The Statistical software SPSS version 19.0 was used for the

analysis of the data and Microsoft word and Excel have been used to generate graphs, tables etc.

RESULTS

Most of the study population belong to age group 15-25 years (52%), mean age of the respondents being 25 years (between 20 to 30 years). Majority of the study population belong to urban area (88%). 65(21.6%) heard of emergency contraception. 51% have heard of EC from media, 24% heard from friends, 25% heard from medical personnel (Table 1).

Table 1: Demographics of the study.

Characteristic	Number (n=300)	Percentage
Age (in years)		
15-25	156	52
26-35	93	31
36-45	51	17
Marital status		
Married	219	73
Single	81	27
Region		
Urban	264	88
Rural	36	12
Religion		
Hindus	213	71
Muslims	57	19
Christians	27	9
Others	3	1
Education		
Illiterate	54	18
Primary	73	24.3
Secondary	154	51.3
Higher	19	6.3
Socioeconomic status		
Low	94	31.3
Middle	175	58.3
High	31	10.3

18.6% of the study population knew the correct time frame of use of EC, knew the drug is not an abortion pill, effective in preventing pregnancy, could not prevent the spread of sexually transmitted diseases. 85% of the study population have positive attitude towards EC. Many of the respondents supported the availability over the counter.

14.6% of the population practiced EC. Out of them 88% have used Emergency contraceptive pills, 12% have used Intra uterine contraceptive device. 77% got EC over the counter, 23% got through prescription.

26.9% of 15-25 years age group have correct knowledge of EC which is higher compared to other age groups. This difference was statistically significant (p value 0.00028).

21.1% of 15-25 years are practicing EC which is higher compared to other age groups. This difference was statistically significant (p value 0.0027) (Table 2 and 4).

Table 2: Knowledge among various demographics.

Age range	Yes (%)	No (%)
15-25	42 (26.9)	114 (73.1)
26-35	12 (12.9)	81 (87.1)
36-45	2 (3.9)	49 (96.1)
Marital status		
Married	46 (21)	173 (78.9)
Single	10 (12.3)	71 (87.6)
Religion		
Hindus	49 (23)	164 (77)
Muslims	5 (8.8)	52 (91.2)
Christians	2 (7.4)	25 (92.6)
Others	0 (0)	3 (100)
Region		
Urban	55 (20.8)	209 (79.1)
Rural	1 (2.8)	35 (97.2)
Education		
Illiterate	1 (1.9)	53 (98.1)
Primary	4 (5.5)	69 (94.5)
Secondary	44 (28.6)	110 (71.4)
Higher	7 (36.8)	12 (63.1)
SE status		
Low	4 (4.2)	90 (95.7)
Middle	40 (22.8)	135 (77.1)
High	12 (38.7)	19 (61.2)

Table 3: Attitude towards emergency contraception.

Attitude	N	%
Positive	255	85
Negative	45	15

Knowledge and practice of EC is more among Hindus which is 23% and 18.3% respectively. This was higher compared to Muslims and Christians. This difference was statistically significant (p value 0.02) (Table 2 and 4).

Knowledge and practice of EC in urban population is 20.8% and 16.3% respectively. This was more compared to rural population. The difference was statistically significant (p value 0.009) (Table 2 and 4).

36.8% have correct knowledge in higher education population, 28.6% in secondary education, 1.9% in illiterates. Awareness is more among educated population which was statistically significant (p value 0.00000041). Practice of EC is also more among educated population (Table 2 and 4).

38.7% have correct knowledge in high class SE status population compared to 4.2 % in low SE status. Awareness is more among high SE group which was

statistically significant (p value 0.0000097). Practice of EC is more among high SE group (Table 2 and 4).

Table 4: Practice of EC among various demographics.

Age range	Yes (%)	No (%)
15-25	33 (21.1)	123 (78.8)
26-35	9 (9.6)	84 (90.3)
36-45	2 (3.9)	49 (96)
Religion		
Hindus	39 (18.3)	174 (81.6)
Muslims	3 (5.3)	54 (94.7)
Christians	2 (7.4)	25 (92.5)
Others	0 (0)	3 (100)
Region		
Urban	43 (16.3)	221 (83.7)
Rural	1 (2.8)	35 (97.2)
Education		
Illiterate	1 (1.9)	53 (98.1)
Primary	3 (4.1)	70 (95.8)
Secondary	34 (22.1)	120 (77.9)
Higher	6 (31.6)	13 (68.4)
SE status		
Low	3 (3.1)	91 (96.8)
Middle	31 (17.7)	144 (82.2)
High	10 (32.2)	21 (67.7)
Marital status		
Married	36 (16.4)	183 (83.5)
Single	8 (9.9)	73 (90.1)

Knowledge and practice of EC among married population is 21% and 16.4% respectively. Among single population, it is 12.3% and 9.9% respectively. This difference was not statistically significant (p value 0.15) (Table 2 and 4).

DISCUSSION

Emergency contraception will definitely help to reduce unintended pregnancies as well as its consequences like induced abortions, complications which may arise during or after unsafe abortions. EC is also very useful option when there is failure of barrier methods. It is important for a woman to have correct knowledge about EC like when to use, its availability, correct dosage. Educated women can take the decisions regarding their family size, which family planning method to use, timing of pregnancy as the awareness regarding contraception is higher among educated women, more among higher socio economic status. Our objective was to know the knowledge attitude practice regarding emergency contraception

Knowledge of EC

Different studies have shown varying knowledge from 1-20%. Knowledge in our study is 18.6% compared to

other studies where knowledge was 13.4% in Ade et al and 20% in Murthy et al.^{11,12}

Out of 300 population, 65 respondents (21.6%) reported that they had heard about emergency contraception. Among those aware of EC, 51% said they received their information from media, 25% heard about it from the medical personnel and 24% obtained it from their friends. While 18.6% believed that EC is effective in preventing pregnancy, 18% recognized that they could not prevent the spread of HIV. About 18% of respondents knew that the drug was not an abortion pill. Only 17% of the respondents knew the correct time frame for an effective use of EC to prevent pregnancy recognizing the need to take the first dose within 72 hours after having unprotected sexual intercourse.

Attitude towards emergency contraception

The attitude of the people regarding emergency contraception was favourable (85% positive). Many of the respondents supported the availability over the counter which is similar to Synchareun et al study.¹³

Practice of EC

Different studies have shown different statistics ranging from 1-20%. In our study, practice of EC is 14.6% compared to study done by Lakkawar et al (10.5%) and Singh et al (19.3%).^{14,15}

CONCLUSION

EC may have the potential to significantly reduce the morbidity and mortality associated with unsafe abortions which are a major cause of maternal deaths in developing countries. EC is also very useful option when there is failure of barrier methods. It is important for a woman to have correct knowledge about EC like when to use, its availability, correct dosage.

The level of knowledge and practice of EC among people in this study is very low. Regarding attitudes towards EC, the majority of respondents strongly supported the availability of EC in the public and private sectors. Very few people have actually heard of EC. Among them, only few have correct knowledge about the time frame of usage, dose and effectiveness.

Recommendations

- We need to adopt an aggressive promotional and educative approach to make more and more women of reproductive age group aware of EC.
- Efforts should be focused on providing health education regarding EC to youth and young adults both male and female, with focus on the available methods, correct timing of use, and the health effects of EC. It should use all major means of

communications on EC such as peers, media as well as delivering messages through health facilities.

- The health executives should give due attention to design strategies and strengthening the health education in all health facilities as well as high schools and colleges focusing on the availability and options of Emergency contraceptives.
- OTC supply of ECP without prescription but with pharmacist counselling may increase reduction of unintended pregnancy and abortion. The provision of better quality service with client friendly approach will improve the acceptability of EC services.
- We should educate about high risk sexual behaviour.
- Providers working with women in clinics, emergency departments and pharmacies should be familiar with the availability of medications, as well as options for provision. Patient preference, provider capability, and local availability should influence which options are most preferable. Provision of better facilities could act as a motivating factor.

Limitations of the study

In spite of the efforts taken, there are limitations

- Due to the nature of the cross-sectional design.
- This was a relatively small survey conducted only in OPD of one hospital. Thus, there is a need to investigate in other settings within the country where health facilities may be more constrained.
- The study population is not representative of all young adults in the city and hence generalizing the results of this study to other settings must be done with caution.
- This study is limited to women although men comprise the decision making component in our country.
- Due to the sensitive nature of this study, the respondent's honesty and disclosure might be constrained. However, we tried to minimize this bias by building a good rapport by ensuring confidentiality and privacy.

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