



KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDE AND PRACTICE OF CONTRACEPTIVE USE IN HIV POSITIVE WOMEN

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Introduction

- ▶ HIV infection is associated with high morbidity and mortality
- ▶ In 2014, 36.9 million people were living with HIV worldwide
- ▶ Among these 2 million people were newly infected with HIV and 220,000 of which were children



Introduction (Cont)

- ▶ Live in low and middle income countries
- ▶ Infected via their HIV positive mother during
 - Pregnancy
 - Child birth
 - Breast feeding

Global fact sheet (2015). UNAIDS, World AIDS Day 2015, Global Statistics:1-8.



Introduction (Cont)

- Use of ARV prophylaxis for PMCT reduces the number of children potentially orphaned when parents die of and AIDS-related illness
- Decreases the vulnerability of women and infants to morbidity and mortality related to pregnancy and lactation

Halperin DT, Stover J and Reynolds HW (2009). Benefits and costs of expanding access to family planning programs to women living with HIV/AIDS;23(1):123



Introduction (Cont)

- Family planning has vital role
- ▶ Important to meet the family planning for women living with HIV
- ▶ Cost-effective strategy for prevention of HIV transmission

Reynolds HW, et al (2008). Contraception to prevent HIV-positive births: current contribution and potential cost savings in a PEPFAR countries: 49–53.



Introduction (Cont)

- Despite heavy investment ,severe problems remain unsolved
- ▶ Due to inadequate use of contraception, restricted choice of contraceptive method, and difficulty to adapt to available method
- ▶ Prevention of unintended pregnancies is a key strategy



Introduction (Cont)

- ▶ Earlier KAP studies were conducted on small sample of specific population and were more descriptive in character
- ▶ In the late 1960s, scales for KAP were developed
- ▶ KAP surveys were used with increased sample size



Introduction (Cont)

- ▶ Contraceptive efficacy or failure depends on the compliance of user
- ▶ Depends on correct KAP of contraceptive use of HIV positive women
- ▶ Poor or incorrect KAP of contraceptive use lead to increased number of HIV positive pregnant women and newly infected HIV infants and increased number of STI
- ▶ Important to assess KAP of contraceptive use



Aims of this study

- Conducted to assess the KAP of contraceptive use in HIV positive women
- Aimed to promote the correct knowledge, attitude and practice of contraceptive use.



Objectives

- To describe the socio-demographic factors
- To describe the **knowledge** of contraception
- To describe the **attitude** of contraception
- To describe the **practice** of contraceptive use in **HIV positive women** among the study population



Methods

- Hospital based cross-sectional descriptive study
- ▶ Carried out in HIV positive women attending to ANC, Family Planning clinic at CWH, Mandalay and IHC clinic at MGH



Methods (Cont)

- ▶ Interviewed face to face in an atmosphere of privacy
- ▶ In a non judgmental manner
- ▶ Pre-tested self- administered questionnaires were prepared in English and translated into Myanmar



Methods (Cont)

- ▶ For socio-demographic characteristics(name, age, marital status, education status, address and occupation)
- ▶ Knowledge, attitude and practice of contraceptive usage
- ▶ Interviewed for only one time



Methods (Cont)

- ▶ For descriptive purpose, mean and standard deviation were used
- ▶ For discrete data, frequency, distribution and cross tables were constructed
- ▶ Graphs and charts were used for clear presentation



Methods (Cont)

- ▶ Mean score was calculated **for knowledge** questions
- ▶ Whose score above **mean score** were regarded as good knowledge
- ▶ Below the mean were regarded as poor knowledge



Methods (Cont)

- ▶ **Mean score** was computed for **attitudinal** questions
- ▶ Above the mean were regarded as positive attitude
- ▶ Score below the mean were regarded as negative attitude



Methods (Cont)

- ▶ There were five questions on **practice of contraceptive use**
- ▶ **Mean score** was calculated
- ▶ Above mean level was regarded as good practice
- ▶ Below mean was poor practice



Pro forma for KAP of Contraceptive Use in HIV Positive Women

- ▶ Serial Number -----
- ▶ **Socio-demographic information:**
- ▶ Name -----
- ▶ Age -----
- ▶ Residential area Urban/ Rural
- ▶ Marital Status Single /Married/Divorced/separated
- ▶ If married, 1st Marriage ,2nd Marriage ,3rd Marriage
- ▶ Parity - -----



Proforma (Cont)

- ▶ Educational Status 1. Illiterate
- ▶ 2. Primary
- ▶ 3. Middle
- ▶ 4. High
- ▶ 5. University
- ▶ 6. Graduate
- ▶ Religion -----



Proforma (Cont)

- ▶ Occupation
 - ▶ 1. Agriculture
 - ▶ 2. Own Business
 - ▶ 3. Public servant
 - ▶ 4. Government servant
 - ▶ 5. Manual worker
 - ▶ 6. Dependent
 - ▶ 7. Others



Proforma (Cont)

Knowledge on Contraceptive use

1. Do you know any contraceptive method that is used in preventing pregnancy?

No

Yes

2. Have you ever heard about contraception?

No

Yes



Proforma (Cont)

► What kind of contraceptive methods have you heard of?

- 1) Natural/Traditional method : Withdrawal
- 2) Natural/Traditional method : Calendar Method
- 3) Condoms
- 4) Oral Contraceptive Pills
- 5) Intra-uterine Devices
- 6) Depo Injection (DMPA)
- 7) Sub dermal implants
- 8) Permanent method : Male or Female Sterilization



Proforma (Cont)

4. Do you know of any side-effects that can be caused by some of contraceptive methods?

No

Yes

- ▶ If you know, tell me side effects of contraception.

COC pills -----

DMPA -----

IUCD -----

Sub dermal implants -----



Proforma (Cont)

5. What is the most suitable contraceptive method in HIV positive women? a) Condom b) Dual contraception
6. Where did you get the knowledge or information about contraception?
- ▶ TV/Radio/Newspaper/Internet (Media)
 - ▶ Health Education / School Health
 - ▶ Doctors/ Nurses (Medical Professionals)
 - ▶ Counselors



Proforma (Cont)

- ▶ Friends / Family Member / Neighbors
- ▶ Others -----

7. Can be used contraceptive methods while on Anti Retroviral Therapy?

Yes

No

8. Have you ever heard about Dual Protection method?

▶ Yes

No

Proforma (Cont)

Attitude on contraceptive use



	Question	Agree	Disagree
1.	Contraception should be used in HIV positive women.		
2.	HIV positive women should consult with a skillful person prior to use contraception.		
3.	HIV positive women should consult with a skillful person if something happens during contraceptive use		
4.	Contraception is good for maternal health in HIV positive women.		
5.	Contraception is more important for HIV negative women than HIV positive women.		
6.	HIV positive women should deliver many children as HIV negative women.		
7.	Contraceptive methods can be used before marriage.		

Proforma (Cont)



Practice of Contraceptive Use among HIV positive women

1. Are you currently using any contraceptive methods? Yes No

2. What is your currently using contraceptive method?

- ▶ Male condom
- ▶ COC pills
- ▶ 3 monthly DMPA injection
- ▶ IUCD
- ▶ Subdermal implants
- ▶ Permanent method : Male or Female Sterilization
- ▶ Dual protection



Proforma (Cont)

3.If you currently use that method, what is the reason?

- a) Convenience
- b) Easily accessible
- c) Experience
- d) Advice from health personal

4. If you currently do not use contraceptive method, what is the reason?

- ▶ Don't know what contraception is
- ▶ Don't know where to get Family Planning services
- ▶ Planned to have children in near future



Proforma (Cont)

- ▶ Concern about/Fear of using contraceptive methods
- ▶ Not sure if safe with current health status

5. Have you ever received family planning counseling in health center? Yes No

6. Did you use condom in every time when you have sex?

Yes No

7. If yes, what is the reason of using condom?

- ▶ To prevent unwanted pregnancies
- ▶ To prevent STI transmission



Proforma (Cont)

8. If no, what is the reason?

- ▶ My partner is also HIV positive
- ▶ He is my husband
- ▶ getting condom is difficult
- ▶ my husband/spouse doesn't want me to
- ▶ others

9. Have you ever used dual protection method? Yes No



Proforma (Cont)

10. Do you have any desire to have children in coming next 2 years?

Yes

No

11. If yes, what is the reason? -----

12. If no, what is the reason? -----

13. How many of your children were born unplanned?

0 1 2 3 More than 3

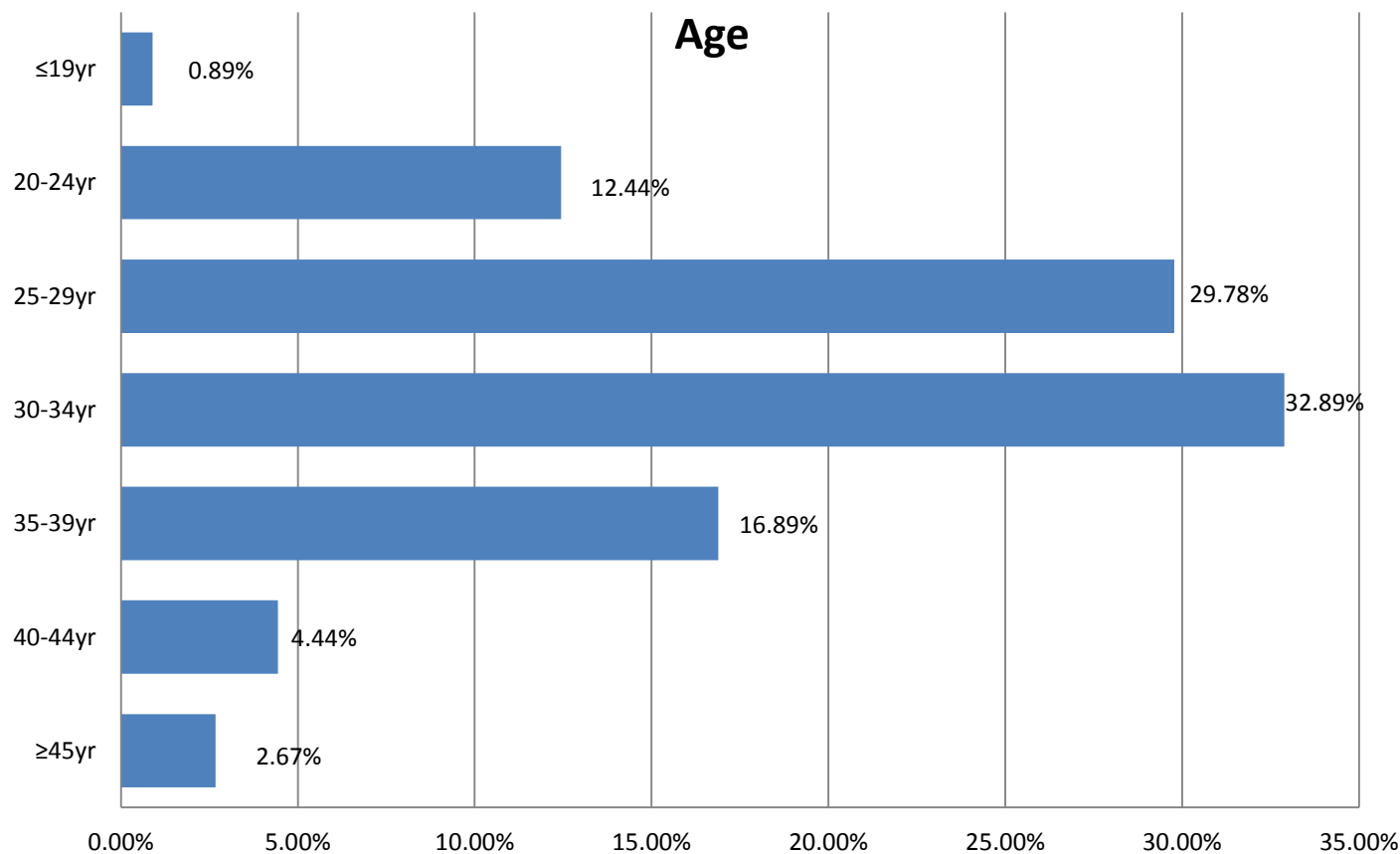


A total 225 clients were recruited for the study



Results

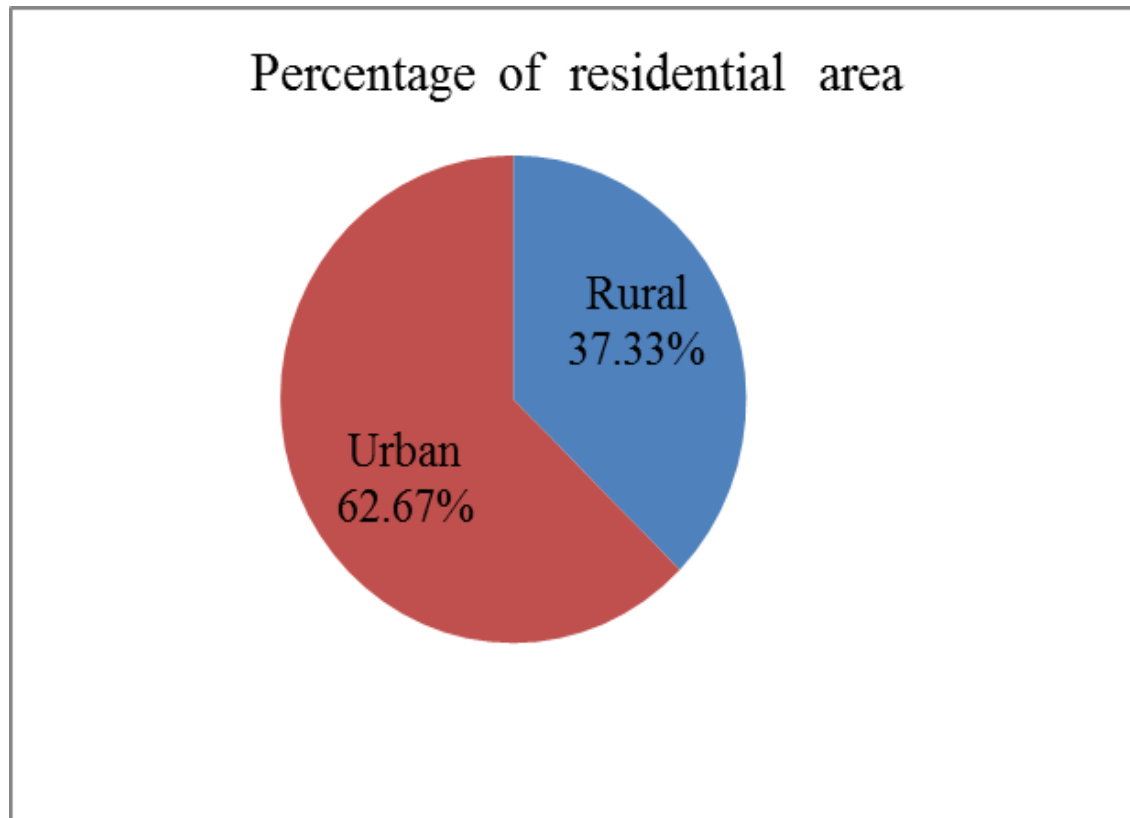
Socio-demographic Factors of Clients



Results (Cont)



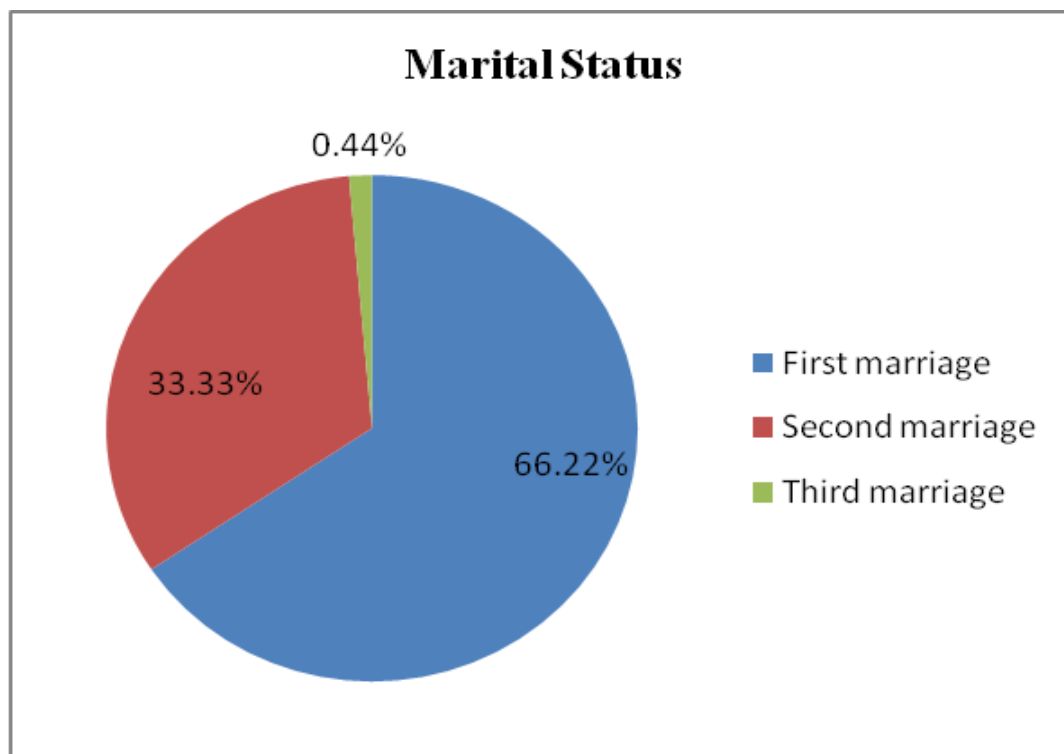
Distribution of the clients according to their residential area



Results (Cont)



Marital status distributions





Results (Cont)

Gravida and parity distribution

Gravida and Parity	Number of clients	Percentage
Gravida 1	22	9.77
Nulliparous	15	6.67
Parity 1	83	41.91
Parity 2	62	31.31
Parity 3	30	15.15
Parity 4	8	4.04
Parity ≥ 5	5	2.52
Total	225	100

Results (Cont)



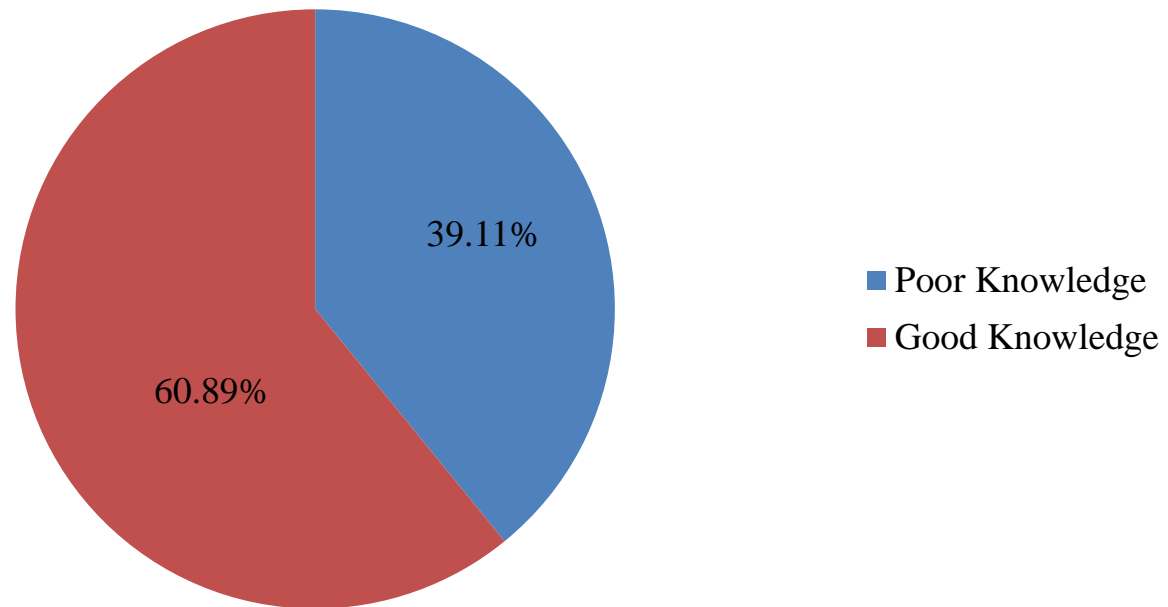
Levels of the clients according to their education

Levels of education	Number of clients	Percentage
Illiterate	18	8
Primary school education	63	28
Middle school education	78	34.67
High school education	37	16.44
University level	6	2.67
Graduate	23	10.22
Total	225	100

Results (Cont)



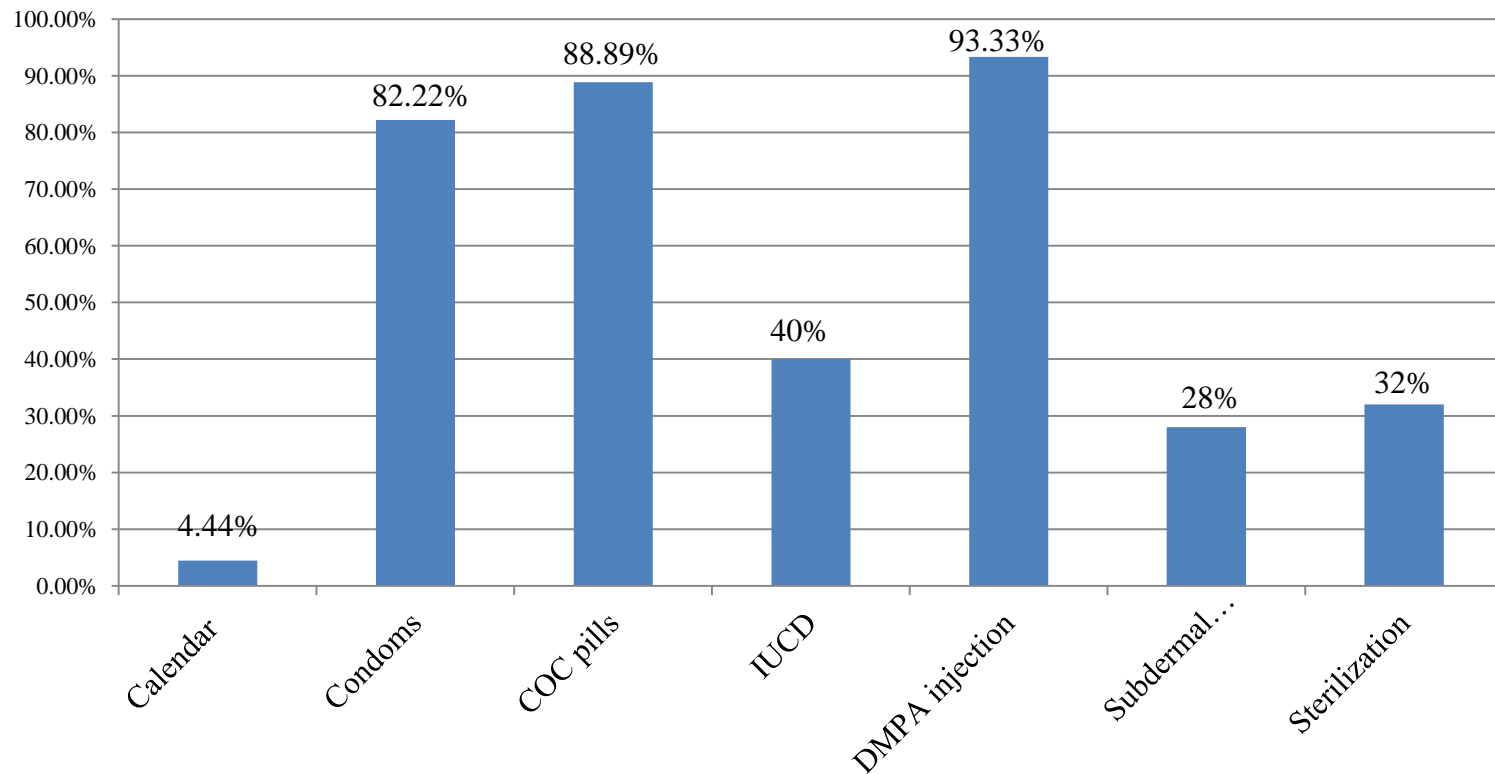
Level of knowledge on contraception



Results (Cont)



Knowledge on Contraceptive Use in HIV Positive Women



Results (Cont)



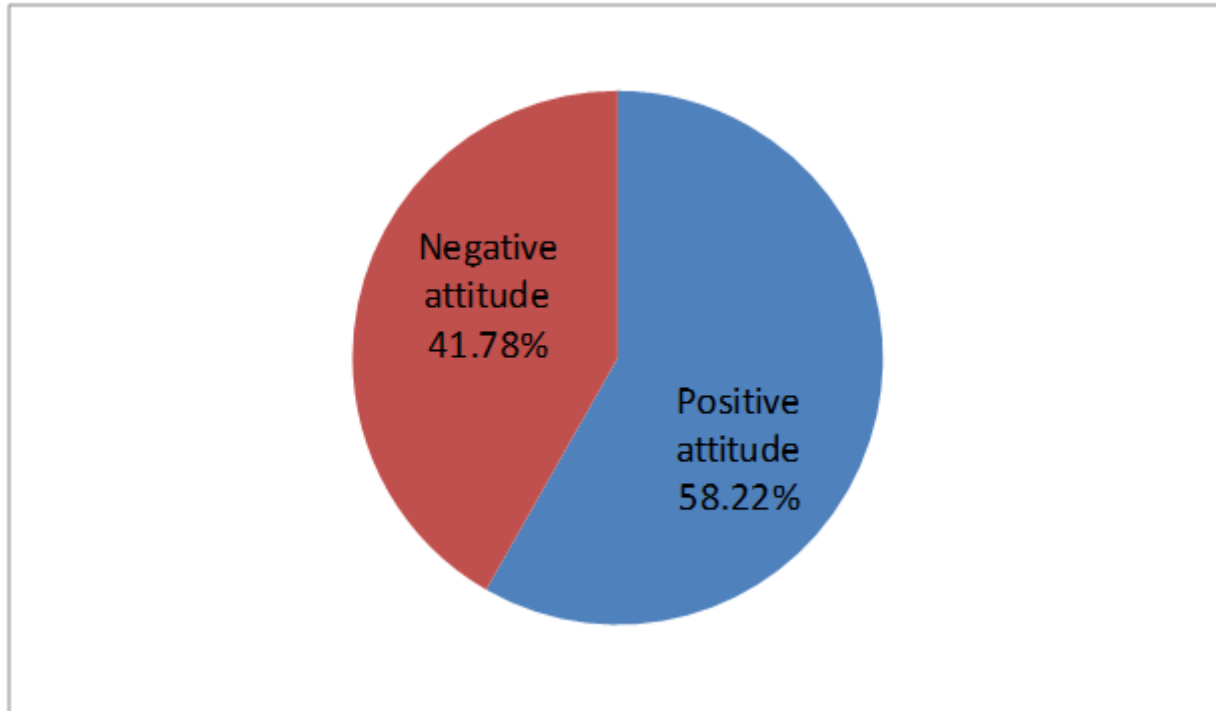
Sources of information about contraception

Sources of information	Number of clients	Percentage
Counselors, Friends, Media and Doctors	120	53.33
Counselors, Friends, Media	118	52.44
Counselors, Friends, Doctors	100	44.44
Counselors, Health education Talk from urban health centre	50	22.22
Health education Talk from urban health centre	25	11.11



Results (Cont)

Attitude of HIV positive women on contraception



Results(Cont)

Attitudinal questions on contraception

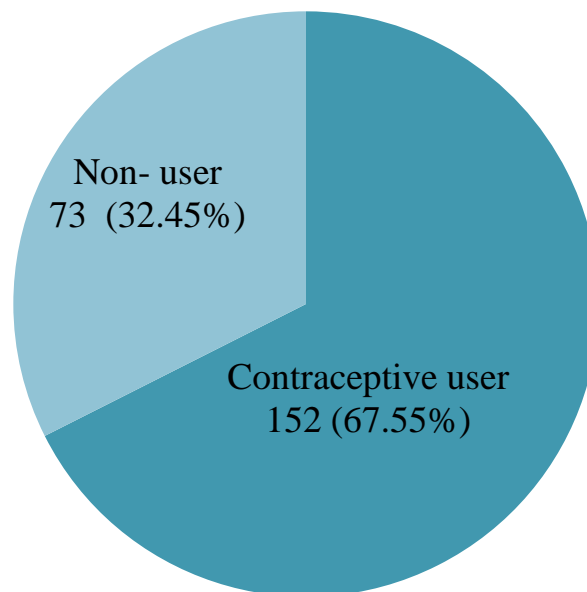


Attitudinal Questions	Agree		Disagree	
	No. of clients	%	No. of clients	%
1. Contraception should be used in HIV positive women.	225	100	0	0
2. One should consult with a skillful person prior to use contraception.	225	100	0	0
3. HIV positive women should consult with a skillful person if something happens during contraceptive use.	225	100	0	0
4. Contraception is good for maternal health.	209	92.89	16	7.11
5. Contraception is more important in HIV negative women than HIV positive women.	7	3.11	218	96.89
6. HIV positive women should deliver many children as HIV negative women.	0	0	225	100
7. Contraceptive methods can be used before marriage.	154	68.44	71	31.55



Results (Cont)

Practice of Contraceptive Use among HIV positive women





Results (Cont)

Current contraceptive use

Methods	Number of clients	Percentage
Male condom	43	28.29
COC pills	5	3.29
DMPA injection	7	4.61
Female sterilization	2	1.31
Dual contraceptive method	95	62.5
Total	152	100

Results (Cont)



Reasons for using contraception in the present situation

Reasons	Number of clients	Percentage
Convenience	18	11.84
Easily accessible	5	3.29
By experience	1	0.66
Health personnel's advice	128	84.21
Total	152	100



Results (Cont)

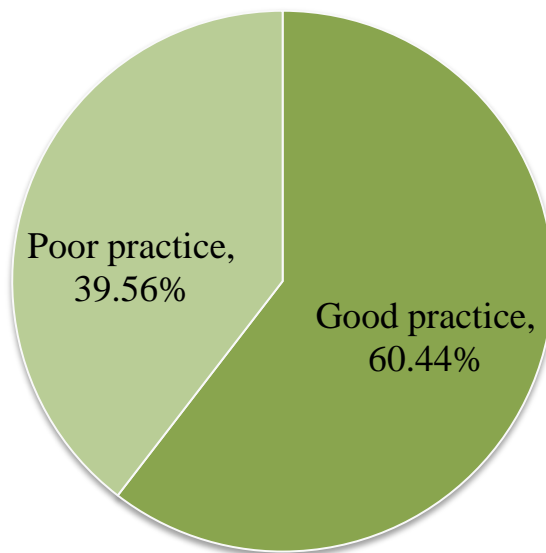
Reasons for not using contraception

Reasons	Number of clients	Percentage
Planned to have children in near future	60	82.19
Not sure if safe with current health status	13	17.81
Total	73	100



Results (Cont)

Levels of Practice of contraception





Conclusions

- ▶ Over half of the HIV positive women (60.89%) had good knowledge on contraceptive use
- ▶ Two third of the clients (58.22%) had positive attitude on contraceptive use
- ▶ The majorities of clients (60.44%) had good practice about contraceptive use in this study



Conclusions (Cont)

- ▶ Most of the clients had
 - **Good knowledge**
 - **Positive attitude and**
 - **Good practice on contraceptive use**



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THANKS YOU!