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## A study to assess the knowledge regarding post-partum intrauterine contraceptive device (PPIUCD) among post-natal mothers in selected hospitals of Pune city

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### Abstract

**Background:** Unwanted pregnancies are a major public health problem for both developing and developed nations, which generally results from ineffective use of contraceptives and end up in induced abortions. Postpartum intrauterine contraceptive device is a lacerative postpartum family planning method which provides effective reversible contraception to women.

**Objectives:** To assess the knowledge regarding postpartum intrauterine contraceptive device and to associate the knowledge with the selected demographic variables.

**Material and Method:** The research adopted for the study is Quantitative approach and the research design is Non Experimental Descriptive Survey Method. Using Non Probability Sampling Technique 100 postnatal mothers from two hospitals in Pune City were included in the study. Data were collected using a self-structured questionnaire and are analyzed using Frequency, Percentage and Fisher Exact Method.

**Result:** Among 100 postnatal mothers 58% were having Average knowledge, 38% of the postnatal mothers having Good knowledge and only 4% of the postnatal mothers having Poor knowledge regarding Postpartum Intrauterine Contraceptive Device. In association, there is no any association between knowledge score and demographic variable except source of information at 0.05 level of significance.

**Conclusion:** The level of knowledge about Postpartum Intrauterine Contraceptive Device of our study population is 58%.

**Keywords:** Assess, knowledge, postnatal mothers, postpartum intrauterine contraceptive device (PPIUCD)

### Introduction

When couples space their pregnancies more than two years aside birth control can prevent just about thrice of maternal demise and child death rate of 10%. Small terms between births are connected with elevated mother and child trace and incidence. Stopping of unintentional and closely spaced pregnancies through the first one year birth of baby is known as postpartum family planning. Stop unintended parturiency within an intervening time the postnatal women need a range of effective birth control methods. As stated by national family health survey 2005 about sixty five percentage of family planning is unmet in the first year of postnatal period. Twenty six percentage of postnatal mothers are using contraception methods and forty percentage of women are planning to use contraception. The World Health Organization (WHO) revised the practical application of intrauterine contraceptive device (IUCD) from the sixth week postpartum to within 10 min of delivery (post placental) up to 48hrs of delivery. It is a fail-safe, useful and trustworthy method of contraception with minimal complications.

There are many studies standardizing the satisfactoriness, welfare and awareness of Postpartum Intrauterine Contraceptive Device but very few studies have observed the knowledge regarding this method. This study is therefore direction to assess the knowledge and come on them to follows to use this contraceptive method.

### Research objectives

1. To assess knowledge regarding postpartum intrauterine contraceptive device(PPIUCD)
2. To associate knowledge with the selected demographic variables.

### Research methodology

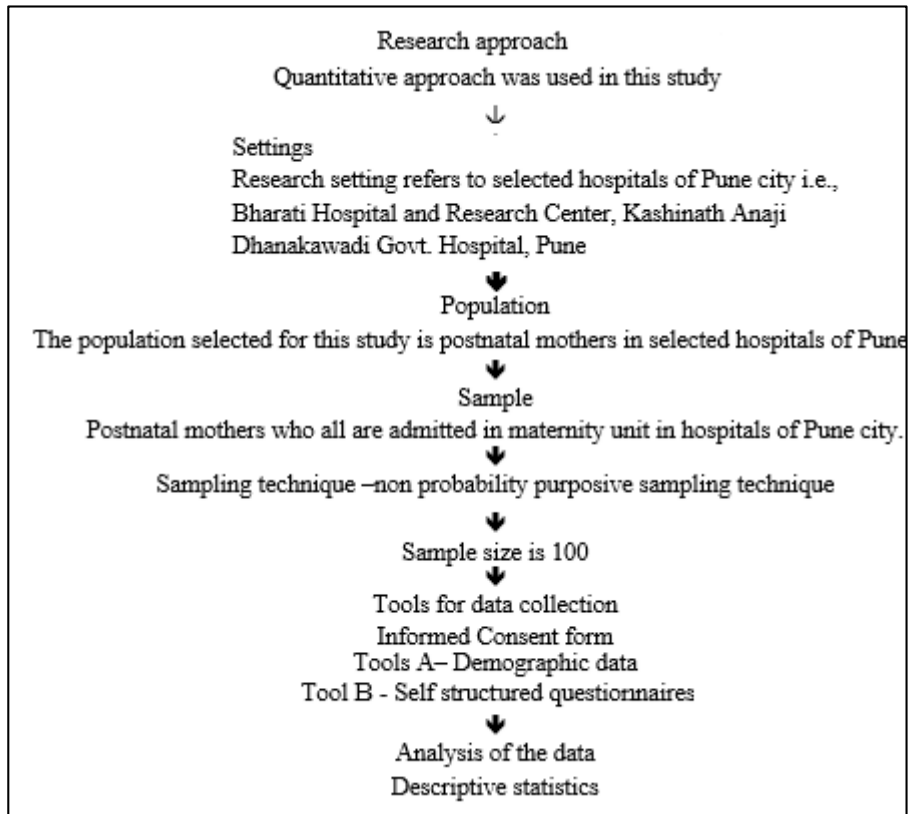


Fig 1: Schematic representation of the research methodology

**Process of data collection**

1. Administrative approval was taken.
2. Samples were collected as per non-probability purposive sampling technique.
3. Described or informed the process of data collection.
4. Informed written consents were taken from the participants.

5. Demographic data was collected

6. Questionnaires were administered to the participants.
7. Participants were given 20 minutes to answer the question.

**Data analysis**

Table 1: Distribution of frequency and percentage subjects according to the level of scores on knowledge regarding postpartum intrauterine device among postnatal n=100

Sr. no.	Level of knowledge	Scores	F (Frequency)	%(Percentage)	Mean	Standard Deviation
1	Poor	0-5	4	4%	9.72	2.30976
2	Average	6-10	58	58%		
3	Good	11-15	38	38%		

Table no. 1 Shows 58% of the postnatal mothers were having average knowledge, 38% of the postnatal mothers having

good knowledge and only 4% of the postnatal mothers having poor.

Table 2: Association of knowledge regarding postpartum intrauterine contraceptive device among postnatal mothers with the selected demographic variables. N=100

Particulars	Fishers exact statistic	P value	Remark
Age in years	4.56	0.6	NA
Education	0.95	0.98	NA
Occupation	3.53	0.73	NA
Religion	4.52	0.33	NA
Type of family	0.99	0.91	NA
Source of information	12.2	0.05	A

**Conclusion**

In the present study In Section I-demographic data shows majority mothers are in the age group of 23-26years, in education majority are in the secondary education, in occupation majority are in the house wife, In religion majority are in the Hindu, in type of family majority are in

the joint family and in source of information majority are in the friends and family. In Section II it shows that the level of knowledge regarding postpartum intrauterine contraceptive device (PPIUCD) 4% mothers have poor knowledge, 58% mothers have average knowledge and 38% mothers have good knowledge.

In III section that there is no any association between knowledge score and demographic variables except source of information. At 0.05 level of Significance.

The result of our study was supported to three researches that is conducted by Abinaya Valliabban, Gowri Dorairajan, Palanivel Chinnakali, On the 10 October 2017 in the international journal of advanced medical and health research, a similar study done by Rekha GD in Mumbai, Maharashtra 2014 and also Another supportive study conducted by Ashutosh Sharma, Vinita Gupta on august 4, 2017 in the international journal of community medicine and public health.

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