

Factors Affecting Contraceptive Use and Unmet Need for Family Planning Among HIV Positive Women in a Resource Restricted Setting

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Background and Objectives

- Women living with HIV in resource restricted settings have relatively lower contraceptive use and higher unmet need for family planning
- The objective of this study was:
 - To assess contraceptive practices and factors affecting contraceptive use and unmet need for family planning among women living with HIV in resource restricted settings of Nepal.

METHODS

DESIGN- A cross sectional study

SETTING- Rural municipalities in Far Western province of Nepal

PARTICIPANTS- HIV positive women

VARIABLES- Contraceptive use, unmet need for FP, age, education, occupation, husband's support, family type, access to FP services

METHODS (Contd...)

SAMPLE SIZE CALCULATION-

Setting, CPR as 45.0%, Ratio of unexposed to exposed in sample as 1, power of test as 80% with 95% CI, the minimum sample size required was 126.

DATA COLLECTION- Questionnaire

ANALYSIS- SPSS V.20

Features		Number (N=140)	%
Age	15-35	87	62.1
	36-49	53	37.9
Education	Yes	17	12.1
	No	123	87.9
Married	Yes	93	66.4
	no/widow	47	33.6
Employed	Yes	8	5.7
	No	132	94.3

Characteristics	Number	%
Current use (n=140)		
Yes	73	52.1
No	67	47.9
FP methods (n=73)		
Condom	35	47.9
Oral contraceptive pills	19	26.0
Injectable	3	4.1
IUD	11	15.1
Postpartum contraception	3	4.1
Female sterilization	2	2.7

Features		Yes (N=73)	No (N=67)
Age	15-35	53	34
	36-49	20	33
Education	Yes	10	7
	No	63	60
Employed	Yes	5	3
	No	68	64
Husband support	Yes	55	16
	No	18	51
Access to FP service	Yes	70	53
	No	3	14

Features		Yes (N=10)	No (N=103)
Age	15-35	1	86
	36-49	9	44
Education	Yes	1	16
	No	9	144
Employed	Yes	1	7
	No	9	123
Husband support	Yes	5	77
	No	5	53
Access to FP service	Yes	5	118
	No	5	12

CONCLUSION

52.1% were using any one contraceptive method. Its use was found to be relatively higher among younger women (15 to 35 years). Husband's support and unavailability of FP services in their locality were found to be a major determinant of contraceptive use.

CONCLUSION (Contd..)

The unmet need for family planning (UNFP) was 15.0 %. The UNFP was significantly higher among older women of reproductive age. Furthermore, lack of access to family FP services and husband's objection were attributed to UNFP.