

# Study of knowledge, attitude and acceptance of PPIUCD in antenatal mothers

Pradeep MR, Nayana DH

**Correspondence:** Dr Nayana DH, Assistant professor Department of OBG, Rajarajeshwari medical college, Bangalore, Karnataka; Email - majormrp@gmail.com

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## ABSTRACT

**Objectives:** To find out the knowledge attitude and acceptance of post partum intrauterine contraceptive device (PPIUCD) among antenatal mothers. **Methodology:** This is an observational study to assess knowledge, attitude and acceptance of PPIUCD by antenatal mothers with family members by pre counseling and post counseling questionnaire. **Results:** A total of 137 antenatal mothers were studied from October 2018 to December 2018. Number of primi and multigravida were almost same in the study. Prior knowledge regarding PPIUCD was only in 15.3%. About 51.8 % accepted for PPIUCD after counseling. Most common reason in 66.7% for non acceptance was fear of complications. **Conclusion:** Knowledge on PPIUCD of our antenatal mothers is poor. Counseling of antenatal women and their families is helpful for high acceptance of PPIUCD.

**Keywords:** PPIUCD, primigravida, multigravida, counseling.

In current scenario population explosion is a most important problem in India. Recent study showed that almost 48.1 million pregnancies in India were unintended<sup>1</sup>. To control unwanted pregnancies post partum IUCD insertion is an excellent method as it helps in spacing and avoiding unplanned pregnancies. In India 65% women in first year after delivery have an unmet need of family planning<sup>2</sup>. PPIUCD is a long term reversible safe, feasible and cost effective method of contraception which avoids unintended pregnancies<sup>3</sup>. Spacing of pregnancies reduces abortion rate, preterm births, low birth weight babies, intrauterine deaths, and postpartum hemorrhage, which in turn decrease in the maternal morbidity and mortality and infant mortality rate<sup>4</sup>.

Ministry of health and family welfare, Government of India launched provision of PPIUCD for women in 2010, and several training programmers and camps were conducted for its awareness<sup>5</sup>. But still PPIUCD insertion is not accepted widely as a method of temporary contraception. This study was undertaken to evaluate factors for knowledge attitude and acceptance of post partum IUCD in antenatal mothers at Chamarajanagar Institute of Medical Sciences, Chamarajanagar.

## **Methodology**

This was an observational study from October 2018 to December 2018. All antenatal women attending outpatient department and coming for delivery in latent phase of labor were included in the study. Pre counseling and post counseling questionnaire was given to assess knowledge,

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attitude and acceptance of PPIUCD. Questionnaire was given to antenatal mothers along with their family (husband, mother in law). Questionnaire was printed in English / local language. Study was analyzed by appropriate statistical analysis.

**Results**

A total of 137 antenatal mothers attending to outpatient department and in latent labor during October 2018 to December 2018 were included in the study. Most

**Table 1: Distribution of educational status and age of antenatal mothers and husbands**

Variables		Antenatal mothers(No)	Husbands (No)
Education	1-7 standard	16	27
	8-10 standard	78	62
	>10 standard	43	46
	Illiterate	Nil	2
Age in years	18-25	96	57
	26-30	41	62
	>30	nil	18

of the couples in our study were studied upto secondary school, able to read and write and understand regarding contraception. Couples in this study were young and eligible (Table 1). In our study most of them were house

**Table 2: Showing various factors in relation to PPIUCD counseling**

Factors in the study	Numbers
Home maker	120
Working women	17
Gravida 1	74
2	54
3	09
Counseling during antenatal period	103
Counseling during latent labor	34

wives and counseled during antenatal period. Primi and multigravida were almost equal in the study (Table 2). In

**Table 3: Knowledge regarding PPIUCD and its acceptance**

Variables	Primigravida	Gravida 2	Gravida 3	Percentage
Prior knowledge regarding PPIUCD present	12	09	Nil	21(15.3%)
No prior knowledge on PPIUCD	62	45	09	116(84.6%)
Acceptance of PPIUCD after counseling	38	26	07	71(51.8%)
Non-acceptance of PPIUCD	36	28	02	66(48.2%)

our study prior knowledge regarding PPIUCD was only in

**Table 4: Reasons for nonacceptance of PPIUCD**

Reasons for non-acceptance	Primigravida	Gravida 2	Gravida 3	Total
Husband not willing	03	05	Nil	08(12.2%)
Mother-in-law not willing	07	05	01	12(18.2%)
Fear of complications	26	10	08	44(66.7%)
Others	02	00	0	02(0.03%)

15.3%. About 51.8 % accepted for PPIUCD after counseling (Table 3). Counseling was done with family members i.e. antenatal mother, husband, and her mother in law. Most common reason for non acceptance is fear of complications. 12.2 % and 18.2 % not accepted PPIUCD

**Table 5: Acceptance of other method of contraception**

Categories	Gravida 1	Gravida 2	Gravida 3	Total
Acceptance for interval IUCD	36/74	10/54	01/09	47
Permanent sterilization	38/74	44/54	08/09	90

as husband and mother in law were not willing for PPIUCD insertion respectively. Two of them were rejected because of social and cultural reasons (Table 3). During counseling options for interval IUCD and permanent sterilization were also given to the same couples. In primigravida 48.6% accepted both PPIUCD or interval IUCD. Most of multigravida (81.5%) accepted for permanent sterilization. Seventy one numbers (51.4 %) of primigravida also inclined towards one family form and sterilization after one year of delivery (Table 3).

**Discussion**

In our study 137 antenatal mothers with their families were involved regarding pre and post counseling session of PPIUCD insertion. All of them were young and eligible couples, only 15.3% of them are having prior knowledge about PPIUCD. After effective counseling 51.3% were accepted for PPIUCD insertion immediately after delivery. This significant rise in acceptance rate is observed with effective counseling to antenatal mothers and their families. Similar observation is seen in Sebastian MP et al<sup>6</sup>.

Acceptance rate of PPIUCD is almost same of 51% and 52% in primi and multigravida respectively in our study. Where as in Grimes et al<sup>7</sup>,

acceptance of PPIUCD is high with 65.1% in multigravida compared to primigravida, on contrary high acceptance of 69% is seen in primigravida in Agarwal et al<sup>8</sup>. A significant rise of 51.8% from 15.3% in acceptance rate of PPIUCD was observed after effective counseling with antenatal mothers and their families in our study, same has been observed in Sebastian MP et al<sup>6</sup>. Even after effective counseling by doctor and counselor, most common reason for non acceptance of PPIUCD is because of fear of complications from PPIUCD. This shows that a lot of publicity from Television, radio, news paper, ASHA (accredited social health activist) workers, and educational campaign is needed to accept this method in large. On the other hand our study showed that most of multigravida of 81.5% inclined towards permanent sterilization. Even 51.4% of primigravida were happy with one child norm.

#### Conclusion

Knowledge on PPIUCD of our antenatal mothers is poor. Counseling of antenatal women and their families is helpful for high acceptance of PPIUCD. Even after effective counseling, common reason for non acceptance of PPIUCD is because of fear of complications. Repeated counseling and a lot of publicity from media like Television, radio, news paper, ASHA workers, and educational campaign regarding PPIUCD is needed to remove the fear on PPIUCD and for its acceptance.

**Conflict of interest:** None. **Disclaimer:** Nil.

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**Pradeep MR<sup>1</sup>, Nayana DH<sup>2</sup>**

<sup>1</sup> Associate professor, Department of OBG  
Chamarajanagar Institute of medical sciences,  
Chamarajanagar, Karnataka; <sup>2</sup>Assistant professor  
Department of OBG, Rajarajeshwari medical college  
Bangalore, Karnataka