

Effect of complications the contraceptives which used for long period on women in Bant AL-Huda Teaching Hospital at AL-Nasiriya city

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Abstract

Objectives: To identify the associated long-term complications of the contraceptive. Also to find out the relationship between complications of contraceptive, and demographic characteristics (age, level of education).

Methodology: A descriptive study was conducted in the Women's Advisory Unit of Bint Al-Huda Educational Hospital in the Nasiriyah city to study the complications of contraceptives in which women have been employed for a long time and to find the relationship between complications of contraceptives and demographic characteristics. The survey was conducted on 100 women who use contraceptives. The data were collected using the interview and the questionnaire form, which was designed to contain (29) items containing the form of personal and demographic characteristics and forms of complications. The data were analyzed using descriptive statistics method (frequency, percentages, Chi Square).

Results: The study showed a relationship between age and educational level and the occurrence of complications of contraceptives used.

Recommendations: Study recommended the establishment of specialized centers for gynecology, the preparation of an educational program, and conducting another study in Iraq

Key Words: Effect, complications, contraceptives.

I. INTRODUCTION

Contraception is one of most common worldwide methods using for prevention the pregnancy, Contraceptive also known birth control or family planning is the intentional prevention through the use of various devices, sexual practices, chemicals, drugs, or surgical procedures. This means that something (or some behavior) becomes a contraceptive if its purpose is to prevent a woman from becoming pregnant [1]. There are several types of contraceptives that have been officially labeled as such because they have shown reliability in preventing conception from occurring and birth control with abortion are well documented in Mesopotamia and Ancient Egypt [2]. The Ebers Papyrus and the Kahun Papyrus have within them some of the earliest documented descriptions of birth control, the use of honey, acacia leaves and lint to be placed in the vagina to block sperm from passage to uterus [3]. It describes various contraceptive pessaries, including acacia gum, which recent research has confirmed to have spermicidal qualities and is still used in contraceptive jellies, Other birth control methods mentioned in the papyrus include the application of gummy substances to cover the "mouth of the womb" (i.e. the cervix), a mixture of honey and sodium carbonate applied to the inside of the vagina, and a passer made from crocodile dung and Lactation (breast-feeding) of up to three years was also used for birth control purposes in ancient Egypt [4]. Sixth-Eight million women have complications from use contraceptive specific Arabic countries Long term used the contraceptive resulting in significant economic, personal cost [5]. Including disability and increased mortality rate. In Asian most the women getting the contraceptives leading to more complication such as obesity and cardiac disorder with essential hypertension [6].

II. MATERIALS AND METHODS

Objective of study:

1. To identify the associated long-term complications of the contraceptive.
2. To find out the relationship between complications of contraceptive, and demographic characteristics (age, level of education)

Design of the study: A descriptive study was carried out through the present investigation in order to achieve the objects of the present study.

Setting of the study: The present study was carried out in consultation of maternity unite of Bant AL-Huda Teaching Hospital.

Sample of the study: A non-probability (purposive) sample, (100) cases which consisted of all women who were attending the consultation maternity unite of Bant AL-Huda Teaching Hospital.

1- Women age 18 – more than 38 years.

2 - Women used contraceptives.

The study instrument: A questionnaire was designed and constructed by the researcher to measure the variable. Such a construction was employed through the review of literature and related studies. The questionnaire consisted of 2 parts.

1- demographic information sheet, consisted of (7) items , which included age , level of education, types of contraceptive, occupation of women , occupation of husband, duration of used , onset of complications . Those items rated and scored as choose a suitable answer.

2- Complication of contraceptive: Included (22) items are concerned women with complications that result from long term used contraceptive. The questionnaire items were on scale of close – ended responses (Yes / No).

Data collection: The data were collected for the present study through the utilization of the study instruments and employment of scheduled interview as means of data collection.

Data analysis: Analysis of the data was employed through the application of the following statistical data analysis approaches.

III. RESULTS

The distribution of the matched demographic characteristics out of this table indicates that the majority (32%) of the groups were (28 – 32) years old. Majority (39%) of the groups collage and above from educational level, it indicated that the greater (39%) at the duration of using were (1 – 5) years. Most of husband occupation (31%) was employee. The table (1) presented that the majority (63%) the women using contraceptive were employee. Shows that the majority (58%) of their groups who take oral contraceptive (pill), the table also presented (39%) of the groups the onset of complications were (1 – 5) years.