

Thesis Title                      Factors Associated with The Decision Making of  
Postpartum Women to Use Intrauterine Device in  
Ramathibodi Hospital

Name                                Jindamas Kosolcheunvijit

Degree                              Master of Science ( Human Reproductive and  
Population Planning)

Thesis Supervisory Committee

                                      Suwachai Intaraprasert, M.D., Thai Board of Ob. & Gyn.  
                                      Dip. in Pop. Growth Studies.

                                      Vasant Linasmita, M.D., Dip. Amer. Board of Ob. & Gyn.

                                      Wilai Kusolvitkul, B.A., M.Sc.

Date of Graduation    24 August B.E. 2536 (1993)

### Abstract

The objectives of this survey research are to analyse the predisposing factors, enabling factors and reinforcing factors which influenced the postpartum women to use intrauterine device (IUD), and to form the statistical function for predicting the use of IUD. 603 postpartum women, who accepted the temporary contraception at family planning clinic in Ramathibodi Hospital, during October 1, 1992 to December 15, 1992, were selected by purposive sampling. 120 women used IUD and 483 women used other methods ( pills , injectables, condoms and implants). Data were analysed by descriptive statistics, Chi-square test, Contingency coefficient and Discriminant analysis. The results were as follows :

- 1.Characteristics of the women who used IUD and other methods:

With different characteristics, the women who used IUD had

mean age of 28.8 years with 1.4 living child per person. The majority of them used IUD because they believed it was the best method available and they had positive attitude to IUD. The women who used other methods had mean age of 27.4 years with 1.3 living child per person. The majority of them used that particular method because of their previous experiences with only "moderate" attitude to IUD.

With similar characteristics, they mostly were labourers with family income of 9,000 Bath/month, and had primary level of education, desire to have more children in the future and fed their last child by alternating breast and milk powder. They had "moderate" knowledge about IUD and believed about rumour of IUD complication at low level. They mostly used either pills, injectables and condoms, and never thought about the cost of each type of contraception, and decided to use particular type of contraception by themselves.

2. Chi-square was used to test factors influenced the women using IUD i.e. age, occupation, breast feeding, reason of contraceptive use, knowledge and attitude to IUD, belief about rumour of IUD complication, contraceptive experience, and other personal support. By discriminant analysis, the result revealed that attitude to IUD is the most important factors which influence the woman to use IUD, followed by knowledge about IUD, other personal support, reason of contraceptive use, belief about rumour of IUD complication, level of education, contraceptive experience, breast feeding and age. Discriminant function which was constructed from these influence variables could predict all samples correctly by 81.43%.

The findings from this research could be use to improving the quality of family planning service in Ramathibodi Hospital or to other Health service.