

Thesis Title Factors influencing the use of Implant Family
Planning service for fertility women at Health
Promotion Center, Region 4, Khon Kean Province

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ABSTRACT

The objectives of this study were 1) to identify the factors related to the use of Implant (Norplant) birth control technique and 2) to arrange the priority of the factor for the use of norplant technique among women at Health Promotion Center, Region 4, Khon Kean Province.

The samples in this study were the 332 married women aged 15-44 years old who received the birth control services from Health Promotion Center, Region 4, Khon Kean Province. The samples were divided into 163 women using norplant technique and 169 women using injection technique.

The finding of this study are as follows. Most of the fertility women were farmer with the average age of 25 year old, Educational background of the women was mainly fourth grade of elementary school, and had 2 lived children, and average family income of the study women was 33,232 bath per year. Most of norplant fertilities had previously used the other technique.

The variables of this study demonstrated were 1) the belief the effective of birth control, 2) the cost of services, 3) age of the fertility women and 4) the number of lived children. These identified factors were correlated significontly with the use of norplant technique at 0.05 level. But the role of the relatives on making decision of using norplant technique and the distance from home to service office was not well correlated significantly with the using norplant technique of the fertility women.

The priority of the study factors in relation to a use of norplant fertility technique were arranged. It was found that the-most influence of using norplant technique was the belief on the effectiveness of the fertility control technique. And the next were cost of birth control service, distance of service center and residence age of women number of living chidren, the decision of the relative on the use husband, husband's parants, neighbore and Public Health officers. These variences were at 95.48% to predict the using of norplant technique.