

Thesis Title Factors Associated with the Contraceptive Used
by Women After Delivery in Ramathibodi Hospital

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ABSTRACT

The objective of this study is to analyse the predisposing factors, enabling factor and reinforcing factor which influenced the acceptance of contraception using cross-sectional study for this purpose. There were 404 cases of women delivered at Ramathibodi Hospital, during January 9, 1994 to February 3, 1994.

Data was analysed by descriptive statistics, Chi-square test, contingency coefficient and discriminant analysis. The results were as follows :

After delivery 97.3 % used contraception (54 were actually used permanent contraception, 339 used temporary contraception) but 2.7 % didn't used any.

The characteristics of women chosen a permanent contraceptive method had mean age of 32.5 years old and were mostly those who had regular monthly income 42.6 %. The level of education was a bachelor degree or above 33.3 % and the average income was about 17,509 bahts per month with 2.3 living children per person. The number of dead children was 0.07 % and 98.1 % did not want any more children. The knowledge of contraception was mediocre in 57.4 % of women, and 61.1 % of the women indicated that rumours regarding contraception had little impact on their beliefs. Ninety-one percent have used contraception before.

The group of women who used temporary contraceptive method had mean age of 27.0 years old, and were mostly those who had regular monthly income 54.1 %. The level of education was primary 30.0 % and the average income was about 13,750 bahts per month with 1.3 living children per person. The number of dead children was 0.04 % and 60.2 % want more children. The knowledge of contraception was again mediocre 60.5 % , and 51.0 % to some extent believed in rumours. Seventy-five percent have used contraception before.

The group of women who do not currently using any contraceptive method had mean age of 28.7 years old, and were mostly those who had regular monthly income 50.0 %, The level of education was primary 38.5 % and the average income was about 13,150 bahts per month with 2.0 living children per person. The number of dead children was 0 % and 63.6 % want more children. The knowledge of contraception was mediocre 63.6 % , and 54.5 % hardly believed in rumours.

Ninty-one have used contraception before.

An analysis on the relationships of contraceptive users and predisposing factors , enabling factor and reinforcing factor showed that the age, a desire to have more children and received satisfaction service were significant factors in determining the type of contraception. Moreover, discriminant analysis has revealed the place that gave most satisfactory service, wanting more children and maternal age are also the most important factors influence the choice of contraception. The discriminanting function can predict permament and temporary contraceptive method correctly 81.69 %.