

Thesis Title	Determinants of Continuation of Injectable Contraceptives in Northern Vietnam.
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ABSTRACT

The Family Planning Program needs to provide a variety of reversible methods. The acceptability and continuation of contraceptive methods are influenced by various factors such as intrinsic characteristics of the method, individual and social acceptability, providers' knowledge, skill and attitude, effective communication, appropriate delivery system and cost. Before introducing a new contraceptive in a mass program, various factors and issues which affect contraceptive acceptance and continuation need to be carefully considered.

This thesis analyzes determinants of 12 months continuation of injectable users in Northern Vietnam. Data used in the study (277 cases) are drawn from the Project VIE/88/PO4, "A Prospective Study of the Safety, Efficacy and Acceptability of Injectable Contraceptive Preparations in Vietnamese Women", conducted by the National Institute for the Protection of Mothers and Newborns, Hanoi, from 1993 - 1995.

The findings reveal that psychological factors of the women and side-effects related to the methods are major determinants of continuation of injectable contraceptive use among the women in the sample. Socio-demographic characteristics are of minor importance. Majority of the women chose injectable contraceptive largely because they were unsatisfied with other methods. Discontinuation of the method, on the other hand, is found to be determined largely by dissatisfaction with clinical services, injection schedule and husband disapproval. Those who discontinued did so because of the side-effects related to the method, mainly menstrual disturbance. Results of this study provide useful information for implementation of large-scale program.