

Nurses' Knowledge Regarding Contraceptive Methods at Dinajpur Medical College Hospital

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ABSTRACT

This study was carried out on Nurses Knowledge Regarding Contraceptives Methods in Dinajpur Medical college Hospital, Dinajpur. The descriptive co relational design was used to explore the nurse's knowledge and practice regarding contraceptives methods used in Dinajpur Medical college Hospital, Dinajpur. The study was conducted in thirty-two wards under four selected units, including 1) Gynae ward 2) Labour ward 3) Family planning centre. 50 nurses were selected for this study. The instrument developed by the researcher was divided into three sections, including 1) Demographic Questionnaire 2) Nurses' knowledge regarding contraceptives methods Questionnaire 3) Nurses' practice regarding contraceptives methods Questionnaire. The age of the participated nurses was 30-39 years 28%, 40-49 years 66%, 50+ above 4%. Of them, a male nurse was 12% and a female 88%. No unmarried nurse has participated, and 96% were married, and the remaining 4% were a widow. Professional qualification, Diploma in Nursing and Diploma in Midwifery 76%, B. Sc. in public Health 0%, M. Ph / M. Sc. 10%.

KEYWORDS

married nurses; unmarried nurses; contraceptives methods; Dinajpur Medical College Hospital.

INTRODUCTION

To regulate the population size, the government has been trying to design and develop programs to meet the challenges. As modernization changes the socio-economic infrastructure, fertility rates have also changed in recent years in Bangladeshi society (Cleland et al., 1994). The population growth rate of Bangladesh is now examined at 1.8 percent compared with 3 percent in the 1970s. Only 7.7 percent of eligible couples were practicing some form of contraception in 1975, but this has increased to 49.2 per cent in 1996-97 with corresponding decline of the total fertility rate (TFR) from 6.3 in the early 1970s to 3.3 in the period 1994-96 (BDHS, 1996-97).

RESEARCH METHODS

This paper describes the design of the study, population, setting and sample, instrumentation, data collection procedure, data analysis, and ethical consideration.

Study Design and Study Population

The descriptive cross-sectional study design was used to explore the Assessment of Nurses' Knowledge Regarding Contraceptive method in Dinajpur Medical College Hospital, Dinajpur. The population was all senior staff nurses, who perform their duties at Dinajpur Medical College Hospital, Dinajpur.

Sample Size and Sampling Technique

The study was conducted at Dinajpur Medical College Hospital, Dinajpur, A 1000 bed tertiary level teaching hospital, which is located in Dinajpur city Dinajpur Bangladesh. Approximately 100-120 patients per day were admitted to this hospital. The study was carried out from July 2019- February 2020. The study was conducted on staff nurses. The 50 Nurses were sample in the study who met the following inclusion criteria were recruited into this study in order to overcome non response subjects.

Purposive sampling was used to select the sample of the study. 50 nurses of the Dinajpur Medical College Hospital, Dinajpur, who fulfilled the inclusion criteria were selected by chunk sampling.

Research Instrument

The research instrument developed by the researcher was divided into 2 sections which including I) Demographic II) Questionnaire Assessment of Nurses' Knowledge Regarding Contraceptive Method The instrument details of each section will be explained as follows:

Part A: Demographic Questionnaire

There were 07 (Nine) items, i.e., age, gender, marital status, religion, academic qualification, professional qualification, length of service.

Part B: Occupational Hazard Faced by Nurses Questionnaire

This questionnaire was designed to Assessment of Nurses' Knowledge Regarding Contraceptive Method. These types of questionnaire based on yes or no question and multiple question. Total number of questions about 18 for the nurse's knowledge. In the questionnaire 12 questions were yes or no but reaming 06 question were multiple question. The subjects were asked to choose correct answer from (4 -5) choices of each question. Knowledge elements included Assessment of Nurses' Knowledge Regarding Contraceptive Method.

Data Collection Procedure and Data Analysis

Prior to data collection, the proposal was approved by the Director and nursing superintendent of Dinajpur Medical College Hospital. Purpose of the study was explained by the researcher to the subjects and was asked for their cooperation. After explaining the purpose of the study, the researcher was then seeking verbal and written informed consent from the subjects who agreed to participate in this study. Fifty nurses were interviewed with questionnaire. Data analysis manually by master sheet and descriptive statistics were calculated by using a computer on Microsoft Excel.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results regarding nursing knowledge and practice on Contraceptives Methods in Dinajpur Medical College Hospital, Dinajpur has been presented in Tables.

Demographic Information on Participating Nurses

The age of the participated nurses was, 30-39 years 28%, 40-49 year 66%, 50+ above 4%. Of them male nurse was 12% and female 88%. No unmarried nurse was participated and 96% were married and remaining 4% were widow. Muslim was 90%, Hindu was 8%, Christian 2%. Academic qualification was S.S.C 64%, H.S.C 30%, B.A/B. Sc 6%. Professional qualification, Diploma in Nursing and Diploma in Midwifery 76%, B. Sc. in public Health 0%, Mp. H / M. Sc. 10%. B. Sc. in Nursing From, College of Nursing 1%.

BSc form Open University 16%, Private University 8%, Length of service 1-5 years 4%, 6-10 years 8%, 11–15 years 30%, 16-20 years 38%, 21–25 years 16% and 26-30 years 4% (Table 1).

Demographic Information on the Patients

At the demographic table the selected questions are –Age 10-19y 30%, 20-29y 55%, 30-39y 15%, 40-49y 0%; Weight, 30-39kg 20%, 40-49kg 30%, 50-59kg 35%, 60+kg 15%; Gender—female 100%; Marital status, married 100%, Religion, Muslim 80%, Hindu 20%; Educational background, ill literate 15%, Primary school 10%, Secondary 60%, Higher Secondary 15%; Occupational status, service 15%, labor 10%, Housewife 75%; Monthly average income, 1500/- 20%, 1501-3000/- 0%, 3001-5000/- 35%, 5001-10000/- 35%, 10000-15000/- 10% (Table 2).

Knowledge related Question to the Nurse

At the level of knowledge regarding questionnaire are on nursing knowledge; establishing therapeutic relationship, yes 80%, no 20%; Knowledge about contraceptives—yes 96%, no 4% ; Complication of using contraceptives-yes 94%, no 06%; Why contraceptives are used, yes 94%, no 6% ;Types of contraceptives, yes 82% , no 18% ; Knowledge about male-female contraceptive yes 94%, no 6%; Knowledge about permanent and temporary methods, yes 88%, no 12%; Types of safe method for male, yes 76%, no 24%, Types of safe methods for female, yes 92%, no 8%; Knowledge about starting oral pill, yes 96%, no 4%; Indication of oral pill, yes 66%, no 34%; Complication of oral pill, yes 74%, no 26%; Encouraging patient about personal hygiene, yes 82%, no18%; Knowledge about injectable methods, yes 80%, no20%; Knowledge about IUCDs methods, yes 62%, no 38%; Explaining benefits of contraceptives, yes 96%, no 4% and Attend in duty in time, yes 92%, no 8% (Table 3).

Knowledge related Question to the Lactating Mother

Knowledge about contraceptives methods, yes 90%, no 10%; Taking methods, yes 70%, no30%; Understanding your methods, yes 95%, no 5%; Ever forget medication, yes 95%, no 5%; Facing complication in taking oral pill, yes 75%, no 25%; Knowledge about starting oral pill, yes 95%, no 5%; Having any fear to use methods, yes 15%, no 85%; Types of safe methods, yes 10%, no 90%; Complication in using methods, yes 20%, no 80%; Meeting with physician when complication occurs, yes 35%, no 65% (Table 4).

Table 1. Demographic information of the participated nurses.

Variable	Parameters	Number	Percentage
Age	20-29 years	1	2
	30-39 years	14	28
	40-39 years	33	66
	50+ years	2	4
Gender	Male	6	12
	Female	44	88
Marital status	Single	0	-
	Married	48	96
	Widow	2	4
Religion	Muslim	45	90
	Hindu	4	8



	Christian	1	2
	Buddhist	0	-
Academic qualification	S. S. C.	32	64
	H. S. S.	15	20
	B. Sc. /B. A.	3	6
	Diploma in Nursing	38	76
Professional qualification	B. Sc. In nursing	7	14
	MPH / M. Sc.	5	10
	College of Nursing	1	2
B. Sc. in Nursing from	BD open University	8	8
	Private university	4	-
	1 – 5 years	2	4
Length of service	6 – 10 years	4	8
	11 – 13 years	15	30
	16 – 20 years	19	38
	21 – 25 years	8	16
	26 – 30 years	2	4

Table 2. Demographic information of the participated patients.

Variable	Parameters	Number	Percentage
Age	10-19 years	6	30
	20-29 years	11	55
	30-39 years	3	15
	40-49 years	0	-
Religion	Muslim	16	80
	Hindu	4	20
Gender	Male	0	-
	Female	20	100
Education	Self-educated	3	15
	Primary school	2	10
	SSC	12	60
	HSC	3	15
	University or above	0	-
Occupation	Service	3	15
	Labour	2	10
	Housewife	15	75
Monthly income	Tk. 1500	4	20
	Tk. 1500-3000/-	0	-
	Tk. 3001-5000/-	7	35
	Tk. 5001-10000/-	7	35
	Tk. 10000-15000/-	2	10

Table 3. Information on knowledge and practice of the participated nurses regarding contraceptives.

No.	Question	Answer			
		Yes		No	
		No.	%	No.	%
1	Do you establish and maintain therapeutic relationship with the patient?	40	80	10	20
2	Have you any knowledge about contraceptives method?	48	96	2	4
3	Do you know why contraceptives methods are used?	47	94	3	6
4	Do you know about male-female contraceptives methods?	47	94	3	6
5	Have your knowledge about permanent and temporary methods?	44	88	6	12
6	Do you know how types of contraceptives methods are?	41	82	9	18
7	Do you know what type of methods is safe for male?	38	76	12	24
8	Do you know indication of oral pill?	33	66	17	34
9	Do you know complication of oral pill?	37	74	13	26
10	Have your knowledge about injectable methods?	40	80	10	20
11	Have your knowledge about IUCDs methods?	31	62	19	38
12	Do you attend duty in time?	46	92	4	8
13	Do you encourage to the patient about personal hygiene?	41	82	9	18
14	Do you explain to the patient about benefit of this contraceptive method?	48	96	2	4

Multiple Question

		Yes		No		
		N	%	N	%	
1.	What is the complication of contraceptive method?	a. PID	44	88	6	12
		b. Infection	24	48	26	52
		c. Sepsis	16	32	34	68
		d. Don't know	40	80	10	20
		Yes		No		
		N	%	N	%	
2.	What are the types of contraceptive method?	a. Vasectomy	46	92	4	8
		b. Tubectomy	25	50	25	50
		c. Don't know	16	32	34	68
		Yes		No		
		N	%	N	%	
3.	What are the advantages of condom?	a. Safely	42	84	8	16
		b. Costly	24	48	26	52
		c. Easily	20	40	30	60
		d. Don't know	40	80	10	20
		Yes		No		
		N	%	N	%	
4.	What is the indication of oral pill?	a. Old age	44	88	6	12
		b. Newly couple	24	48	26	52

c. Early age	16	32	34	68
d. Don't know	40	80	10	20

Table 4. Information regarding knowledge and practice of the participated patients/clients regarding contraceptives.

No.	Question	Answer			
		Yes		No	
		No.	%	No.	%
1	Do you know about contraceptives methods?	18	90	2	10
2	Do you take any method?	14	70	6	30
3	Do you understand your method?	19	95	1	5
4	Do you ever forget your medication (oral pill users)?	19	95	1	5
5	Do you face any complication in taking oral pill?	15	75	5	25
6	Do you know when oral pill start?	19	95	1	5
7	Do you have any fear to use method?	3	15	17	85
8	Do you know what type of method is safe?	2	10	18	90
9	Do you know complication occur in using contraceptive method?	4	20	16	80
10	Do you meet with physician when complication occurs?	9	45	11	55

Discussion

This study examined the beliefs and positions of nurses on FP and methods of contraception. The results generally show that nurses are the main providers of healthcare in hospitals and maternity and child health centres. They provide basic health care, prevention and education to communities. The study found that nurses have an influence on the health and health decisions of patients. However, the beliefs and misunderstandings of nurses about modern contraceptive methods that affect their service supply are controversial.

This study examined the beliefs and attitudes of healthcare professionals concerning FP and contraceptive techniques. In general, the results show that the nursing staff are the main providers of hospital and child health centres. They offer basic healthcare, prevention, and community education. The study found that nurses have an influence on health decisions and on patient health skills. However, there is contentious belief that modern contraceptive methods affect their service. Nurses have misconceptions about them.

This study showed that the beliefs and attitudes of nurses' impact patient services. The lack of knowledge and strong misconceptions about modern methods in nursing have an impact on women's education and counselling. The nursing staff of the Maternity and Child Health Centres are the only source of health information for women, which requires that their clients can understand and benefit from correct, timely information.

CONCLUSION

This is the first qualitative study carried out in Dinajpur Medical College Hospital by nurses who focus on contraception and knowledge of nurses. The study showed that few nurses provide exaggerated data about the side effects of modern contraceptive methods and often provide women with misinformation about modern contraceptives. Fear of side effects was the main problems with the use of modern contraceptives. This information is due mainly to the lack of knowledge of nurses.

There can be no question of both contraceptive and other advantages of modern methods. These methods should be learned by nurses and customers. Since health information is the main source of nursing, the study suggests educating and updating nurses. The study also suggests that women in seminars are more sensitive to FP and contraception. The education of women and the provision of contraception and abortion literature are important.

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