

SUMMARY

Many married women were exposed to different factors that affected uses of contraceptive, which may be social and cultural environment and health service infrastructure or physical, psychological, and medical routine factors. The married women need good instructions and services during period of marriage to ensure maintaining good health. These services must be accessible for married women who need uses of contraceptive or need help.

The present study aim was to identify the factors affecting utilization of contraceptive among women in rural area, through:

- Assessing women's knowledge regarding family planning.
- Assessing women's cultural factors related to beliefs, and attitude about contraceptive.
- Assessing women's needs toward utilization of family planning services.
- Assessing factors related to health care providers in family planning services.

Setting:

This descriptive study was carried out in three places, all centers related to family planning services, MCH center, Medical Health Center and Family Planning Out Patient Clinic of Benha University Hospital, in Benha City.

Sample:

It consisted of all married women who attended to family health centers. The total sample was 200 married women. They were choosing during the period from the beginning of October 2011 till the end of March 2012, according to the following criteria: married women, and their age ranged from 20-45 years.

Tools of data collection:

One tool was used for data collection, and consists of four parts:

First part:

1. Sociodemographic characteristics of women such as age, educational level, income, period of married, size of familyetc. and reproductive history.
2. Woman's knowledge about family planning such as meaning of family planning, methods and, types of family planning....ect.
3. The husband's role towards utilization of family planning methods it is divided into positive role of husband that includes (3) items, (agree for use of contraceptive, participate in using special type of contraceptive and the husband interest toward using family planning method), and the negative role of husband which includes (12) items such as refused to use contraceptive, prevented to go to health center... etc.

Second part:

It dealt with cultural factors related to woman's beliefs and attitude, and was divided into:

1. The positive attitude of woman's toward utilization of contraceptive which includes (4) items (prefer to use contraceptive during breast feeding , the TV has a role for use of contraceptive,

importance of regular visits to the family planning center, and prefer 2 years spacing between pregnancies).

2. The negative attitude of woman's toward utilization of contraceptive, it includes "12" items, such as; contraception is causing sterility, IUD moving in abdomen, piles and injection cause retention water in the body , cancer.....etc).

Third part

It includes data about reasons for stopping the utilization and reasons for non use of contraceptive ,such as; pregnancy occurred during uses of method, any factor prevents use of the method, such as; difficult to reach the service, the method causes painful during the insertion of IUD or nor plant capsules have side effects.....etc.

Fourth part

It includes data about woman's needs and woman's opinions.

A-Woman's needs it includes three parts:

1. Woman's needs towards utilization of family planning services it includes "9" items, such as; all contraceptive methods are available at service, the cost of service is available, the time of clinic is suitable..... etc.
2. Woman's needs towards follow up it includes (3) items, such as the nurse explains the time of follow up, during the follow up doctor and the nurse make a strong decision use contraceptive ,the nurse give you a card for follow up.
3. Woman's needs about waiting area and services place it includes (6) items such as; (the place of services is near house, the period of waiting the doctor is long.....etc.

B-Women's opinions toward health care providers it includes two parts:

- 1- Woman's opinions toward the doctor's role it includes (13) items, such as; specialty during visit, side effects, contraindication ...etc.
- 2- Women's opinions toward the nursing role it includes (9) items, such as; the nurse gives woman all instruction in the first interview, answers all questionetc.

The current study revealed the following results:

- Age of married women was for 48%, of them over 40 years, with 53.5% duration of marriage 10 years and over, and 48.5% of them had secondary level of education.
- As regard 58.5% were housewives, while 55% of husbands were employees, and 59% of them had not enough income.
- Regarding to reproductive history of married women, 37% of them had three times of pregnancy and, 80 %, hadn't abortion. Also, 41% had three of children, while 50.5% had persistent vomiting during pregnancy, for 49.5% place of birth was in private hospital/clinic, for 39% of women, the problem of birth was hypertension, while 49.0% delivered with normal birth.
- As regards the negative role of them toward utilization of contraceptive, 55.5% of the husband had the first and last decision to use contraceptive method, 49% of women needed to take husbands` advice when choosing a method and, 42% of husbands reported that with condom they lose sense of pleasure during intercourse.
- Regarding to negative beliefs and attitudes toward use of contraceptive ,79.5%, of the women heard previously about family planning methods, 66.5%stopped to take contraceptive if it affects on the relationship with husband, 58,5% heard false beliefs in the

rural areas about family planning methods, and , 50% of women reported that injections and pills cause cancer.

- Regarding to causes of stopping contraceptive of the studied sample, 47.0% used IUD, 34.5% used the method for 36 months. Also 27.5% of the problems and complications of contraceptive are joint pain, 43.50% of them had pregnancy during the use of FP methods as forgetting to take pills, and 51% of them chose family planning method they would like to take in the future as localized method and, 26.5% of them expected to start using the method during days.
- Regarding to opinion of women toward role of physician, 94.5% of them reported that the meeting is done with empathy and respect, 91.5% of them reported that the physician keep privacy during examination.
- Regarding to women's opinion toward role of nurse about FP methods 87.5% of women reported that the nurse handles other information, 87% of them recorded all investigation and 66.5% encourage asking without impressments.
- There was statistically significant relation between age of marriage of women and their needs for a waiting place.
- There were highly statistically significant relations between level of education of married women and their needs for follow –up, needs of women for a waiting place.

Based on the study finding, it is recommended that:

- 1- Health education programs about contraceptive methods.
- 2- Increase women awareness toward uses of contraceptive.
- 3- Improving the quality of FP services through improving nurses the skills of counseling and continuous training of health personal.