

# A Descriptive Study To Assess The Knowledge and Attitude Towards Emergency Contraception Pills Among Married Women With Reproductive Age Group In A Selected IT Company At Kanchipuram District, TamilNadu, India

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**ABSTRACT:** A descriptive study to assess the knowledge and attitude towards emergency contraception pills among married women with reproductive age group in a selected IT company at Kanchipuram District, TamilNadu, India. 64 Samples were selected using a purposive sampling technique. A structured administered questionnaire were used to access the knowledge and attitude towards E.C pills among married women with reproductive age group. The study finding related that (65%) of the sample had a inadequate knowledge and (31%) of the sample had moderately knowledge while 4% of the sample had a adequate knowledge. And the study reveals that 75% of the sample had Negative attitude and 18% of the sample had undecided attitude while 7% of the sample had positive attitude. The association between demographic variables in related with the knowledge and attitude aspects of married women with aspects knowledge and attitude on emergency contraception pills. It is showed that there in no significant association between knowledge and attitude aspects with Age, Educational status, Age of married, Number of children, Type of family.

**Key Words:** Knowledge, Attitude, Emergency Contraception Pills, Married women.

## INTRODUCTION

Worldwide around 80 million pregnancies each year are unintended and more than one half result in induced abortion. The latest official current world population is estimated on 6,8,52,472,823 among that 24 most popular countries on earth. India is in third position in population growth.

Mean time India was the first country in the world to formulate the National Family planning program in the year 1952 with the objective of reducing the birth rate of the extent necessary to stabilize the population at a level consistent with requirement of national economy.

Most abortion related to maternal death or attributed to illegal abortion. Hence the reason why women do not use family planning methods are lack of knowledge and education religious ,belief and fear on side effect.

There is definite need of giving utmost importance to various family planning methods especially regular contraception and emergency contraception methods.

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Different methods of regular contraception are natural methods, barrier methods especially male and female condoms, oral contraceptive pills (as the most effective method), intrauterine devices (commonly used method in India) and measures of permanency as female and male sterilization. A woman can make her choice of any one these after consulting a doctor or a health care provider.

Emergency contraceptive pills has different terminologies like morning pills and second chance. Emergency Contraceptive pills (ECP) plays a vital role in preventing unintended pregnancy, which in turn helps to reduce unintended child birth and unsafe abortion, which are major problems of maternal health.

Emergency Contraceptive pills consists of

**1. Combined oral contraceptive pills:**

Taken within 72 hours of unprotected interous and then 12 hours later.

**2. Progesterone only pills:**

One pill should be taken as first dose as soon as convenient, but not later than 3 days (72 hours) after unprotected intercourse should be followed by another one pill 1.2 hours later.

Emergency contraceptive pills is intended for occasional or emergency use only and not as a regular contraception. It is associated with a failure rate of 0.2% to 3%. At present LNG — only regimen has become the first progesterone — only tablet especially developed for post — coital contraception and is approved by the United States Food and Drug Administration (USFDA) and the drug Controller of India.

(Tripathi R et al 2003)

The study identifies the knowledge and attitude among the married women regarding Emergency Contraceptive pills Hence to help them to plan future pregnancies and to prevent any unwanted or unintended pregnancies.

**RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:**

A Quantitative approach with descriptive design was used in the study. The study was conducted in a married women with reproductive age group in a selected IT company. A purposive sampling technique used to select 64 samples with the following inclusion criteria. Married women who are willing to participate in the study and married women with reproductive age group.

**TOOLS FOR THE STUDY:**

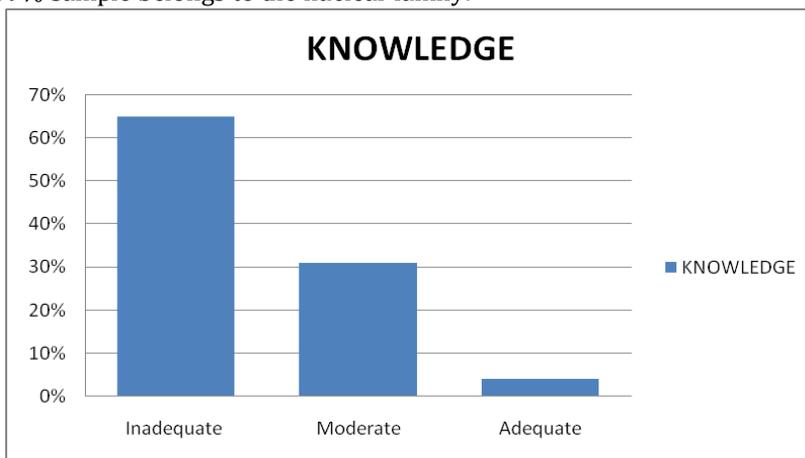
Self structured administered questionnaire used to elicit the demographic variables and to assess the knowledge and attitude on emergency contraception pills among married women with reproductive age group.

**SCORING AND INTERPRETATION:**

SCORING PERCENTAGE	LEVEL OF ATTITUDE
Above 75%	Positive attitude
51-75%	Undecided attitude
Below 50%	Negative attitude

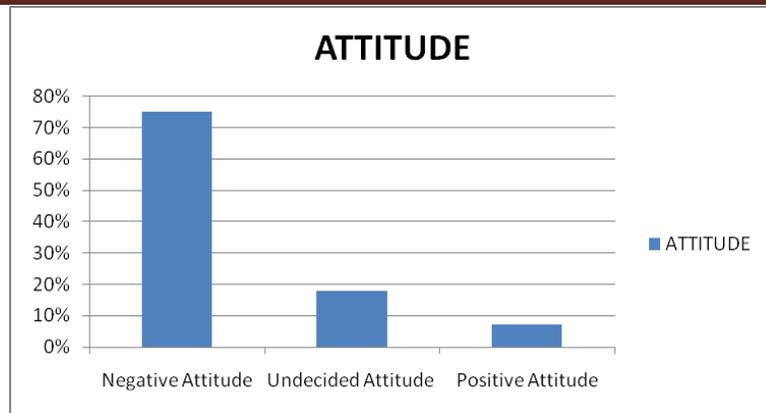
**STUDY FINDING:**

The majority (40%) sample belonged to the age of the married women 25-30 years, (50%) sample their educational state is undergraduate 50% of samples married between 21-25 years 62% of the sample were having one child. 59% sample belongs to the nuclear family.



Bar diagram showing the level of knowledge of married women. 65% of the married women are having inadequate knowledge 31% of the married women are having moderate knowledge and 4% of the married women are having adequate knowledge .The level of significance selected was  $p < 0.05$ . So this study that married women are having a poor knowledge regarding emergency contraception pills.

The chi - square association revealed there was significant association between demographic variables in related with the adequate aspects of knowledge on emergency contraceptive pills .it was showed there is no significant association between knowledge aspects with age group of the married women ( $\chi^2 = 11.24$ ) Educational status ( $\chi^2 = 23.05$ ) Age at married ( $\chi^2 = 31.72$ ), Number of children ( $\chi^2 = 20.23$ ). Types of family ( $\chi^2 = 22.21$ )



Bar diagram showing the level of attitude of married women 75% of the married women are having Negative attitude 18% of the married women are having undecided attitude and 7% of the married women are having positive attitude. The level of significance selected was  $<0.05$ . so this study that the married women are having a Negative Attitude regarding Emergency Contraception pills.

The chi-square association revealed there was no significant association between demographic variables in related with the attitude aspects of married women with aspects of attitude on emergency contraceptive pills. It showed that there is no significant association between attitude aspects with age of married women (28.75), Education status (22.96). Age at married (58.97), Number of children (20.19), Types of family (34.02).

#### CONCLUSION:

This study help us to understand that need for emergency contraceptive pills to the married women with reproductive age group is very important . It is necessary to the involve the married women to use emergency contraceptive pills to prevent unwanted pregnancy unintended abortion death and it also help to reduce mortality and population growth.

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