

CONTRACEPTIVE USE AND ASSOCIATED FACTORS AMONG HIV INFECTED WOMEN IN LAGOS, NIGERIA.

Wapmuk AE , Abosedo OA, Gbajabiamila
TA, David AN, Ezechi OC, Ohihoin GA, Oba A.

Clinical Sciences
Division, NIMR, Yaba, Lagos



INTRODUCTION

- ▶ The practice of contraception has helped women in preventing unintended pregnancies which is usually associated with high risk induced abortions and other poor pregnancy outcomes
- ▶ Globally, about one third of the 357 000 annual maternal deaths are attributable to unintended pregnancies especially in low and middle income countries
- ▶ Improved access to contraceptive services in sub-saharan Africa will result in marked reductions in unintended pregnancies and unsafe abortions therefore reducing maternal deaths by 69% as well as reduce newborn deaths by 57%



INTRODUCTION

- ▶ The use of contraceptives among women living with HIV is an evidence-based, cost effective strategy for preventing unintended pregnancies and for reducing new paediatric HIV infections.
- ▶ Studies in Uganda have shown that contraceptive use was responsible for the prevention of 6 100 vertical infections compared with 2 200 infections prevented by ARV prophylaxis
- ▶ Currently contraceptive use in Sub-saharan Africa is preventing 173,000 HIV positive births annually despite the low contraceptive prevalence rate in this region.



OBJECTIVES

General objective:

- ▶ To determine the prevalence, pattern and factors associated with contraceptive use among HIV infected women attending the NIMR-ARV Clinic.

Specific objectives:

- ▶ To determine the proportion of HIV infected women using contraceptive methods in the NIMR-ARV clinic.
- ▶ To identify the type of contraceptive methods used by HIV infected women attending NIMR-ARV clinic.
- ▶ To identify the factors influencing the practice of contraception by HIV infected women attending NIMR-ARV clinic.



METHODOLOGY

- ▶ A descriptive cross-sectional study
- ▶ Conducted among 475 HIV infected women attending the Nigerian Institute of Medical Research-HIV care and treatment centre, Lagos, Nigeria.
- ▶ Consecutively consenting HIV infected women between ages 15-49 who were sexually active were enrolled
- ▶ Data was collected using an interviewer administered semi structured questionnaire.
- ▶ Data was analysed using SPSS version 20
- ▶ Ethical Approval was gotten from LUTH HREC and NIMR IRB



RESULTS

Socio-demographic characteristics

Table 1

Variable	Frequency (n=475)	Percentage
Age		
15-24	11	2.3
25-34	176	37.1
35-44	241	50.7
>44	47	9.9
Marital status		
Married	365	76.8
Single	54	11.5
Co-habiting	56	11.7
Religion		
Christianity	424	89.3
Islam	51	10.7
Traditional	0	0.0
Educational status		
None	19	4.0
Quranic	1	0.2
Vocational	10	2.1
Primary	73	15.4
Secondary	218	45.9
Post secondary	154	32.4

Results

Reproductive history

Table 2

Variable	Frequency	percentage
Ever being pregnant (n=475)		
Yes	423	89.1
No	52	10.9
No of pregnancies (n=423)		
1-2	143	33.8
3-4	181	42.7
>4	99	23.5
No of living children (n=423)		
None	61	14.4
1-2	188	44.4
3-4	132	31.2
>4	42	10.0



RESULTS

Contraceptive use

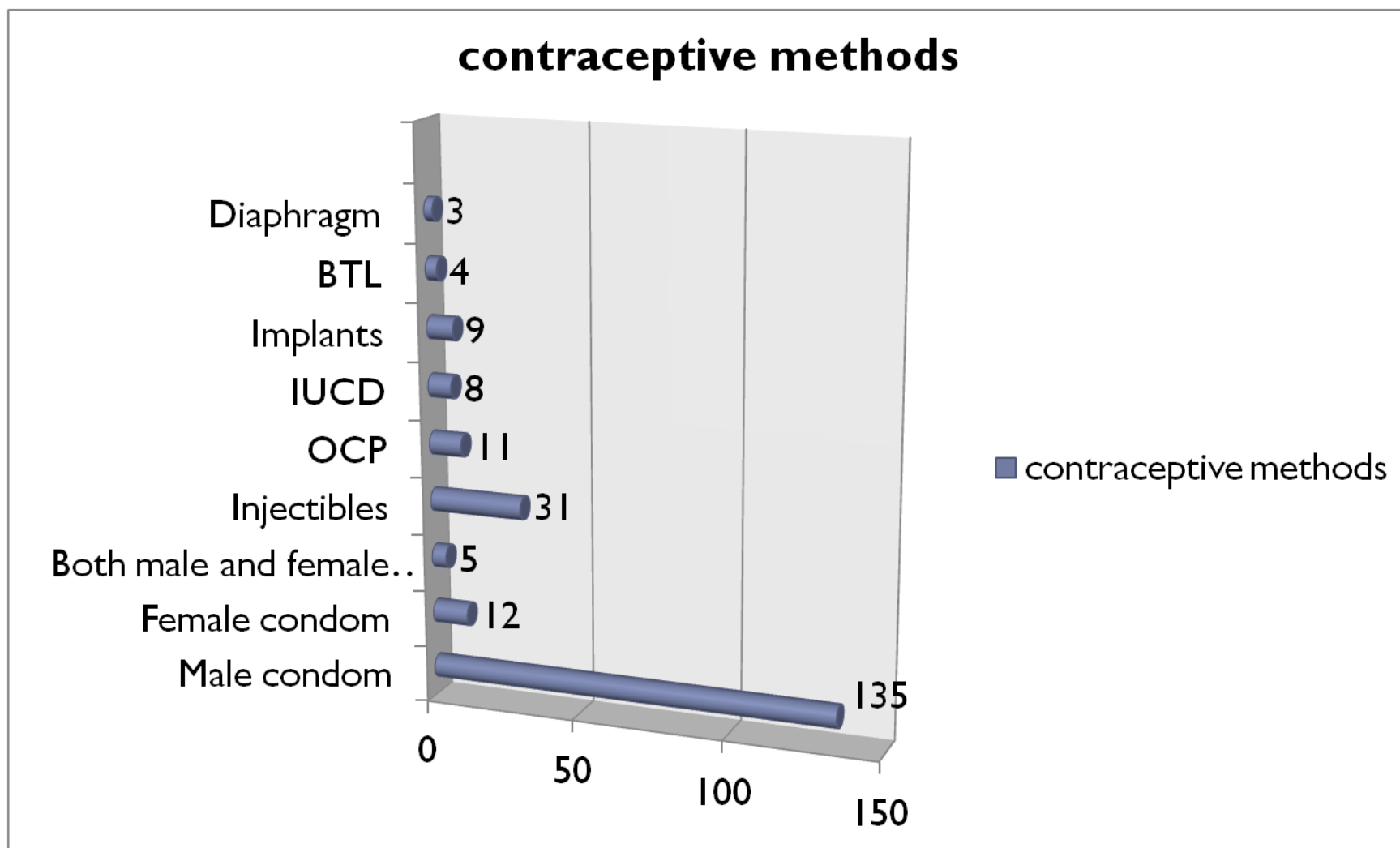
Table 3

Variable	Frequency (n= 475)	Percentage
Aware of contraceptive methods		
Yes	431	90.7
No	41	8.6
NR	3	0.7
Ever used contraception		
Yes	304	64
No	164	34.5
NR	7	1.5
Currently use contraception		
Yes	202	42.5
No	229	48.2
NR	44	9.3



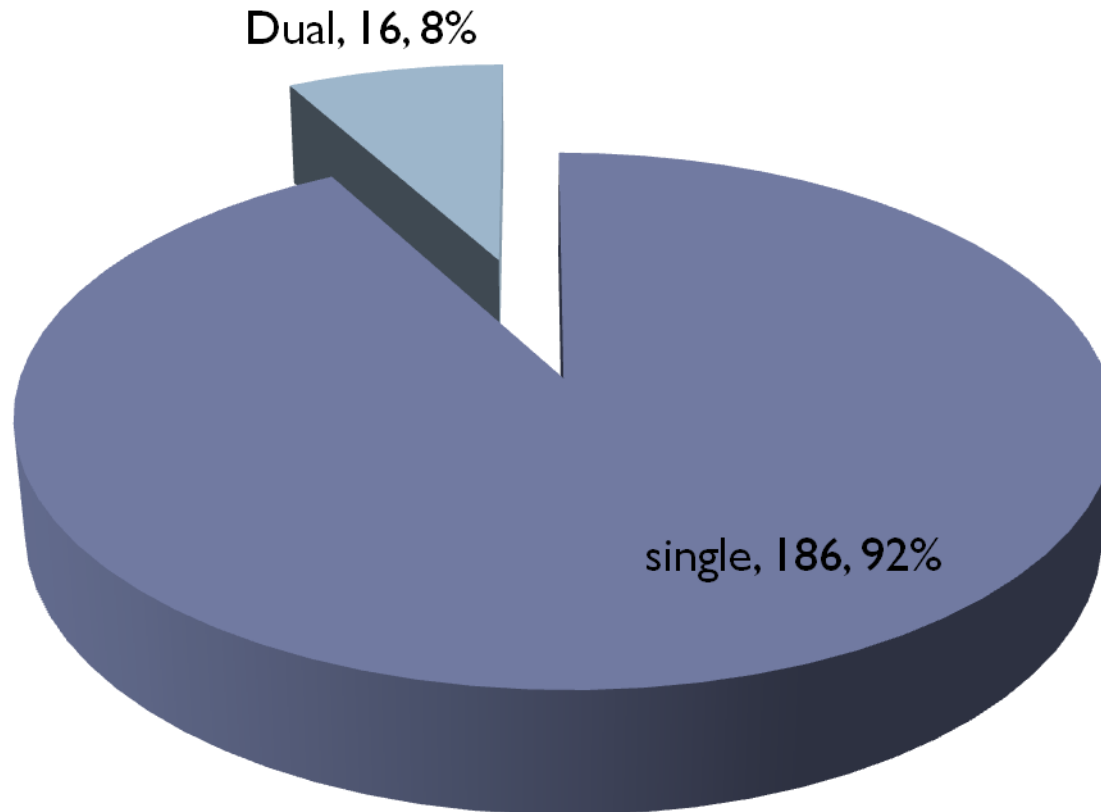
RESULTS

Contraceptive methods in use



Results

Contraceptive method in use



Results

Association between contraceptive use and socio-demographic data
Table 4

Variable	Contraceptive use N(%)	Contraceptive non-use N(%)	Chi square	DOF	P value
Age					
15-24	4(44.4)	5(55.6)	0.8	3	0.848
25-34	77(48.4)	82(51.6)			
35-44	99(45)	121(55)			
>44	22(51.2)	21(48.8)			
Marital status					
Single	13(28.9)	32(71.1)	9.63	2	0.008
Married	169(50.8)	164(49.2)			
Co-habiting	20(37.7)	33(62.3)			
Religion					
Christianity	175(45.7)	208(54.3)	1.91	1	0.167
Islam	27(56.3)	21(43.7)			



Results

Association between contraceptive use and reproductive history

Table 5

Variable	Contraceptive use N(%)	Contraceptive non-use N(%)	Chi square	DOF	P value
No of children					
1-2	71(40.8)	103(59.2)	25.85	3	0.0000
3-4	73(60.8)	47(39.2)			
>4	25(64.1)	14(35.9)			
None	33(33.7)	61(66.3)			
No of induced abortions					
1-2	72(54.5)	60(45.5)	4.04	2	0.132
3-4	11(37.9)	18(62.1)			
>4	2(28.6)	5(71.4)			



Results

Association between contraceptive use and HIV status information
Table 6

Variable	Contraceptive use N(%)	Contraceptive non-use N(%)	Chi square	DOF	P value
Treatment with ARV					
Yes	163	185	0.22	1	0.639
No	23	30			
Partner's HIV status					
Positive	60(60.6)	39(39.4)	7.51	1	0.006
negative	130(44.7)	161(55.3)			
Status Disclosure					
Disclosed	186(93.9)	12(6.1)	8.86	1	0.002
Undisclosed	181(84.2)	34(15.8)			



CONCLUSION

- ▶ The rate of contraceptive use among respondents was 42.5%.
- ▶ Condom was the commonest form of contraceptive used
- ▶ Only 8% of the respondents were using dual methods
- ▶ Married status, having more than 2 children and disclosure of status to sexual partners were statistically significantly associated with the use of contraceptives.
- ▶ Contraceptive use among serocordant couples was significantly higher than in sero-discordant couples
- ▶ Age, religion, educational status, time of HIV diagnosis and treatment with ARVs had no statistically significant relationship with contraceptive use.



RECOMMENDATION

- ▶ A higher rate of contraceptive use is required among HIV infected women due to its tremendous benefits, therefore, aggressive and continuous dissemination of information, education and communication on the role of contraceptive use in halting the spread of HIV should be encouraged and carried out by both govt and NGOs
- ▶ Strengthening of integration of sexual and reproductive health services into HIV/AIDS programs as this will ensure availability and accessibility of contraceptive services to PLWHIV.



THANK YOU

