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Original Research Article

The study of knowledge, attitude and practice about abortion and technology at the tertiary centre in the region of Mewar, Rajasthan, India

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ABSTRACT

Background: Availability of safe, effective and acceptable abortion-care services is one of the most important aspects of women's reproductive health. Unsafe abortion is one of the four main causes of maternal mortality and morbidity. To study knowledge, attitude, and practice (KAP) regarding abortion and methods used among/for women of child bearing age to formulate recommendation for improving the safe abortion services

Methods: This prospective study was done among 100 cases who came for MTP at department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, RNT medical college, Udaipur during November and December 2017. Data was collected using a self-semi structured questionnaire related to abortion technology.

Results: 58% of women knew that there were provisions for abortion in public hospitals but only 38% of them knew that abortion should be performed/carried out by a trained doctor only. 70% of the women knew that there were medicines available for abortion (MMA) but only 20% of them knew how and from where to avail them. 69% knew about other methods and that D and E can be done in hospitals both at private and public sector, 25% knew the complications related to unsafe abortion. About the attitude almost all women wanted abortion should be done if needed only 10% knew that abortion is legal. 66% of women consider MMA to be safe and 27% of women consider contraception is necessary.

Conclusions: Majority of women have positive attitude towards the abortion. The most prefer method chosen for abortion was medical method of abortion (MMA).

Keywords: Dilatation and evacuation (D and E), Medical method abortion (MMA)

INTRODUCTION

Abortion is defined as the termination of pregnancy by the removal or expulsion from the uterus of a fetus or embryo prior to viability. An abortion can occur spontaneously, in which case it is usually called a miscarriage, or it can be purposely induced. The term abortion most commonly refers to the induced abortion of a human pregnancy.¹ Approximately 210 million pregnancies occur each year worldwide. One third of these (or 75 million) pregnancies end in stillbirth and a

fifth in induced abortions. Most abortions result from unintended pregnancies. A pregnancy can be intentionally aborted in several ways. The manner selected often depends upon the gestational age of the embryo or fetus, which increases in size as the pregnancy progresses. Specific procedure may also be selected due to legality, regional availability, and doctor or patient preference.²

Between 10-50% of women who undergo unsafe surgical abortions need medical care for complications. The most

common complications are incomplete abortions, infections (sepsis), haemorrhages and injuries to internal organs such as perforation of the uterus. Long term health problems include chronic pain, pelvic inflammatory disease and infertility.

We have a liberal abortion law which makes abortion available on request for social, ethical or eugenic reasons. The most common reason why women resort to unsafe abortion is unintended pregnancy. The common causes of unintended pregnancies are lack of access to, or failure to use, a contraceptive method and sometimes failure of contraceptive method itself. Other reasons may be a pregnancy occurring as a result of sexual coercion or rape and a variety of socio economic reasons. Safe and legal abortion is considered a key intervention for improving women's health and quality of life.

Abortion has been made legal in India for decades now since the introduction of the Medical Termination of Pregnancy (MTP) act 1971. Even then unsafe abortion is the cause of death of about 3500 women each year while many more face morbidity.³

Various steps have been taken by the government of India at the national and state levels to integrate comprehensive abortion care interventions across maternal health and family planning.

By promoting safer technologies like Electric Vacuum Aspiration (EVA), Manual Vacuum Aspiration (MVA) and Medical Methods of Abortion (MMA) using a combination of two drugs i.e.; Mifepristone and Misoprostol, women's access to safe abortion services has further been strengthened globally and in India.

Numerous barrier limits hinder access to safe services such as shortage of trained providers, lack of infrastructure at the facilities and lack of information about legality and availability of services among women and the community.

Access to information is a key determinant of safe abortion. The provision of information about safe legal abortion is crucial to protect women's health and safeguard their human rights. This study was conducted with the objectives of assessing the knowledge, attitude and practice regarding abortion and technology to evaluate socio-demographic profile of women seeking abortion like age, parity, socioeconomic condition, education, duration of pregnancy and reasons to opt for the termination of pregnancy.

METHODS

Study area and period

This prospective study was done among 100 cases at the Dept. Of obstetrics and gynaecology in R.N.T. Medical College, Udaipur during November and December of

2017. R. N. T. Medical College is one of the many higher institutions that is located in the north-western part of India. It is situated near the tribal belt of south Rajasthan.

Study design/ methodology

An institutional based cross-sectional questionnaire was prepared and the women who came for MTP in our hospital were assessed.

Questions pertaining to women's knowledge, attitude, perception, use of medical abortion, and use of emergency contraception were asked. The study was carried out by using responses in the proforma given. Leading questions or suggestive questions were not asked to avoid biasing and overestimation. The information collected was then analysed.

Data collection

Data collection was done after the approval of the institute's ethical committee and the informed consent of the women were taken. All the women undergoing termination of pregnancy were asked to fill a self-semi structured questionnaire that tested their knowledge regarding the various methods of termination, preference of one method, reasons about the legal issues and complications regarding the procedure and after experience.

P value <0.05 was considered statistically significant.

Inclusion Criteria

Women of reproductive age coming for medical termination of pregnancy in the months of November and December of 2017 were included in the study. They were picked up from the Out-Patient Department of Pannadhai Mahila Chikitsalaya.

Exclusion criteria

Those women, who presented after a spontaneous abortion and came for termination of pregnancy because the foetus had a congenital anomaly or if her life was in danger because of the pregnancy and would not be expected to use contraceptives in near future were excluded from the study. Those women who did not give consent to be a part of present study were also not considered study.

RESULTS

Socio-demographic characteristics of respondents

From the total of 100 women involved in this study the largest no. of women 56% belonged to age group of 26-30 years followed by 25% were age group of 21-25 years, 75% of the women were from urban areas and 25% from rural. Majority (33%) of the women undergoing

termination were of parity-1, 28% were of parity-2, 23% of parity-3 and 40% of them were illiterate (Table 1).

Table 1: Socio-demographic characteristics of respondents, November 2017.

Demographic variables		Frequency (%)
Age group	15-20	5
	21-25	25
	26-30	56
	31-35	14
Marital status	Married	99
	Unmarried	1
Parity	Gravida 1 P0	16
	P1	33
	P2	28
	P3 or more	23
Residential area	Urban	75
	Rural	25
Socioeconomic group	Grade 1	12
	Grade 2	12
	Grade 3	24
	Grade 4	30
	Grade 5	22
Education	Illiterate	40
	Primary	23
	High school	26
	Graduation	11

Unplanned pregnancy was the indication for termination in 43% cases, failure of contraception in 37% and social factors in 20% cases (Table 2). About 5% women took drugs for abortion by themselves after consultation with a doctor, drugs were provided by the husband in 1% cases, by family members and relatives in 10% cases and directly through a chemist in 10% of the cases (Table 3).

Table 2: Indications of abortion in women.

Indications for termination	Number
Unplanned pregnancy	43%
Failure of contraception	37%
Social factor	20%

Table 3. Service provider.

Drug provided by	Numbers (n=26)
Self	5
Husband	1
Family	10
Chemist	10

Knowledge of respondents

Among respondents 70% had ever heard about safe abortion and 69% knew about the Dilatation and Evacuation method of abortion. 58% of the respondents know safe abortions are performed at government

approved institutions only. 38% of them knew that safe abortion procedures were done by trained doctors. 10% of the respondents knew that MTP is legalised. 25% of the respondents knew about the complications of an unsafe abortion. 27% of them were aware about the usage of contraceptives.

Maximum number of the patients were aware about some or the other methods of contraception. A majority of them (89%) were aware about the various sterilization techniques available.

76% of the respondents were aware about the usage of intrauterine contraceptive devices such as Cu-T. 70% knew about oral contraceptive pills. 64% of the respondents knew about male sterilization techniques. Other contraceptive methods including condoms, injectable, medical abortion were also known to the respondents. 10% of them were unaware of any of the various methods of contraception. 2% were aware of emergency contraception. Attitudes of respondents on safe abortion.

Table 4. Knowledge about abortion and technology.

Variables		Percent (n=100)
Methods of safe abortion are you aware of?	MMA	70
	D and E	69
In accordance with the MTP Act do you know that	MTPs are performed independently in a hospital established or maintained by the government or a training institute?	58
	Trained doctors perform MTP?	38
Do you know the complications of an unsafe abortion?	MTPs are legalised in India?	10
	Yes	25
Are you aware about the use of contraceptive methods?	No	75
	Yes	27
	No	73
	Yes	27

Out of the 100 women who came for termination 53% opted only for termination and were unwilling to opt for any method contraception.

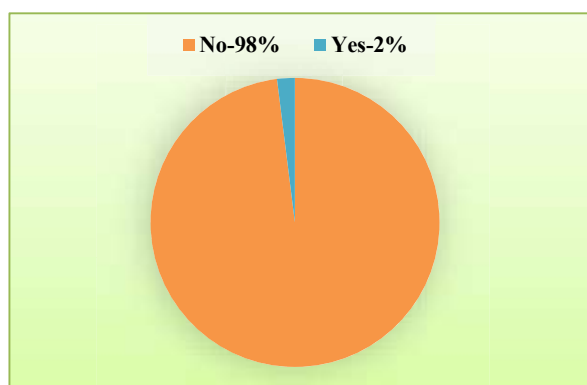
42% women wanted temporary methods of contraception after termination. And 5% were willing for permanent sterilisation. 66% of the respondents preferred MMA, while 34% opted for D and E method of safe abortion.

Table 5. Awareness of contraceptive methods.

Method	Aware respondents (n=100)
Natural	30
Condom	60
Oral pill	70
Injectable	30
Cu-T	76
Emergency contraceptive	2
Female sterilization	89
Male sterilization	64
Medical abortion	37
None of the above	10

DISCUSSION

Unsafe abortions account for 13% of all maternal deaths.⁴ Almost all the deaths and morbidity from unsafe abortions occur in countries where abortions are severely restricted and abortion laws are very strict. Every year about 47,000 women die from complications of unsafe abortions and an estimate of 5 million women suffer temporary or permanent disabilities.⁵ The barriers which impede women from reaching the required medical services and attention include illiteracy, lack of information, lack of access to health facilities, confidentiality, privacy and respect towards females undergoing the abortion process.

**Figure 1: Knowledge of respondents about emergency contraception.**

In present study most of the women who came for termination of pregnancy were from the age group of 25-30 (56%), Guleria K et al, Bahadur et al, Shrivastava et al, Patel et al, in their studies found the same.⁶⁻⁹ Majority of them were married (99%) Guleria K et al (91.4%).⁶

33% of the women were of parity 1 followed by parity 2 (28%). 74% of them were from urban and 25% were from rural areas respectively, but the majority of the women from urban regions were from urban slum areas. Agrawal and Salhan¹⁰ also noted that 32% were from rural, 24% from urban, 44% from urban slum areas.¹⁰

In present study, majority of the women (30%) belonged to class 4 socio economic status, supported by B.C. Shivkumar.¹¹ 74% from middle class, Bahadur et al and 53% were from lower middle class. Poor socio-economic conditions may compel many women to depend and seek services from unqualified providers.⁷

Majority of the patients (40%) were uneducated. In the study conducted by Shivkumar et al 57% were uneducated¹¹. In this stratum of society there is a lack of awareness about contraceptive methods and most of the pregnancies were unplanned. 47% of women became aware of abortion procedures through the media and 18.85% from their relatives, Shrivastav et al.⁸ In study by Wiebe ER, Sandhu S. women received information about abortion services from a physician 60%, friends and family members (5.3%).¹² The main reason for undergoing abortion was failed contraception followed by unplanned pregnancies (32%). In the study of Shivkumar et al unplanned (30.7%), contraceptive failure (29.3%).¹¹ Inadequate income (26.7%) as a reason for opting abortion.

In present study women received medicine directly from a chemist (90%), by relatives -37% and by themselves 10%. In Dhillon BS et al study (42.8%) from husband, Shrivastava et al⁸ study (42.38%) from chemist.¹³ (12%) of women did not go directly to the doctor due to lack of information and 50% due to fear and social factors. In study of K Coyaji three most important reason for choosing medical abortion were avoiding hospital admission, fear of surgery and greater convenience.

In present study (42%) accepted temporary contraception and 53% did not accept any method of contraception. In S.Mittal et al study (39.8%) did not accept any contraception.¹⁴

CONCLUSION

Unsafe abortion is one of the four main causes of maternal morbidity. Most common reason for unsafe abortion is that safe abortion services are frequently not available, even when they are legal for a variety of indications. An enabling environment and provisions of information is needed to ensure that every woman who is legally eligible has ready to access to safe abortion care. With the moto of safe motherhood that every life count and so woman should be safe from unsafe abortion practice. Udaipur being serving the tribal belt, where women are shy and of lower socio-economic status with poor literacy so to reach them we should involve Para health workers like ASHA, LHV, ANM, counsellor to bridge the gap for safe abortion and contraception services to women.

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Ethical approval: The following study has been approved by PDMC Ethical Committee, RNT Medical College

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