

Study Protocol

A Cross Sectional Study on Awareness Level of Family Planning Methods in Primigravida in Rural India.

Abstract:

Background: Family planning is a crucial in enhancing maternal and child health. Family planning suggests the capacity of population to envision and accomplish their ideal number of children by spacing and timing their births which can be accomplished using distinctive contraceptive techniques. The accessibility of family planning limits the family size as well as protects individual well being and rights. Family planning is the most significant determinant of fertility. This study aimed to study the level of awareness of family planning methods among Primigravida in central rural India.

Methodology: The study investigator will collect all the required details on a structured pretested questionnaire - demographic details (hospital number, age, education level, occupation, place of residence (urban or rural), socio economic status (Modified Kuppaswamy scale)etc. As per modified Kuppaswamy scale, the socio economic status will be defined as Upper Class (26-29), Upper middle (16-25), Lower Middle (11-15), Upper lower (5-10), Lower(Below 5) for present study. The study investigator will also collect data regarding knowledge of primigravida towards population problems, their attitude towards population problems and practice of family planning methods by them.

Results-We expect lack of awareness about family planning methods in Primigravida in central rural India.

Conclusion- This study is likely to highlight the awareness levels of family planning methods amongst primigravida presenting to our tertiary care teaching hospital in central rural India.

Keywords-Family planning, Primigravida

Introduction:

Background/rationale: Family planning is a crucial in enhancing maternal and child health(1). Family planning suggests the capacity of population to envision and accomplish their ideal number of children by spacing and timing their births which can be accomplished using

Comment [IO1]: In addition to the level of awareness, I will also suggest that the researcher look into the level of uptake of family planning methods. This is because awareness and attitude are two different things. It is suggested that the questionnaire be designed to assess the Knowledge, Attitude, and Practice of the respondents towards family planning methods.

That means, in a situation where respondent is aware of family planning methods, there should be an inquiry into the barriers preventing uptake of the methods, it may be religion, cultural belief, etc.

Comment [IO2]: The thought presented here is not very clear, kindly check for clarity of thought and accuracy of grammatical expressions.

Comment [IO3]: Since there is an intention to capture the Knowledge, Attitude, and Practice towards family planning methods, then the Project Title should be coined in a way as to reflect that.

Comment [IO4]: Researcher should be careful with speculating result outcome as it could influence result. Researcher should be open to either positive or negative observations and be objective with the result.

distinctive contraceptive techniques. The accessibility of family planning limits the family size as well as protects individual well being and rights. Family planning is the most significant determinant of fertility(2). According to previous data available deferring child bearing will establish reduction in fertility and growth rate of population even if there is no effect on family size. Absence of sufficient data with respect to contraceptive strategies, myths and ignorance are the key elements influencing against the family planning practice in rural India (3-6). Awareness related to methods available, it's supplies and how these methods can be used should be provided to women and they should be given freedom to choose from methods available (7). Serious complications related to unwanted conception are criminal abortions and unsuccessful to end the pregnancy (8-9). Female mortality is more and pregnancy is the foremost reason for same(10). In the light of the above, the present study was designed to assess the awareness of family planning and its methods amongst antenatal (Primigravida) patients at a teaching tertiary care hospital in rural central India.

Comment [I05]: Not only accessibility but the uptake, please take note.

Comment [I06]: The researcher should try and get concrete data on female mortality rate in the region

Objectives:

- 1) To study the level of awareness of family planning methods among Primigravida in central rural India.
- 2) To compare the level of awareness of family planning methods among Primigravida in central rural India according to socioeconomic status.
- 3) To compare the level of awareness of family planning methods among Primigravida in central rural India according to education.

Comment [I07]: Kindly note that for this study to be holistic, observing the level of awareness alone will not do, hence, these objectives are not adequate and should be reconsidered.

Knowledge, i.e., awareness, Attitude, and Practice should all be assessed.

Methods:

Study design: Cross Sectional Study

Setting: Obstetrics and Gynaecology OPD , JNMC, A.V.B.R.H, DMIMS (Du), Wardha

Participants: All consecutive primigravida admitted to Obstetrics wards during study period will constitute study population after applying exclusion criteria.

Comment [I08]: Researcher is advised to clearly state the inclusion and exclusion criteria.

Variables: Case study will be done on all consecutive primigravida admitted in obstetrics ward during study period after applying exclusion criteria.

Data sources/ measurement : Obstetrics OPD, Department Of Obstetrics And Gynaecology, DMIMS (DU), JNMC, Sawangi (M), Wardha, Maharashtra

Size of Sample: The sample size calculation requires some prior knowledge about the fact and with fixed confidence level at a minimal margin of error we can calculate the desired sample size for the study. This being the short term study with the fixed duration of the study time and this will include the all cases admitted at department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology during the study period 1st May 2019 to 30th June 2019 who are willing to participate in the study and give written consent for the same.

Comment [I09]: Sample size determination should be clearly stated showing the sample size equation and all the parameters involved. Researcher is advised to consult with a statistician.

Comment [I010]: The proposed period of the study has passed and should be adjusted accordingly.

Statistical methods: All data will be collected on structured Performa by the study investigator and transferred to Microsoft excel. This data will then be transferred electronically to statistical software STATA (version 13 , Stata Corporation, College Station, Texas) which will be used for analysis. We will describe continuous, normally distributed data by mean and standard deviation, continuous data with skewed distribution by median and interquartile range, and categorical data by percentages. We will assess normality by generating histograms of the continuous variables and also by using skewness and kurtosis. We will use student's two-tailed t test to compare means, Mann Whitney test to compare medians and χ^2 or Fisher's exact test to compare proportions. All tests will be two-sided with a 5% significance level.

Univariate and multivariate analysis using a binary logistic regression will be used to identify factors (socioeconomic status and education) associated with the dependent variables (awareness of family planning).

Expected Outcomes/Results:

Participants: All consecutive primigravida admitted to Obstetrics wards during study period will constitute study population after applying exclusion criteria.

Descriptive data: Family planning method and primigravida

Outcome data: level of awareness of family planning in primigravida.

Main results: We expect lack of awareness about family planning methods in Primigravida in central rural India.

Discussion:

We expect lack of awareness about family planning methods in Primigravida in central rural India. Due to increasing trend of home deliveries we are unable to spread awareness about contraception's and proper counseling of adolescent regarding various methods of contraception's and advantage of family planning. This study is likely to highlight the awareness levels of family planning methods amongst primigravida presenting to our tertiary care teaching hospital in central rural India. It is likely to change Obstetricians approach towards educating the primigravida. Choudhary et al assessed Family Planning Knowledge, Attitude and Practice among Women of Reproductive Age from Rural Area of Central India(10). Studies related to different family planning methods and related aspects were reported by Damke et al (11), Gawri et al (12) and Lohchab et al (13-21).

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