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Title: Title: examination of IUD continuance level in women who referred to health and medical centers in Khalilabad during 1384-1387
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Abstract: Introduction and objectives:
One of the biggest problem that most of third world countries are faced, is uncontrolled growth of population and it is a serious threat to world society. due to importance of family planning and population as a basis of family health, access to fertility health services such as family planning and sexual health are emphasized in recent decades in national and international level. without doubt prime condition in achieving to population politics is presenting modern and safe methods for contraception. IUD is one of the most useable and most common instrument among contraceptives. IUD as a contraceptive is a reversible instrument which put into uterus by agents of health services. many factors such as age ,number of delivery(childbirth) ,social and economical circumstances, literacy, culture, ethnicity and the type of IUD that is prescribed and also the skill of person who put the IUD are affect the likelihood of pregnancy.
Procedure:
This is a descriptive-analytical study. the community under research were including married women between 15-49 years old who referred to obstetrics centers in city(town, village) according to the recent research we can say that most of the women who referred and were in age group between18-35resident of village, all of them had rate 1 in delivery rating when they pulled out IUD and more than 50% of them had primary education or less. due to low literacy of people in these regions, education and counseling should be presented with higher quality. also the result showed that only 7% of referring women has used IUD for more than 7 years and 31.2% duration of using IUD was less than one year and this is a high percent .attempt to take out IUD was due to their own willing and the reason mostly was due to displacement of IUD and then great bleeding. this case both in rural and urban areas was high and in all mothers with delivery rating of 1 to 6 and higher was the like. There should be necessary educations in this field. With respect to shortness of average continuance time in methods to contraception ,it seems that we need an unremitting effort in designing and performing of family planning' plans, and we should emphasize to continuous education of health staff.
Key words:
continuance of IUD, women between 15-49 years old, health and medical centers in Khalilabad
Presentation: Poster