

Social and Cultural Determinants of Lapsers 'And Continuers' About Injectable Contraceptives in Rajasthan

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Abstract

This study provides a review of the methods used to assess the effect of family planning programmes in developing countries, discussing their advantages and limitations. Focus is focused on estimating the programme's impact on fertility rates, although other potential outcome factors, such as maternal and child health. The roll out of injectable contraceptives MPA (Antara program) was done in November 2016. Injectable contraceptive 'Antara', that prevents pregnancy for three months, was adopted by over 31,000 women in Rajasthan in the year 2017-18, the highest in the country. Amixed method approaches has been used for determinants of Lapsers and Continuers respondents. Descriptive, bi-variate and logistic regression has been used for the analysis. Proportion of ever users of any family planning method (61% vs 83%, $p=0.000$) were less among the Antara continuers compared to the lapsers. The main reasons for discontinuation of Antara reported were irregular menstruation (26.3%), heavy bleeding (26.6%), amenorrhoea (32.3%) and spotting (11.8%), did not like Antara (43%), unsatisfied with the method (18%), inconvenient to use Antara (11%) among those who did not continue Antara. In the adjusted model, health workers followed by the first dose of Antara were shown to be significant ($OR=1.78$, $p=0.000$), while in the unadjusted binary logistic regression model it was insignificant ($AOR=1.318$, $p=0.083$). A little more than half of the users responded that they continued with two or more doses, who were below the reproductive age and were scheduled caste scheduled tribe or other backward class. Moreover, significant association was observed for the users who had undergone medical test on physical examination before administering first dose of Antara, who followed up by the health workers after the first dose. This study concluded that marriage age, number of children, support from husband o family, caste, literacy and occupation were not associated with continuation and discontinuation of Antara doses.

Key Words: Antara, amenorrhoea, Amixed method