

Regional differences in factors associated with contraceptive use among grand Multiparous women in Nigeria.

Akiode A. N, Akiode A. A, Abdullahi K. M, Odeku M, Oluwagbohun K, Babalola S.
Nigerian Urban Reproductive Health Initiative (NURHI)

Akiode A.N,
Email: aakiode@nurhi.org, Tel: +2347034617368

Introduction

Grand multiparity, the condition of having given birth more than five times by a woman, has been known to be associated with pregnancy-related complications and deaths especially in countries with poor health care systems.

Objective

This study aims to understand the contraceptive use of the women in this group (grand multiparas) in northern and southern regions of Nigeria. It will also attempt to identify and compare factors significantly associated with their contraceptive use across the two regions.

Methodology

The data for this analysis was that of the 2013 Nigerian Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS 2013). Analysis was among grand multiparas using modern/not using any contraceptive method. Descriptive analysis was carried out to understand the socio-demographic, and other proximate and distal characteristics of grand multiparous women in southern and northern Nigeria. Bivariate analysis was then used to explore the association between the response variable and the explanatory variables. Chi-square statistic was used to test for significant association between the response variable and each of the explanatory variable for each region. The response variable is a 2-outcome variable that captures the modern contraceptive use or none use of any method by a grand multiparous woman. The explanatory variables (factors) consist of age, educational-level, religion, wealth index, family structure, type of place of residence (rural-urban), visit to a health facility in the last 12 months (prior to day of interview), visit by a family planning worker in the last 12 months (prior to day of interview)

Result

The sample of northern region grand multiparas was 7787 while that of their southern counterpart was 3208. In the northern region, just about five point five percents (5.5%) of grand multiparous women were using modern contraceptive while about one-quarter, 25.1%, were using modern contraceptive in the southern region. Among non contraceptive users, eighty five percents (85.3%) and 70.3% do not intend to use modern contraceptives in the northern and southern regions respectively. In the northern region, all the explanatory variables under study: age, educational-level, religion, wealth index, family structure, type of place of residence (rural-urban), visit to a health facility in the last 12 months (prior to day of interview), visit by a family planning worker in the last 12 months (prior to day of interview) were significantly associated with contraceptive use among grand multiparas. In the southern region, only type of place of residence ($\chi^2=10.50$, $p=0.08$), and religion ($\chi^2=31.50$, $p=0.11$) were not significant.

Conclusion

Despite the huge risk associated with pregnancy and the high mortality among grand multiparous women, it is worrisome that contraceptive use among them remains poor and lowest in the northern region. This paper offers ideas on factors that facilitate use of contraceptives among them. This can be used to formulate family planning interventions that focuses primarily on this group.

Presentation Mode: Oral