



A COMPARATIVE STUDY TO ASSESS THE LEVEL OF SATISFACTION AND KNOWLEDGE ON DMPA V/S ORAL CONTRACEPTIVE AMONG THE MARRIED WOMEN IN A VIEW TO ORGANIZE FAMILY PLANNING AWARENESS CAMPAIGN IN A SELECTED COMMUNITY AREA OF MEERUT DISTRICT”.

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Abstract: this study has been undertaken to assess the level of satisfaction and knowledge on DMPA v/s oral contraceptive among the married women in a view to organize family planning awareness campaign in a selected community area of meerut district in this study purposive sampling technique was used. majority of the sample in dmpa user 69% were in age (18-31) years where in ocp user 83% were in age (18-31) years. among the dmpa user the level of satisfaction was higher ie 79% and in ocp 43% as compare to dmpa user. knowledge among dmpa user was found good ie 93% and in ocp user knowledge score was 51% as compare to dmpa user. the mean value regarding level of satisfaction in dmpa user was 37.5 where mean score in ocp user was 34.16 as compare to dmpa user. the mean value regarding knowledge score in dmpa user was 19.62 where mean score in ocp user 17.45 as compare to dmpa user.

I. INTRODUCTION

India is devoted to attain the goals of Family Planning 2020 which, besides significantly increasing new contraceptive users, also demands embrace a rights-based approach in the process of expand contraceptive usages. Among contraceptive methods in India has been subjugate by female sterilization for a long time. No new contraceptive method has been added to the national family welfare program for decades. The Drugs Controller General of India (DCGI) has concern to use of injectable contraceptives but it was not the chunk of the national program. A short time ago, some leads have been taken to make DMPA (Depot-medroxyprogesterone) available in the public facilities.

II. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The research methodology includes the steps undertaken to gathering and organizing the data collection that are research approach, research design, study setting, population undertaken study sample, sampling technique, criteria for selection of sample, development of demographic variable, description of tools for data collection and plan for data analysis.

3.1 POPULATION AND SAMPLE

The sample in this study comprised of the married women those are using DMPA v/s oral contraceptive in a selected village Bhodbaral of Meerut District. The sample size in this study, 200 married women was taken as a sample, in a selected Community area of Meerut.

3.2. DATA AND THE SOURCE OF DATA

It was conducted in Bhodbaral village in meerut from 22/ April/2019 - 7/may/2019 The study was conducted among 200 married women was taken as a sample, in a selected Community area of Meerut.

3.3 THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

- Variables of the study contains dependent and independent variables. independent variable was contraceptive device as DMPA or OCP.
- dependent variable was level of satisfaction and knowledge score

3.4 STATISTICAL TOOLS AND ECONOMETRIC MODELS

The details of methodology is given as follow

3.4.1 DESCRIPTIVE AND INFERENTIAL STATISTICS

Score were planned to be organized tabulated and analyzed by using the frequency distribution with descriptive statistics (mean, standard deviation and mean score percentage) and inferential statistics (chi square) which helped to assess the level of satisfaction and knowledge on dmpa v/s oral contraceptive among the married women in a view to organize family planning awareness campaign in a selected community area of meerut district

IV RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Frequency and percentage distribution of level of satisfaction score of married women regarding DMPA v/s Oral Contraceptives. (n=200)

S.NO.	LEVEL OF SATISFACTION	DMPA USERS		OCP USERS	
		r	%	r	%
1	High satisfaction	79	79%	43	43%
2	Average satisfaction	18	18%	57	57%
3	Low satisfaction	3	3%	-	-

SCORES CATEGORY:

Low satisfaction =(0-8) , Average satisfaction = (9-17), High satisfaction =(18-25)

- In DMPA users majority of married women have high level of satisfaction i.e 79(79%), where 18(18%)were having average level of satisfaction and 3(3%) were having low satisfaction as compare to OCP users.

- But among OCP users 57(57%) women were having average level of satisfaction, 43(43%) were having high level of satisfaction regarding contraceptives they are using.
- It indicates overall satisfaction in women using DMPA is high as revealed by percentage of scores. So the present study reveal that DMPA users are more satisfied as compare to OCP users.

Frequency and percentage distribution of knowledge score of married women regarding DMPA v/s Oral Contraceptives. n=200

S.NO	LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE	DMPA USERS		OCP USERS	
		r	%	r	%
1	Good	93	93%	51	51%
2	Average	7	7%	14	14%
3	Below average	-	-	35	35%

Data represented in above table-3 in DMPA user v/s OCP user depicted that:

- In DMPA user majority of married women have good knowledge, 93(93%) where (7)7% were having average knowledge as compare to OCP users.
- But among OCP users only 51(51%) women were having good knowledge where 14(14%) were having average knowledge where 35(35%) were having below average knowledge.
- This indicated there is a great need for organizing a Family Planning Campaign at a mass level in which all the women should be included those who are using DMPA, oral contraceptive and also those who are not using any contraceptive for the welfare of women and her health.

- Comparing mean scores, standard deviation, t value, of level of satisfaction in DMPA users v/s OCP users.

Table: 5 Comparing mean scores, standard deviation, t test value, table value of scores of Level of satisfaction (Q.G Alam life satisfaction scale) among DMPA users v/s OCP users. (n=200)

	Mean	Standard value	t test value	Table value	df	P value	SIG. /N.S
DMPA	37.5	7.65	3.2231	1.96	198	0.0015	Sig.
OCP	34.16	6.99					

At 0.05 level of significance, df-(198), table value 1.96

Data represented in table 5 shows that the mean scores regarding level of satisfaction in DMPA users is 37.5 where level of satisfaction mean score in OCP users is 34.16 as compare to DMPA users.

The standard deviation scores regarding level of satisfaction in DMPA users is 7.65 and in OCP users it is 6.99.

The calculated t value is 3.22 is greater than table value which is significant (0.05 level of significance). Hence, it is deduced that, research hypothesis H_1 is accepted and null hypotheses H_{01} is rejected. DMPA users have significantly higher level of satisfaction score as compare to OCP users.

Comparison of mean scores, standard deviation, t value, of Knowledge score related to DMPA users v/s OCP users.

n=200

	Mean	Standard deviation	t test Cal val.	Tab val.	df	P value	SIG/NS
DMPA	19.62	2.82	5.3079	6.64	198	0.0001	Significant
OCP	17.45	2.96					

Data present in table 6 depicts that the mean scores regarding the knowledge in DMPA users is **19.62** where knowledge mean score in OCP users is 17.45 as compare to DMPA users.

The standard deviation scores regarding the knowledge in DMPA users is 2.82 and in OCP users it is 2.96 as compare to DMPA users.

The calculated p value is 0.001 which is lesser than 0.05 level of significance hence it is inferred that research hypothesis H1 is accepted and null hypotheses Ho1 is rejected.

there was no significant association between the level of satisfaction and knowledge score on DMPA users with selected demographic variable. (Age in years, Religion, Educational status, no. of living children, Monthly income of family, Source of information, no. of unwanted pregnancies).

there was a significant association between the level of satisfaction and knowledge score on OCP users with selected demographic variable. (Religion, educational status, no. of living children, no. of unwanted pregnancies).

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