

Couples Perception toward Utilization of Barrier Contraceptive Methods

Thesis

*Submitted for Partial Fulfillment of the Master's
Degree in Maternity & Gynecological Nursing*

By

Nagia Shawky Abd El-Samie Ebid

B.Sc. Nursing

*Clinical instructor in Maternity & Gynecological Nursing
Faculty of Nursing-Ain Shams University*

**Faculty of Nursing
Ain Shams University
2016**

Couples Perception toward Utilization of Barrier Contraceptive Methods

Thesis

*Submitted for Partial Fulfillment of the Master's
Degree in Maternity & Gynecological Nursing*

Supervised By

Prof Dr. Nadia Mohamed Fahmy

*Professor of Maternity & Gynecological Nursing
Faculty of Nursing-Ain Shams University*

Assist. Prof. Dr: Nevin Samir Metwaly

*Assistant Professor of Maternity & Gynecological
Nursing
Faculty of Nursing-Ain Shams University*

Dr. Amal Talaat El-Sharkawy

*Lecturer of Maternity & Gynecological Nursing
Faculty of Nursing- Ain Shams University*

**Faculty of Nursing
Ain Shams University
2016**



*All the glory, honour and power be to **ALLAH** Almighty, the most Merciful and Gracious, for equipping me with the spirit of wisdom, knowledge and understanding to carry out this research work. I cannot forget for a moment the indefatigable efforts and constructive criticism of my supervisor, **Prof. Dr. Nadia Mohammed Fahmy** for her understanding, useful comment and valuable suggestions. Greetings and regards for **Assist. Prof. Dr. Mevin Samir Metwally** for her love, care, courage, cooperation, patience, valuable insight and close supervision during the work of this study. I am grateful to **Dr. Amal Talaat El-Sharkawy** for her support, encouragement and guidance during this study. Thank you, your Highness, for always being there for me.*

I would like to express my gratitude, love and care to my husband whose support enabled me to do the work of this study. I cannot forget the love and care of him for their persistent support and encouragement.

Last but not least, I would like to express my inexhaustible gratitude to my family and the target group of this study.

***Thank you all,**
Magia Shawky Ebid*

Contents

Subject	Page
List of Abbreviations.....	I
List of Tables	II
List of Review –related Figures.....	V
List of Appendices	VII
Abstract.....	VIII
Introduction.....	1
Aim of the study	4
Review of Literature	
▪ Chapter (1): Family planning.....	5
▪ Chapter(2): Couple perception Regarding Barrier Method.....	26
▪ Chapter (3): Nursing roles toward utilization of barrier methods.....	32
Subjects and methods.....	48
Results	58
Discussion	87
Conclusion.....	99
Recommendations	100
Summary.....	101
References	105
Appendices	
Arabic Summary	

List of Abbreviations

ASHA	American Sexual Health
CDC	Center of Disease Control
ECP	Emergency contraception pills
IUD	Intrauterine Device
SSA	Sub-Saharan Africa
STD	Sexual Transmitted Disease
STI	Sexual Transmitted Infections
WHO	world Health Organization

List of Tables

Tables No	Title	page
(1)	Distribution of studied couples according to socio-demographic characteristics	59
(2)	Distribution of studied couples according to their medical history	61
(3)	Distribution of studied couples according to their sexual health history	62
(4)	Distribution of studied couples according to their knowledge about barrier contraceptive methods	67
(5)	Distribution of couples regarding to sources of knowledge about barrier contraceptive method	69
(6)	Distribution of wives according to utilization of barrier contraceptive methods	70
(7)	Distribution of husbands according to utilization of barrier contraceptive method	71
(8)	Obstacles for utilization of barrier contraceptive method among couples	72

Tables No	Title	page
(9)	Distribution of studied wives according to utilization of spermicide as reported by women	73
(10)	Distribution of studied husbands according to steps of practicing about male condom as reported by husband	75
(11)	Distribution of wife's attitude regarding barrier method.	77
(12)	Distribution of husband's attitude regarding barrier method.	78
(13)	Relation between wife's total score of knowledge and their Sociodemographic characteristics	80
(14)	Relation between husbands' total score of knowledge and their Sociodemographic characteristics	81
(15)	Relation between wife's total score of knowledge and their attitude regarding barrier method	82
(16)	Relation between husbands' total score of knowledge and their attitude regarding barrier method	82
(17)	Relation between wives' ' total score of attitude and their Sociodemographic characteristics	83

Tables No	Title	page
(18)	Relation between husbands' total score of attitude and their Sociodemographic characteristics	84
(19)	Relation between wives' total score of knowledge and their utilization regarding barrier method (Spermicide).	85
(20)	Relation between husbands' total score of knowledge and their utilization regarding barrier method (Male condom).	86

List of Figures

Figure No.	Title	Page
<i>Figures of review of literature:</i>		
(1)	Implant capsule	9
(2)	Combined Patch	11
(3)	Combined vaginal ring	11
(4)	Mirena and ParaGard IUD	13
(5)	Male condom	18
(6)	Type of male condom	19
(7)	The female condom	20
(8)	Diaphragm	21
(9)	Cervical cap	23
(10)	The sponge	23
(11)	Steps of male condom	34
(12)	Steps of female condom	36
(13)	Steps of vaginal diaphragm	40
(14)	steps of film insertion	41
(15)	steps of cream and jell insertion	42
(16)	steps of Sponge insertion	43
(17)	Nursing process	44
<i>Figures of result</i>		
(1)	Distribution of wives according to obstetric history (regularity of menses)	63

Figure No.	Title	Page
(2)	Distribution of wives according to obstetric history (duration of menses	64
(3)	Distribution of wives knowledge regarding barrier methods	65
(4)	Distribution of husbands' knowledge regarding barrier methods	65
(5)	Distribution of couple's knowledge regarding barrier methods	66
(6)	Couples total knowledge score regarding barrier methods	68
(7)	Wives utilization score regarding barrier methods	74
(8)	Husbands utilization score regarding barrier methods	76
(9)	Couples total attitude score regarding barrier methods	79

List of Appendices

Appendix	Title
1	Self- adminsterted quesstionnaire
2	Protocol
3	Administrative letter

Abstract

Barrier methods are used as contraceptive methods and the only one recommended for prevention of sexual transmitted diseases. A descriptive study design was followed **aiming** to assess couples' perception toward utilization of barrier contraceptive methods. The study was conducted in two setting (Faculty of Nursing and Technical Nursing Institute of Ain Shams University) 102 couples were included in the study through using **a purposive sample technique**. **Two tools** of data collection was used named self-administrated questionnaire sheet and assessment sheet for couple's attitude (Likert attitude scale). The main **results** of the study illustrated that increasing wives knowledge regarding barrier methods compared with their husbands. In contrast husband's utilization was higher than wives but with incorrect way so there was statistically significant difference observed between knowledge and utilization. Regarding their attitude the wives had positive attitude while husbands had uncertain attitude. The current study **concluded that** despite couples know about barrier methods and had uncertain, positive attitude, their utilization was low and improper. Based on this finding, the researchers **recommended;** conduction of awareness brochure for couples about barrier methods and its importance at family planning clinics.

Key word: couples perception, utilization, barrier method

Introduction

Family planning is defined as a program that allows individuals and couples to determine the number of children to have, when to have them, and at what intervals. This is achieved through the voluntary use of various devices, sexual practices, chemicals, drugs, or surgical procedures that interfere with the normal process of ovulation, fertilization, and implantation (*Medical Dictionary, 2014*).

The prevention of unwanted pregnancy is an integral part of modern medical practice and major public health interest. Each year, 80 million women worldwide have unintended pregnancies. So methods for controlling fertility are necessary and desired. Traditionally, the practice of family planning centred on the prevention of unwanted conception. In recent years, shifting in sexual behaviour, infection risks elimination to include complete women's reproductive health (*Glasier, 2011*).

Barrier contraceptive methods are another type of contraceptive method used for preventing pregnancy and certain sexually transmitted infections through using a device or preparation that prevents live sperm from reaching the ovum.

The success of such methods depends on the quality of the barriers, the motivation and willingness of the couple to use the method. These methods are used with male and female, for males the condom is the only method, while the female condom, diaphragm and cervical cap are used with females. In addition to Spermicides are chemical barriers which can also be used on their own or often used in conjunction with barrier methods (*Peipert, 2014*).

Perception refers to The process by which people translate sensory impressions into unified view of the world around them though necessarily incomplete and unverified (or unreliable) information, it is equated with reality for most practical purposes and guides human behaviour in general (*Medical Dictionary, 2014*).

Family planning programmers have always been focused on the female counterpart, this has led to the perception that family planning is largely a woman's business while the man having a negligible role. Men play a powerful role in reproductive decisions. Their actions can have unhealthy and even dangerous results. So that the decision should be shared between them to avoid the problems resulting from it (*John, 2013*).

Providing high quality care of family planning services the nurse must be knowledgeable, skilled and competent to be capable for providing planned, organized and effective care for couples for preventing complications of unintended pregnancy and increase awareness about using appropriate methods according to their preferences correctly (*Billings and Mack, 2012*).

Justification of the study:

In Egypt, According to center of disease control (CDC) 2014, STIs are estimated 4,281,604 case. Although from increasing this percent annually Demographic health survey (DHS) indicates that 1% used only barrier methods (condom 0.5%, diaphragm 0.5%) (*DHS, 2014*). In contrast, in 2007 results of study on the knowledge, attitude of condom use revealed that condoms was considered effective method of contraception and prevention of STIs by 60%, and is used by 23% for contraception (*Kabbash, 2007*).