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شبكة المعلومات الجامعية التوثيق الالكتروني والميكرو فيلم

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بالرسالة صفحات لم ترد بالاصل

EFFECT OF HUSBAND COUNSELING TOWARD FEMALE CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS IN ASSIUT CITY

*Thesis submitted for partial fulfillment of master degree in Obstetrics
& Gynecological Nursing*

By

Amany Ali Ahmed Mohammed
B.Sc., Nursing

610973678

Supervisors

Dr. Sahar Nagieb Mohamed

Assistant prof. of Obstetrics
& Gynecological Nursing
Faculty of Nursing
Assiut University

Dr. Ahmed Mohamed Ali Nasr

Assistant prof. of Obstetrics &
Gynecology,
Faculty of Medicine
Assiut University

Dr. Madiha Mohamed Toson

Lecturer of Obstetrics &
Gynecological Nursing,
Faculty of Nursing
Assiut University

**Faculty of Nursing
Assiut University
2006**

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List of Contents

	Page
Acknowledgments	
Introduction and aim of the work	1
Review of Literatures	4
Male involvement in family planning	4
Family Planning	12
Counseling	19
Improve pregnancy planning and spacing and prevent unintended pregnancy:	21
• Intended pregnancy:	30
• Birth spacing:	31
• Contraceptive use:	32
• Reduction of contraceptive failure:	33
• Emergency contraception:	33
• Male involvement in pregnancy prevention:	35
• Reduction of adolescent pregnancy:	36
• Abstinence before age 17 years:	37
• Pregnancy prevention and sexually transmitted disease (STD) protection:	38
• Pregnancy prevention education:	40
• Problems in becoming pregnant and maintaining a pregnancy:	41
• Insurance coverage for contraceptive supplies and services:	42
Subjects and Methods	44
Results	51
Discussion	79
Summary and Conclusions and Recommendations	86
References	89
Appendix	101
Arabic Summary	

List of Tables

	Page
Table (1): - Socio-demographic characteristics of wives	52
Table (2):- Socio-demographic characteristics of husbands	53
Table (3): - Pretest evaluation for both groups	54
Table (4):- Posttest evaluation immediately after counseling program in both groups (initial use of FP method)	56
Table (5):- Posttest evaluation 3 months after counseling program	57
Table (6):- Posttest evaluation 6 months after counseling program	57
Table (7):- Posttest evaluation 9 months after counseling program	58
Table (8):- Posttest evaluation 12 months after counseling program (the final continuation rate)	59
Table (9): - Causes of non initial use of family planning method (immediate after counseling program)	60
Table (10): - Causes of discontinuation of family planning methods in both groups	60
Table (11): - Side effects of family planning methods on both groups causing family planning discontinuation	61
Table (12): - Pattern of side effects of family planning methods in both groups	61
Table (13): - Correlation of educational levels of husbands and wives in study group for initial family planning use	62
Table (14): - Correlation of educational levels of husbands and wives in control group showing the initial use of family planning methods	62
Table (15): - Correlation of educational levels of husbands and wives in study group showing continuation rate of family planning methods	63
Table (16): - Correlation of educational levels of husbands and wives in control group showing continuation rate of family planning methods	63
Table (17): - Correlation of occupational status (OS) of husbands and wives showing the initial use of family planning methods in study group	64
Table (18): - Correlation of OS of husbands and wives showing the initial use of family planning methods in control group	64
Table (19): - Correlation of OS of husbands and wives showing the continuation rate of family planning methods in study group	65
Table (20): - Correlation of OS of husbands and wives showing the continuation rate of family planning methods in control group	66
Table (21): - Correlation of number of family members and residence showing the initial use of family planning methods in the study group	66
Table (22): - Correlation of number of family members and residence	67

showing the initial use of family planning methods in the control group

Table (23): - Correlation of number of family planning members and residence showing the final continuation rate of family planning methods in the study group

67

Table (24): - Correlation of number of family planning members and residence showing the final continuation rate of family planning methods in the control group

68

Table (25): - Factors influencing the initial use of family planning methods in both groups

69

Table (26): - Factors influencing the final continuation rate of using family planning methods in both groups

73

List of Figures

	Page
Fig.(1):Pre-test evaluation for both groups	55
Fig.(2): Post-test evaluation immediately after counseling program in both groups	56
Fig.(3):Post-test evaluation 6 months after counseling program	58
Fig.(4):Post-test evaluation 12 months after counseling program	59
Fig.(5) :Effect of education of wives on the initial use FP methods in both groups	70
Fig.(6): Effect of education of husbands on the initial use FP methods in both groups	71
Fig.(7):Effect of residence on the initial use of FP methods in both groups	71
Fig.(8):Effect of occupational status of husbands on the initial use of FP methods in both groups	72
Fig.(9): Effect of age of wives on the final continuation rate of FP use in both groups	74
Fig.(10): Effect of age of husbands on the final continuation rate of FP use in both groups	74
Fig.(11):Effect of education of wives on the final continuation rate of FP use in both groups	75
Fig.(12):Effect of education of husbands on the final continuation rate of FP use in both groups	75
Fig.(13):Effect of family income on the final continuation rate of FP use in both groups	76
Fig.(14):Effect of number of family members on the final continuation rate of FP use in both groups	76
Fig.(15):Effect of residence on the final continuation rate of FP use in both groups	77
Fig.(16):Effect of sources of FP knowledge on the final continuation rate of FP use in both groups	77
Fig.(17):Effect of prior use of FP method on the final continuation rate of FP use in both groups	78
Fig.(18):Effect of type of FP methods on the final continuation rate of FP use in both groups	78

List of Abbreviations

DHS	Demographic and Health Surveys
AIDS	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
APHA	American Public Health Association
ECP	Emergency Contraceptive Pills
FDA	Food and Drug Administration
FP	Family Planning
HHS	United States Department of Health and Human Services
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HMOs	Health Maintenance Organizations
IUD	Intra-uterine device
MAP	Men as Partners Initiative
NCHS	National Center for Health Statistics
NFHS	National Family Health Survey
NSAM	National Survey of Adolescent Males
NSFG	National Survey of Family Growth
OASPE	Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation
STDs	Sexually Transmitted Diseases
UNDP	United Nations Developmental Program
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
WHO	World Health Organization

*Effect of male counseling toward female contraceptive
methods in Assiut city.*

*Introduction
and
Aim of the
Work*

Introduction

Reproductive health interventions that target couples are found to be more effective than those directed to only one sex. The evidence justifies a focus on couples who need to be aware of what forms of contraception to use. Men could also be given messages about their own reproductive health, encouraged to take part in child care and to appreciate daughters equally with sons (*Becker, 1996 and Blaney 1997*).

According to a review of male involvement programmes in more than twenty developing countries, this review advocates 1) changing the social norms that govern male behaviour in sexual relations and parenthood. 2) incorporating male involvement in overall planning of reproductive health programmes. 3) and adapting service delivery programmes to make them more male friendly. The aims were 1) to increase men's awareness of the need to safeguard reproductive health 2) to increase men's support of their partner's reproductive health choices, and 3) to increase the use of male methods of contraception for those who wish to do so. (*Schehl, and Green, 1997*).

The most frequently mentioned reason given for not intending to use contraception is that the woman is menopausal or has undergone a hysterectomy (23 percent). Another reason given by sizeable proportions of women is that the woman wants as many children as possible (17 percent). Among the group who discontinued

contraception, the most commonly mentioned reasons are that they wanted to have a child (29 percent) or that the method created a health problem or a menstrual problem (21 percent). (*Baumann and Deber, 1995*).

Among the currently married non-pregnant women who never used contraception, the most commonly mentioned reason for not currently using a method is the need for more children (45 percent). There are no substantial urban-rural differences in reasons for not currently using contraception (*Orobato, 1995*).