

Contents

Subjects	Page
List of Tables	II
List of Figures	IV
List of Abbreviations	V
Abstract.....	VI
• Introduction	1
• Aim of the work	6
• Review of Literature	7
▪ Part I: family planning	7
- Concept of family planning.....	8
- Important of family planning.....	9
- Anatomy and physiology of reproductive System.....	12
▪ Part II: Contraceptive methods	21
▪ Part III: Male's attitudes toward family planning:	48
▪ Part V: Role of community health nurse in family planning	52
• Subjects and Methods	60
• Results	68
• Discussion	98
• Conclusion and Recommendations	112
• Summary	114
• References	120
• Appendix	136
• Arabic Summary	

List of Tables

No.	Table	Page
1	Distribution of men according to their sociodemographic characteristics (n=300).	69
2	Distribution of men according to their wife sociodemographic characteristics (n=227).	71
3	Distribution of men according to their current health condition (n=300).	73
4	Distribution of men according to their satisfactory level of knowledge regarding family planning (n=300).	75
5	Distribution of men according to their services introducing to them in family planning center (n=300)	79
6	Distribution of men according to their practicing of family planning (n=300).	80
7	Distribution of men according to their practicing toward using method of family planning (n=227).	83
8	Distribution of men according to their practicing toward using method of family planning (n=227).	85
9	Distribution of men according to their attitudes of men toward faith to use method of family planning (n=204).	86
10	Distribution of men according to their attitudes about family planning (n=300).	87
11	According to research question No (1) Relation between men's Attitude and sochio-demographic characteristics (n = 300):	90

 List of Table

No.	Table	Page
12	Relation between men's attitude and their wife socio-demographic characteristics. (n=227)	92
13	According to research question No (2) Relation between men's knowledge and demographic characteristics (n=300)	93
14	Relation between men's knowledge and their wife demographic characteristics (n = 227)	95
15	Relation between men's knowledge and their practices (n = 300).	96
16	According to research question No (3) Relation between men's knowledge and their attitudes (n = 300):	96
17	Relation between men's attitudes and their practices (n = 300).	97

List of Figures

Figure No.	Title	Page NO.
In review Literature:		
1	Structures in the male reproductive system.	13
2	Sagittal section of testis.	15
3	Female condom.	30
4	Barrier method: the diaphragm fits over the cervical, preventing sperm from entering the uterus.	32
5	Barrier method: the cervical cap fit snugly over the cervix, preventing sperm from entering the uterus.	34
6	Contraceptive Sponge.	36

Figure No.	Title	Page NO.
In results:		
1	Distribution of Men knowledge regarding family planning method (n=300).	77
2	Distribution of Men's according source of knowledge regarding family planning method (N=300).	78
3	Percentage of marriage Men regarding their practicing of family planning method (n=227).	85
4	Assessment of studied Men and their attitudes toward family planning (n =300).	89

List of Abbreviations

COCs	:	Combination Oral Contraceptives
ENG	:	Etonogestrel
FAB	:	Fertility Awareness-Based methods
FP	:	Family Planning
FSH	:	Follicular – Stimulating Hormone
GnRh	:	Gonadotrophin- Releasing Hormone
HIV	:	Human Immunodeficiency
IUD	:	Intrauterine Device
LH	:	Luteinizing Hormone
LNG-IUS	:	Levonorgestrel- releasing Intrauterine Device
NFP	:	Natural Family Planning
STIs	:	Sexual Transmitted Infections
UTIs	:	Urinary Tract Infections

Men's Perception Toward Family Planning

By

Kareema Mohamed Adam

Abstract

Background: Family planning is one of Egypt's national priorities. The roles and responsibilities of men in family planning and fertility regulations have been ignored. Family planning program planners have focused their attention largely on women's attitudes and behaviors in matters concerning reproductive. **Aim of this study** was to assess men's perception toward family planning. **Design:** Descriptive study design **Setting:** Two administrative departments (Ain Shams University Hospital and Dar El Shefa hospital) in Abassia district at Cairo Government. **Sampling:** Convenient sample included 300 men, their age ranged between 25 to 45 years. **Tools:** **First tool** was an interviewing questionnaire, **Second tool** was rating scale to assess attitudes of men toward family planning. **Results:** the study findings showed that the third of men had incomplete knowledge regarding family planning and their methods, approximately half of men sample had negative attitudes toward family planning. As regards men practice the majority of men don't use of contraceptive methods. **Conclusion:** On the light of the findings of the present study, it can be concluded that the majority of men had knowledge regarding family planning and their methods; occupation and marital status affect men's knowledge about family planning. Approximately the half of men sample had negative attitudes toward family planning, and affected by level of education, and occupation. As regards married men accept contraceptive but the majority of them didn't share in choice or use of contraceptive methods. **Recommendation:** Reproductive health education about family planning that providing men with information and involving them in counseling sessions can help them to be more supportive of contraceptive use and more aware of the concept of shared. Media should encourage men to use their decision making roles and responsibilities on the expansion and promotion of contraceptive use.

Keywords: Men's perception, Family planning



Protocol





Introduction





Aim of the study





Review of Literature





Subjects and Methods





Results





Discussion





Conclusion and Recommendations





Summary

