

among HIV infected women attending Comprehensive Care Centre.

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Abstract:

To determine contraceptive use among HIV infected women attending Comprehensive Care Centre at Kenyatta National Hospital. Hospital based cross-sectional descriptive study. Comprehensive Care Centre (CCC), Kenyatta National Hospital. The study group was non-pregnant HIV positive women on follow up at the CCC. A total of 94 HIV infected women were interviewed between May 2006 and August 2006 through a pretested interviewer administered questionnaire. Consecutive women willing to participate in the study were interviewed. Current contraceptive use, contraceptive methods, source of contraception, reproductive intention and unmet need of family planning. The mean age of the respondents was 34 years, 47.9% were married, all had formal education and 74.6% were employed. Eighty six percent of the respondents did not have reproduction intentions in the next two years; however, only 44.2% of the respondents were using contraception. Condoms were the most popular (81.5%) contraceptive method. Female condom was used by 10.5% of the respondents. Norplant was the only long-term contraceptive method and was used by only 2.6%. Dual method of contraception was practiced by 13.5% of the respondents. Majority of the respondents obtained contraceptives from private sector (42.9%) with less than 10% getting them from CCC. The unmet need for family planning among the study group was 30%. Marital status and regular sexual partner were significantly associated with contraceptive use. Although majority of respondents did not have reproduction intentions in the next two years, use of contraception was low with only 44% being on a method. Use of long-term contraceptive methods was low among respondents. Majority of the respondents obtained contraceptives away from CCC. The unmet need for family planning was high at 30%.