

# Effect of complications the contraceptives which used for long period on women in Bant AL-Huda Teaching Hospital at AL-Nasiriya city

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## Abstract

**Objectives:** To identify the associated long-term complications of the contraceptive. Also to find out the relationship between complications of contraceptive, and demographic characteristics (age, level of education).

**Methodology:** A descriptive study was conducted in the Women's Advisory Unit of Bint Al-Huda Educational Hospital in the Nasiriyah city to study the complications of contraceptives in which women have been employed for a long time and to find the relationship between complications of contraceptives and demographic characteristics. The survey was conducted on 100 women who use contraceptives. The data were collected using the interview and the questionnaire form, which was designed to contain (29) items containing the form of personal and demographic characteristics and forms of complications. The data were analyzed using descriptive statistics method (frequency, percentages, Chi Square).

**Results:** The study showed a relationship between age and educational level and the occurrence of complications of contraceptives used.

**Recommendations:** Study recommended the establishment of specialized centers for gynecology, the preparation of an educational program, and conducting another study in Iraq

**Key Words:** Effect, complications, contraceptives.

## I. INTRODUCTION

Contraception is one of most common worldwide methods using for prevention the pregnancy, Contraceptive also known birth control or family planning is the intentional prevention through the use of various devices, sexual practices, chemicals, drugs, or surgical procedures. This means that something (or some behavior) becomes a contraceptive if its purpose is to prevent a woman from becoming pregnant [1]. There are several types of contraceptives that have been officially labeled as such because they have shown reliability in preventing conception from occurring and birth control with abortion are well documented in Mesopotamia and Ancient Egypt [2]. The Ebers Papyrus and the Kahun Papyrus have within them some of the earliest documented descriptions of birth control, the use of honey, acacia leaves and lint to be placed in the vagina to block sperm from passage to uterus [3]. It describes various contraceptive pessaries, including acacia gum, which recent research has confirmed to have spermicidal qualities and is still used in contraceptive jellies, Other birth control methods mentioned in the papyrus include the application of gummy substances to cover the "mouth of the womb" (i.e. the cervix), a mixture of honey and sodium carbonate applied to the inside of the vagina, and a passer made from crocodile dung and Lactation (breast-feeding) of up to three years was also used for birth control purposes in ancient Egypt [4]. Sixth-Eight million women have complications from use contraceptive specific Arabic countries Long term used the contraceptive resulting in significant economic, personal cost [5]. Including disability and increased mortality rate. In Asian most the women getting the contraceptives leading to more complication such as obesity and cardiac disorder with essential hypertension [6].

## II. MATERIALS AND METHODS

### Objective of study:

1. To identify the associated long-term complications of the contraceptive.
2. To find out the relationship between complications of contraceptive, and demographic characteristics (age, level of education)

**Design of the study:** A descriptive study was carried out through the present investigation in order to achieve the objects of the present study.

**Setting of the study:** The present study was carried out in consultation of maternity unite of Bant AL-Huda Teaching Hospital.

**Sample of the study:** A non-probability (purposive) sample, (100) cases which consisted of all women who were attending the consultation maternity unite of Bant AL-Huda Teaching Hospital.

1- Women age 18 – more than 38 years.

2 - Women used contraceptives.

**The study instrument:** A questionnaire was designed and constructed by the researcher to measure the variable. Such a construction was employed through the review of literature and related studies. The questionnaire consisted of 2 parts.

1- demographic information sheet, consisted of (7) items , which included age , level of education, types of contraceptive, occupation of women , occupation of husband, duration of used , onset of complications . Those items rated and scored as choose a suitable answer.

2- Complication of contraceptive: Included (22) items are concerned women with complications that result from long term used contraceptive. The questionnaire items were on scale of close – ended responses (Yes / No).

**Data collection:** The data were collected for the present study through the utilization of the study instruments and employment of scheduled interview as means of data collection.

**Data analysis:** Analysis of the data was employed through the application of the following statistical data analysis approaches.

## III. RESULTS

The distribution of the matched demographic characteristics out of this table indicates that the majority (32%) of the groups were (28 – 32) years old. Majority (39%) of the groups collage and above from educational level, it indicated that the greater (39%) at the duration of using were (1 – 5) years. Most of husband occupation (31%) was employee. The table (1) presented that the majority (63%) the women using contraceptive were employee. Shows that the majority (58%) of their groups who take oral contraceptive (pill), the table also presented (39%) of the groups the onset of complications were (1 – 5) years.

**Table (1) : Distribution of the study sample (100) by their demographic characteristics ( age, educational level , period of used , occupation of women , occupation of husband , types of contraceptive, and onset of complications )**

variable	groups	Frequency	Percent %	Cumulative present
age	18-22	25	25%	25
	23-27	19	19%	44
	28-32	32	32%	76
	33-37	14	14%	90
	38 and old	10	10%	100
	Total	100	100%	
Level of education	Not read and write	8	8%	8
	Read and write	17	17%	25
	Primary school graduate	15	15%	40
	Intermediate school graduate	11	11%	51
	Preparatory school graduate	10	10%	61
	College graduate and above	39	39%	100
	Total	100	100%	
Duration of using	1-5	39	39%	39
	6-10	29	29%	68
	11-15	19	19%	87
	16 and more	13	13%	100
	Total	100	100%	
Occupation of husband	Student	6	6%	6
	Employee	31	31%	37
	Retired	15	15%	52
	Self-employed	21	21%	73
	Unemployed	27	27%	100
	Total	100	100%	
Occupation of women	employed	63	63%	63
	Hose wife	37	37%	100
	Total	100	100%	
Types of contraceptive used	Pill (oral contraceptive)	58	58%	58
	Injection hormones	14	14%	72
	Culture of subcutaneous hormones	4	4%	76
	Tubal ligation	8	8%	84
	Intrauterine device	16	16%	100
	Total	100	100%	
Onset of complication	below one years	8	8%	8
	1 – 5 years	39	39%	47
	6 – 10 years	28	28%	75
	11 – 15 years	18	18%	93
	16 years and more	7	7%	100
	Total	100	100%	

**Table (2): Mean of scores for items the complications of contraceptive from long term used**

No.	Items	No	Yes	M.S	Sig.
1	Are you suffering from high blood pressure?	67	33	1.40	N.S
2	Are you suffering from disturbance the menstruation cycle?	65	35	1.43	N.S
3	Are you suffering from vision problems?	29	63	1.45	N.S
4	You have increase in body weight?	36	54	1.56	S
5	You with psychological problems such as depression?	44	38	1.80	S
6	Are you suffering from cardiac arrest?	30	57	1.56	S
7	You have pain in joint and bone?	30	60	1.50	S
8	Are you suffering from digestion disorder with peptic ulcer?	31	59	1.51	S
9	You have integumentary problems such as skin red?	30	63	1.44	N.S
10	You are suffering from balance disorder with drowsiness?	27	65	1.43	N.S
11	You have enlargement of uterus?	34	60	1.46	N.S
12	You have problems in urinary system such as oliguria?	26	60	1.54	S
13	Are you suffering from involuntary movement of hands (tremor)?	27	65	1.43	N.S
14	Are you suffering from low level of glucose in blood (hypoglycemia)?	34	60	1.46	N.S
15	Are you suffering from swelling in lower and upper extremities?	26	60	1.54	N.S
16	You have small lobes or nodules in breast	30	63	1.44	N.S
17	Are you suffering from difficult of breathing	27	65	1.43	N.S
18	Are you suffering from enlargement of ovarian	34	60	1.46	N.S
19	You hare water sacs on ovarian and cervical the uterus	27	65	1.43	S
20	You are suffering from cluster pregnancy out the uterus	31	63	1.43	N.S
21	You are suffering loss of hair and elevated in oil secretion	26	60	1.54	N.S
22	You have decrease in level of hemoglobin (anemia)	10	75	1.40	N.S

**Table (3): Association between age distributions with onset of the complications the contraceptive use.**

Onset of Complications Age	Complication	Non complication	Total	M.S	Sig
18-22	20	5	25	1.60	S
23-27	12	11	23	1.53	S
28-32	30	4	34	1.55	S
33-37	11	7	18	1.50	S
Total	73	27	100		
<b>X<sup>2</sup>obs = 0.246    df = 4    X<sup>2</sup>crit = 7.815    P &lt; 0.05</b>					

**Table (4): Association between educational level and onset the complications of used contraceptive?**

Onset of complications Education level	complications	Non complications	Total	M.S	Sig
Not read and write	16	8	24	1.77	S
Read and write	9	7	16	1.61	S
Primary school	8	13	21	1.85	S
Intermediate school	11	5	16	1.41	N.S
Preparatory school	10	4	14	1.33	N.S
College and above	7	2	9	1.25	N.S
Total	61	39	100	1.63	S
<b>X<sup>2</sup>obs = 18.397    df = 5    X<sup>2</sup>crit = 11.070    P &lt; 0.05</b>					

Table(2) indicated that all mean scores are significant on items 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 12. And the remaining items are non-significant on items ( 1,2,3,9,10,11,13,14,15 ).

Table(3) indicated that there was significant association between the age and onset complications of the contraceptive used

Table (4) indicated that there is a significant association between the educational level and onset complications of the contraceptive used

#### IV. DISCUSSION

**Table (1):** This table show women's age groups, it was found that the high percentage among sample who use hormonal contraceptive were at age group (28-32) years. and they accounted (32%), this indicate that the middle ages women more using contraceptive method in this group than other. and also This means that most women in this study sample wish to become pregnant immediately after marriage and are not required to use contraception until late at marriage. This finding is disagreeing with <sup>[7]</sup> they study complications of contraceptives of women's used in New York City. The study find increased rate of women used the contraceptive in young period. Regarding the educational level of the sample. It was found the higher percentage was at high level of Education College (39%) .This means that with education and cultural awareness of how to use contraceptives increase their use within this age group. This result agree with a study undertaken in central Serbia, <sup>[8]</sup> show that (59%) of women in central Serbia, (61%) in Vojvodina and (44%) in Kosovo were able to define contraception as the method for prevention of unwanted pregnancy. Regarding duration of used the contraceptives, the result show most women's used the contraception for period (1-5) years at 39% the study agree with <sup>[6]</sup>. The study knowledge concerning birth control for women that multi productive and find most women used contraceptives less than 5 years period. Regarding to occupation of the women and their husband it was found the highest percentage of both are employed of women (63%) and (27%) employed husband. This finding is in consistent with <sup>[9]</sup>. The Study who reported that, there was no significant effect of women employment on the rate of use of contraceptives.

About the type of contraception it was found that most common contraception used by the studied sample use birth control pills which account for approximately (58%).This result disagree with <sup>[10]</sup> They found through the use of contraceptive analysis that injections are popular among women even at high parity.

Regarding onset of complications for women's used contraceptives, it is was found most appear contraceptive complications at 1-5 year since used at 39%.The study disagrees with <sup>[7]</sup>.The study determination side effect of hormonal contraceptive in morocco hospital of oncology, he find period of contraceptive appear on women's used hormonal contraceptives lees than 6 years from used at 35%.

Table (2): This table indicated highly significant for items with complication of contraceptives because mean score more than 1.54 this result agree with <sup>[4]</sup>. Has study evaluation knowledge deficiency about complications of contraceptives in trople hospital in maternity unite find more women's used hormonal contraceptive have complications with long term period. The result disagree with <sup>[7]</sup>. The study problems of contraception in the United States hospital for women's used, he find the women's used contraceptive of long period suffering from more problems.

Table (3): This table presented significant between age and onset complications for women's used contraceptives at long period because p-value < 0.05. The study agreement with <sup>[8]</sup>. Has study quality life of women's used contraceptives for long period in

comple hospital he find relationship between age and onset complications of the contraceptives.

Table (4): This table show present significant between level of education for women's used contraceptive at long period and onset complications because p-value < 0.05. The study agreement with <sup>[9]</sup>. They study use of hormonal contraceptives in relation to antidepressant therapy, find high percentage between onset of complication and level of education for women's used oral contraceptive

#### V. CONCLUSION

According to the present study findings, the investigator has been able to make the following conclusions:

1. The study presented that the women's used hormonal contraceptives
2. The study confirmed that most of the study sample had high level of education.
3. The study indicated that most of women used contraceptives are employed.
4. The study indicated that most of the group's onset of disease was (1-5) years.

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