



Patterns of contraceptive use and repeat abortion in Addis, Ababa Ethiopia

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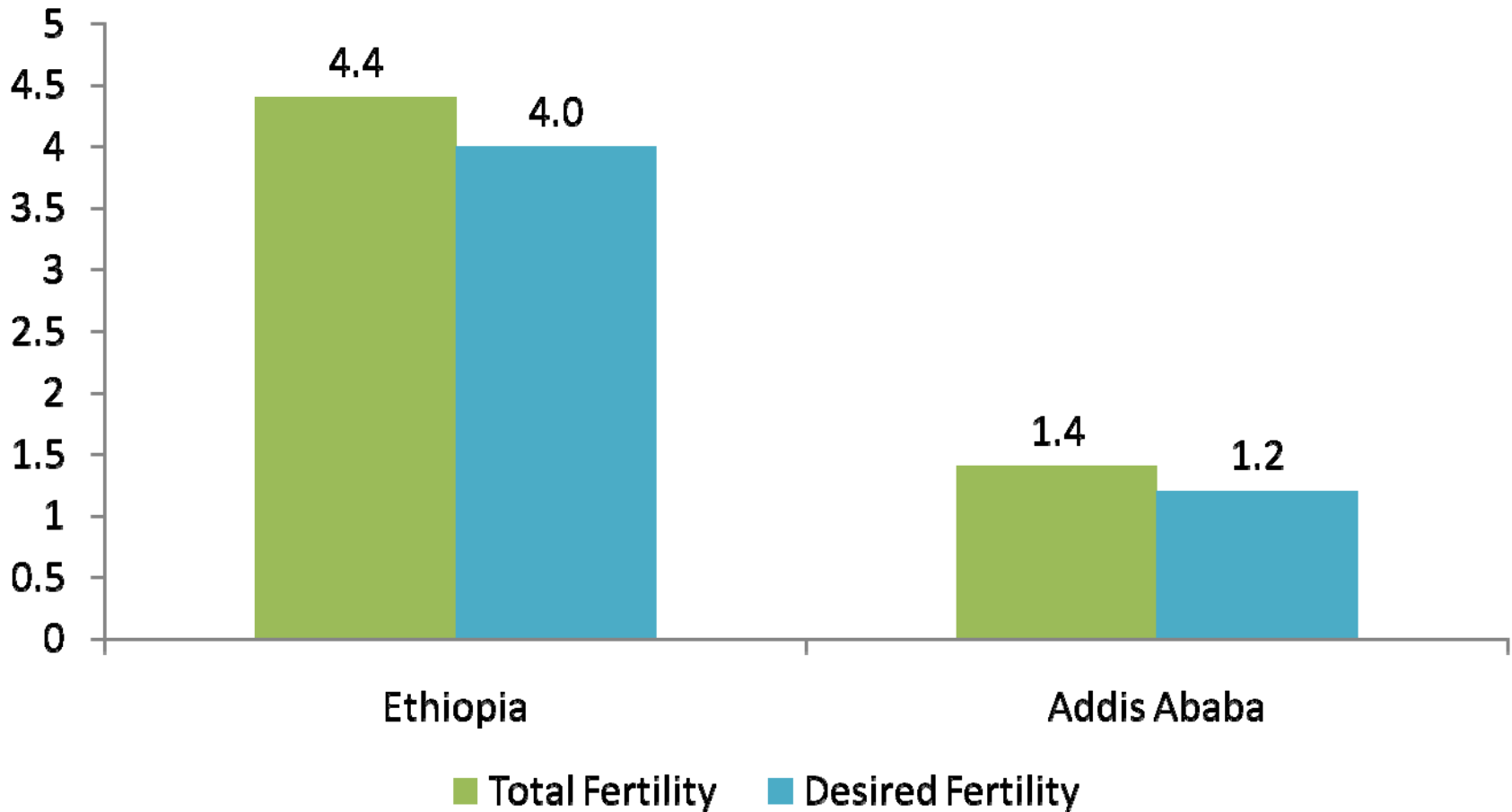
² *Venture Strategies Innovations, California, USA*

³ *International Planned Parenthood Federation, Africa Regional Office, Nairobi, Kenya*

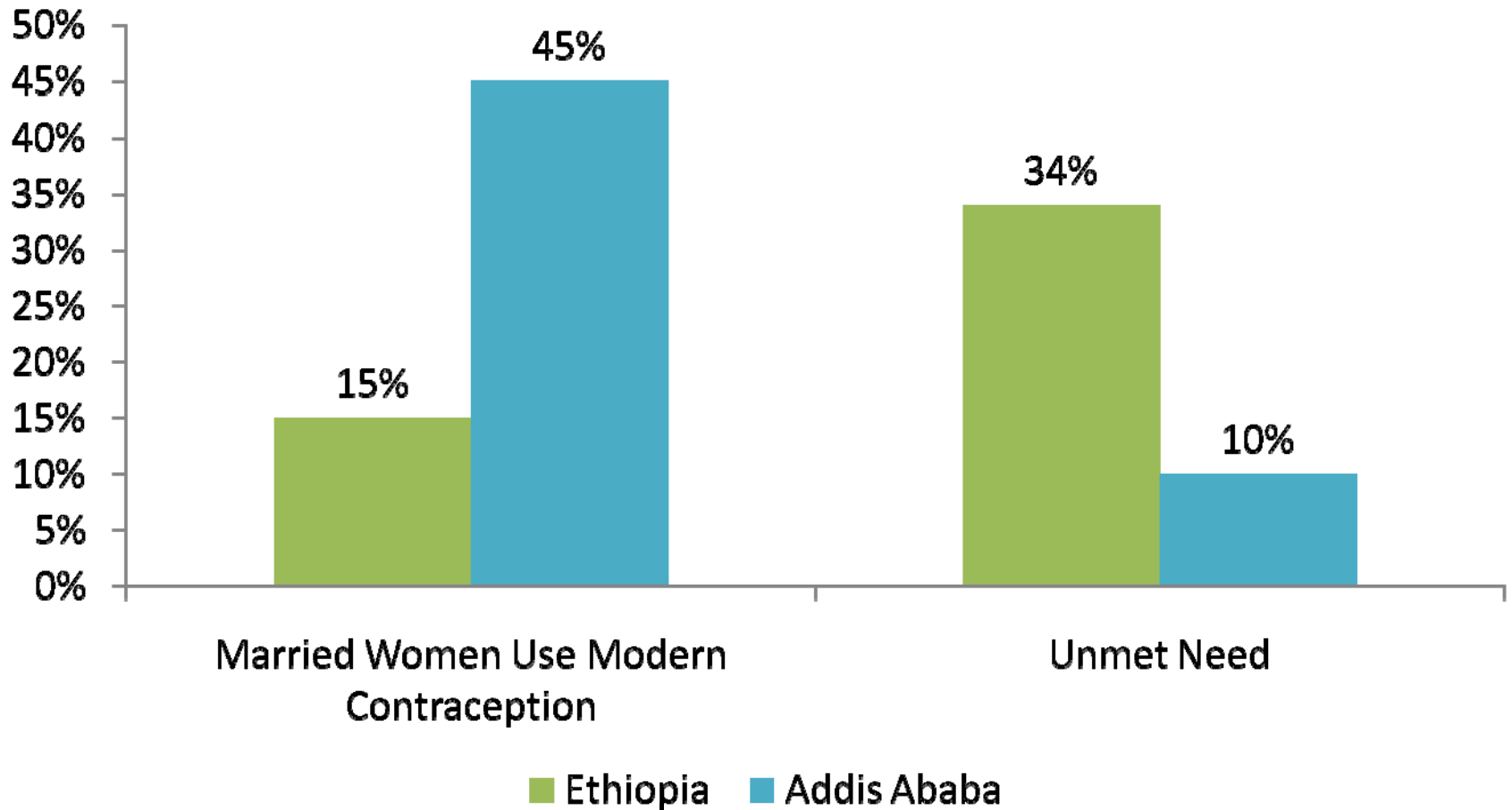
⁴ *Venture Strategies Innovations/DKT Ethiopia, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia*

⁵ *Tulane University Technical Assistance Program Ethiopia, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia*

Desired and Current Fertility: Ethiopia vs. Addis Ababa



Contraceptive Prevalence: Ethiopia vs. Addis Ababa



Purpose

- Examine the socio-demographic characteristics and patterns of contraceptive use among women seeking repeat abortions
- Characterize the access to family planning services of women that want to limit or space childbearing and make recommendations to help women meet their desired fertility in Addis Ababa and other urban settings

Data

- Prospective data collection of clients presenting for safe termination or treatment of incomplete abortion in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
 - 4 public and 3 private health facilities
 - N = 1,200
 - October 2008 to February 2009
- Data was extracted from client records: socio-demographic characteristics, reproductive and contraceptive history, post-abortion contraception

Methods

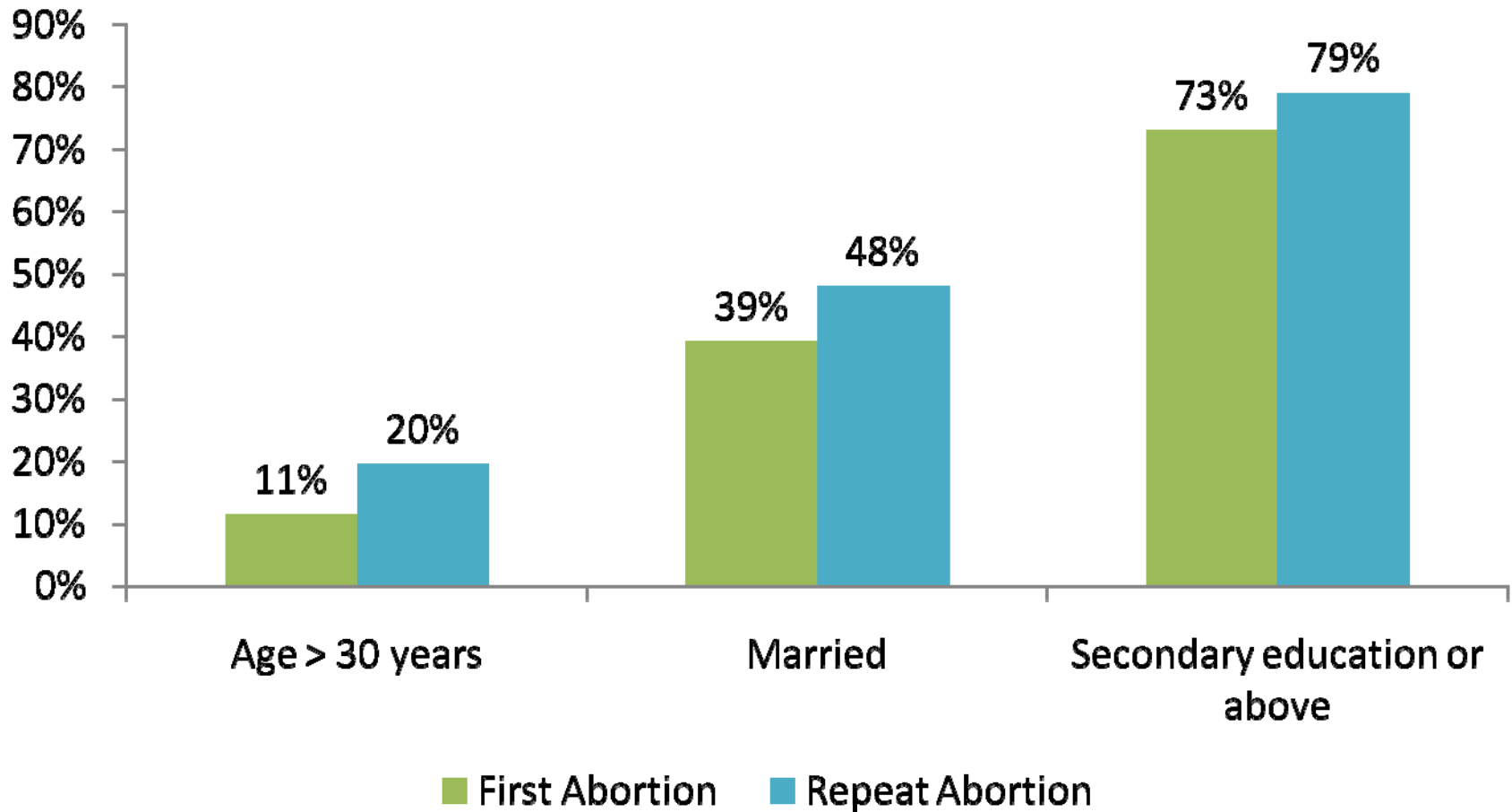
- **Bivariate:** Socio-demographic characteristics, reproductive history, and contraceptive history by first vs. repeat abortion
- **Multiple logistic regression:** Repeat abortion Last contraceptive method used, socio-demographic characteristics and reproductive history
- **Stratified multiple logistic regression:** stratified by last contraceptive method used (none, short, and longer acting methods)

Results:

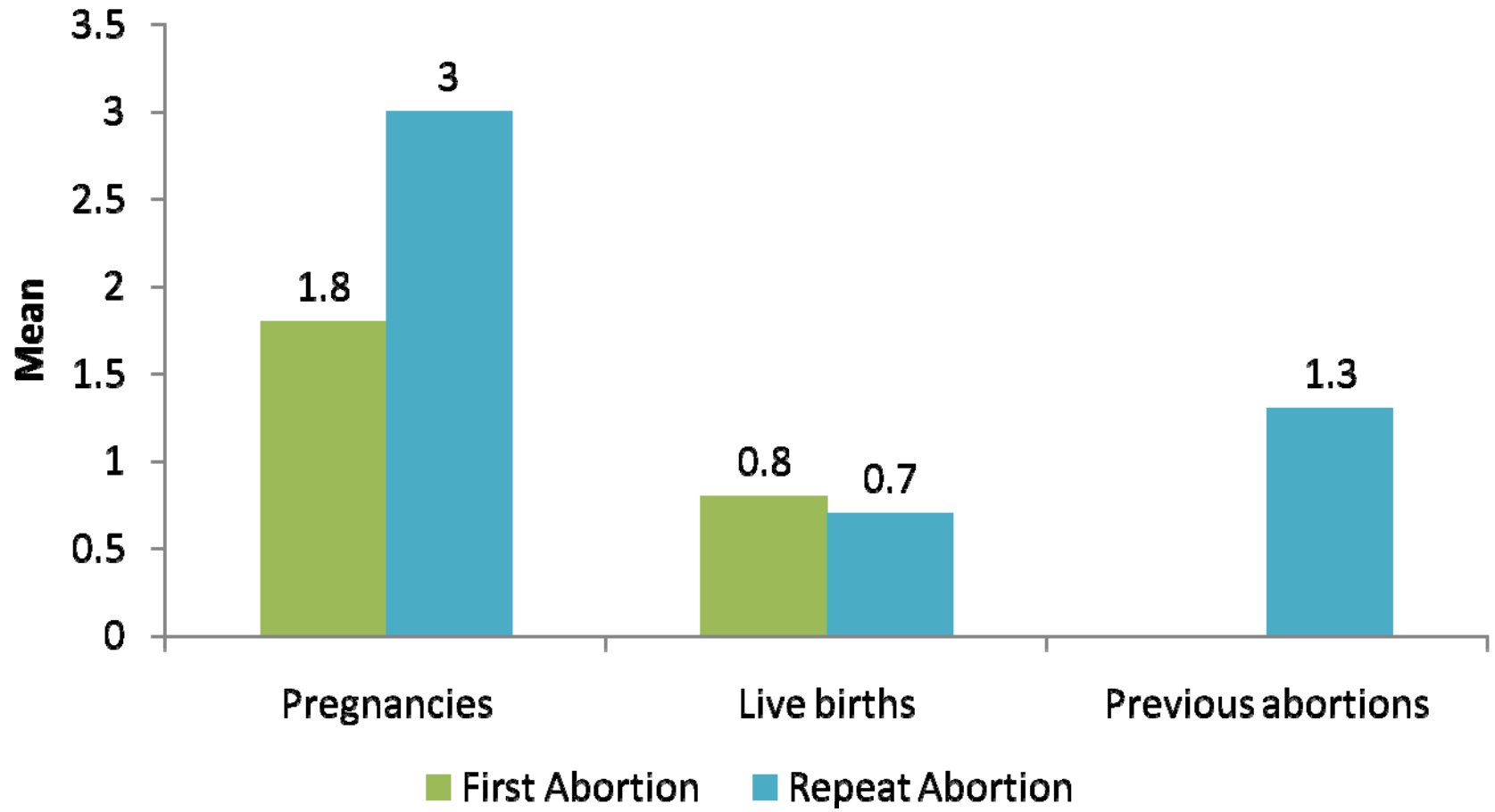
Repeat Abortion related services:

- 31% of clients had at least one previous abortion
- Average # abortions: 1.3

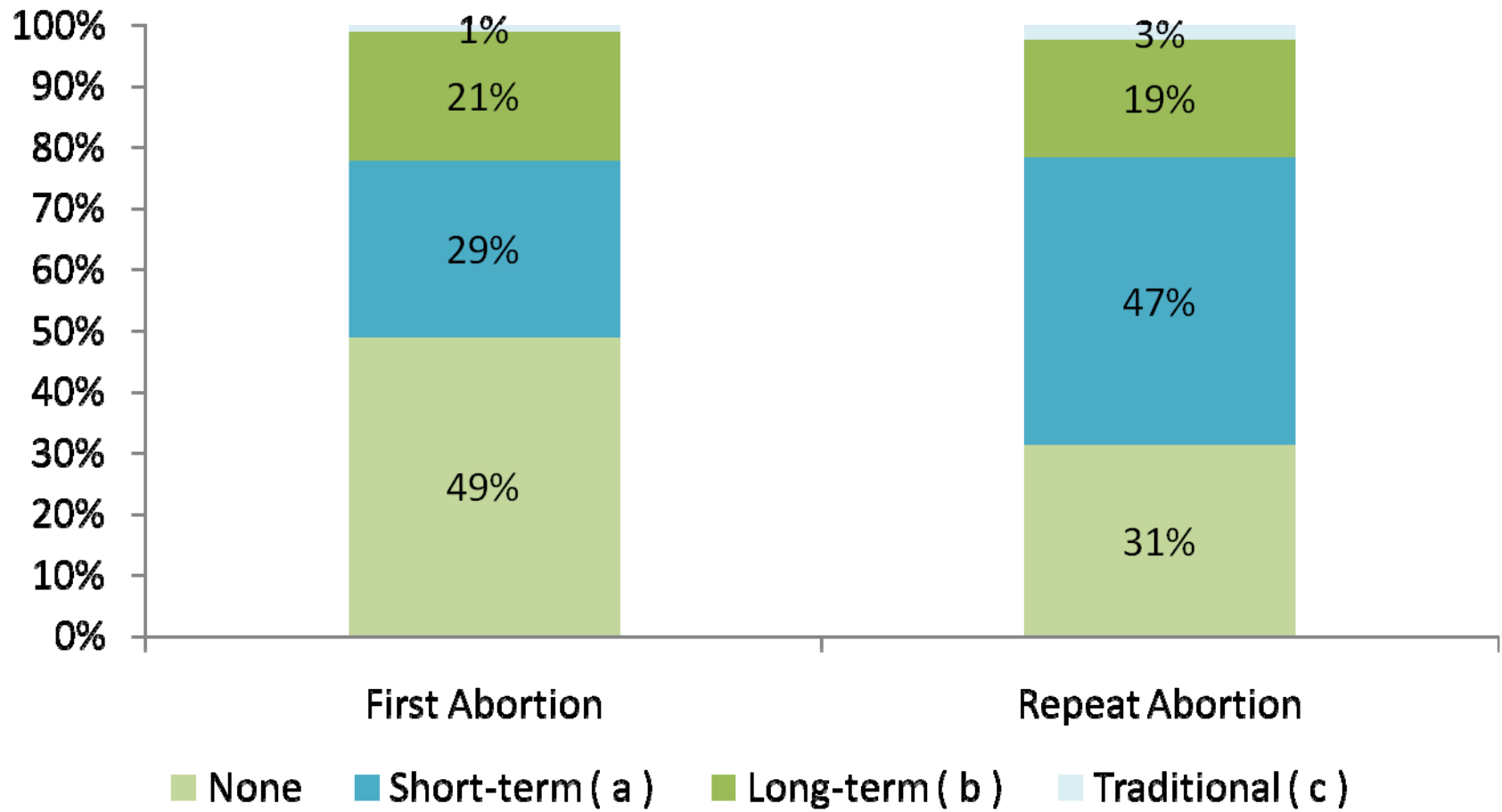
Women seeking a repeat abortion are older, married, and less educated



Reproductive History



Contraceptive History



None Short-term (a) Long-term (b) Traditional (c)

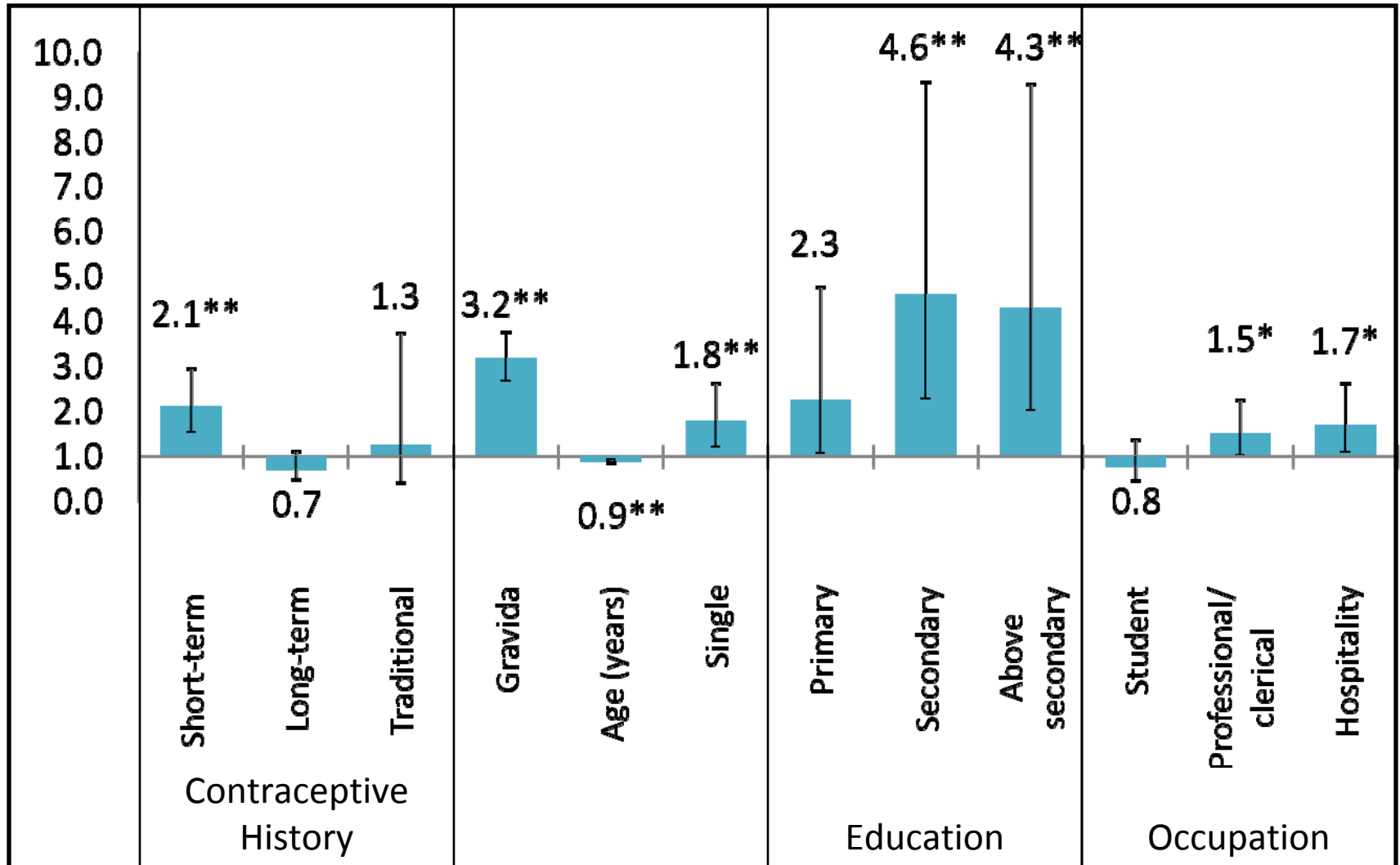
(a) Pills and condom

(b) Injectable, implant, intrauterine device s

(c) Calendar or other traditional methods

Multiple Logistic Regression

Odds of Repeat Abortion



* $p < 0.05$; ** $p < 0.001$

Multiple Logistic Regression Stratified by Last Contraceptive Method

		None (n=521)	Short-term (n=660)	Long-term (n=245)
Gravida		2.5**	3.8**	2.5***
Age (years)		0.9*	0.9**	0.8*
Single		0.4*	5.2**	
Education	Primary	4.4*		
	Secondary	13.1**		
	Above secondary	11.0**		
Occupation	Student		0.7	
	Professional/clerical	2.3*	1.5	
	Hospitality		1.9*	

* p < 0.05

** p < 0.001

Summary:

- Women need access to a variety of contraceptive methods, accurate information on family planning, and availability of effective contraceptive methods and safe abortion services.
- Improved information and effective contraception can reduce unwanted pregnancies and the need of women to use abortion to control their fertility.
- Abortion related services should pay special attention to married, high parity and working women; non users of contraceptives ; and women using short-term methods that have failed in the past.