

P109. Determinant Factors in Choosing the Contraceptive Method Based on the Age of Patient

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Context: Since 1990, in the Family Planning Center of the Clinical Hospital of Obstetrics and Gynecology “Prof Dr Panait Sirbu” in Bucharest there are about 50000 contraceptive methods users (all women) registered.

Objective: to determin the factors in choosing the contraceptive method based on the age of the patient

Methods: we choosed 760 patients and we analyzed what kinde of contraceptive method was recommended for each age group, which method was best known by the women and what method was finaly chosen.

Patients: 760 patients ennrolled 2016 age 16 and 43 years. These were divided according to age as follows: group I : 16-20 years, group II: 20-30 years group III: 30-38 years and group IV: 39 -43 years.

Interventions: no intervention

Main Outcome Measures: The best known contraceptive methods among our patients are: male condoms (98%), oral contraceptive pills (90%), IUD (85%), informations mainly acumulated after 1990, in the years after the communism fall. There is still an important part of women for whom the surgical/medical abortion is the contraceptive method of choice

In group I barrier methods - condoms were recommended as a first line method and second contraceptive pills. 76% of young women choosed oral contraceptives (because they consider having a single stady partner and benefits such as remitting acne or dysmenorrhoea).

In group II and III oral contraceptives or IUDs were proposed in approximately 87% and 67% of cases depending on the parity. The oral contraceptiv pill was generally accepted. Women preferred IUD for the convenience of a long-term contraceptive method.

In group IV , where fertility is anyhow diminished, hormonal contraceptives , IUD-with hormonal activity, contraceptive vaginal ring have been proposed. Patients were generally receptive to the proposed variant, most of them chosed (74%) of patients Cooper-T IUD.

Results: About hormonal contraceptive methods about 30% of patients have erroneous information, but after counseling they have accepted one of the proposed variants.

Women who have presented themselves in our center have knowledge of at least one contraceptive method, but the proposed method is often not the one chosen.

Conclusions: the determinant factors for choosing the contraceptive method were based on the information they had, the level of control they obtained regarding family planning and the non-contraceptive benefits of the treatment.

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