Determinants of dual contraceptive use among HIV positive women at University of Gondar Hospital: A cross sectional study.

Mebratu Mitiku Reta (MM) [1*], Gizachew Assefa Tessema (GA)[2], Getachew Shiferaw (GS)[3]

1. Department of Internal Medicine, School of Medicine, University of Gondar, Gondar, Ethiopia
2. Department of Reproductive Health, Institute of Public health, University of Gondar, Gondar, Ethiopia.
3. Department of Gynecology and Obstetrics, School of Medicine, University of Gondar, Gondar, Ethiopia.

Abstract

Background: Utilization of dual contraceptive methods can reduce the transmission of Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) between partners. This study aimed at assessing the prevalence and associated factors of dual contraceptive use among HIV positive women attending care at University of Gondar Hospital, North west Ethiopia.

Methods: An Institution based cross-sectional study was conducted among women attending at the University of Gondar Hospital Antiretroviral Treatment (ART) Clinic. A systematic random sampling technique was employed to recruit 619 participants from July to August, 2013. A pre-tested and structured questionnaire supplemented with chart review was used to collect data. Data were entered in EPI Info version 3.5.3 and exported to SPSS version 20 for analysis. Descriptive statistics was employed to describe the characteristics of the study subjects. Binary and multivariable logistic regression analysis was carried out. Crude and adjusted odds ratios with 95% confidence intervals were computed to identify associated factors.

Results: Dual contraceptive use among HIV positive women was found to be 13.2%. Age of the respondents above 25 years old (AOR=0.20; 95% CI=0.06-0.65), absence of counseling from health care providers (AOR=0.26; 95% CI=0.12-0.58) and spousal discussion about dual contraceptive (AOR=19; 95% CI=8.32-43.36) were associated with dual contraceptive use.

Conclusion: In this hospital dual contraceptive use was low. Strengthening family planning counseling and spousal discussion needs to be emphasized.

Keywords: Dual contraceptive, HIV/AIDS, HIV positive women, Developing countries, Ethiopia