

**Knowledge, Attitude and Practices of Contraceptives Use among Women Living with HIV
in Ibadan**

**Afiniki BULUS- EJOGA
LCU/PG/002293**

**Being a MPH Thesis Submitted to the Department of Public Health, Faculty of Basic
Medical & Health Sciences, Lead City University, Ibadan, Oyo State, Nigeria**

**In Partial Fulfilment of the Requirements for the Award of Master of Public Health (MPH)
Degree in Public Health**

2023

Certification

This is to certify that **Afiniki BULUS- EJOGA** with matriculation number LCU/PG/002293 carried out this research work titled “Knowledge, Attitude and Practices of Contraceptives Use among Women Living with HIV in Ibadan “in the Department of Public Health, Faculty of Basic Medical and Health Sciences, Lead City University, Ibadan, Oyo State, Nigeria for the award of Master’s degree in Public Health (MPH) and this has not been previously submitted.

Dr. Folahanmi Akinsolu
Supervisor

Date

Dr. Tubosun Olowolafe
Head of Department

Date

Dedication

This work is dedicated to the Almighty God, the giver of knowledge and wisdom for His unquantifiable love and through whom I can make all the achievements I have recorded.

Do Not Copy, Lead City University, Nigeria

Acknowledgment

I am grateful to Lead University, Ibadan, for their invaluable support and resources that contributed to the successful completion of this study. The school library, in particular, provided an extensive collection of relevant literature, which greatly aided my research process. I would like to express my sincere appreciation to the staff and management of Adeoyo Maternity Centre, Yemetu, St. Anne's Anglican Hospital, Molete, and State Hospital, Adeoyo, Ring Road, Ibadan.

Special thanks go to my supervisor, Dr. Folahanmi Akinsolu, whose guidance, expertise, and unwavering support have been invaluable throughout this research journey. I would also like to acknowledge Dr. Tubosun Olowolafe, the Head of the Department, for his support and encouragement. My heartfelt appreciation goes to the Provost and College Secretary of the Post Graduate College for their administrative support and assistance throughout my study.

I acknowledge with thanks, the moral support and assistance received from my darling husband Mr George Ejoga and my Mr Francis Balogun. Also not forgetting my darling daughter for always reminding that I should read and must not have less than B in my result. I am also thankful for the support and assistance received from my colleagues and friends, including Bankole Samuel, Abdul Aziz Rasheed, Lawale Abisola, Adeoye Enitan, Adewole Ifeoluwa, and Adegbite Zainab. I am greatly indebted to the various writers whose writing and work I have taken helped to complete this study.

Even though the above-mentioned institution and persons have assisted in the process of this study, I alone stand responsible for the errors, if any found in the study.

Abstract

Contraception services can help meet the family planning goals of women living with HIV as well as prevent mother-to-child transmission (MTCT). This study aimed to assess the knowledge attitude and practice of contraceptive use among women of reproductive age [15-49yrs] living with HIV in Ibadan Nigeria. A facility-based cross-sectional study was used with the sample size of 469 sexually active WLHIV. The inclusion criteria were WLHIV aged between 18-49, who asserted being fecund and sexually active. An adopted questionnaire was used to collect data and the data was analyzed using Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) windows version 22 and statistical significance was set at $p < 0.05$. Among women living with (n=469), 96.6%(453) have a good knowledge of contraceptive and 3.4%(16) have poor knowledge of contraceptive methods, 257(55%) have positive attitude while 212(45%) have negative attitude towards the use of contraceptive. 70.4% used contraceptive with 29.6% unmet needs and 28.6 % of the participants are making use of more than 1 methods of contraceptive. The results revealed significant association between payment for services ($p=0.019$, OR=8.616 95% CI (1.429,51.982), Partner not providing food ($p=0.002$, OR= 0.2169 95% CI 0.083,0.0564), distance to health facility ($p=0.016$ OR=3.576 95% CI (1.270,10.069) and previous reaction to contraceptive ($p=0.000$ OR=69.945 95% CI(9.65,506.73)). Based on the findings it was asserted that contraceptive use among WLHIV was found high with moderate positive attitude to contraceptive use and the knowledge about contraceptive use is equally high, however there is need for the healthcare givers to undertake continuous sensitization and counselling services on contraceptive use for WLHIV. There is need to strengthen integration of family planning into activities of Antiretroviral therapy (ART) clinics in order to live a healthy sexual life and increase their productivity.

Keywords: Contraceptive, Women, Human Immunodeficiency Virus

Word Count:280

Table of Contents

Content	Page
Title Page	i
Certification	ii
Dedication	iii
Acknowledgment	iv
Abstract	v
Table of Contents	vi
List of Tables	ix
List of Figures	x
List of Acronyms	xi
Chapter One: Introduction	1
1.1. Background to the Study	1
1.2. Statement of the Problem	5
1.3. Aim and Objectives of Study	6
1.4. Research Questions	6
1.5. Justification of the Study	7
1.6. Significance of the Study	7
1.7. Scope of the Study	7
1.8. Limitation of the Study	8
1.9. Operational Definition of Terms	8
Endnotes	9
Chapter Two: Literature Review	10

2.1.	Conceptual Review	10
2.1.1.	Concept of HIV	15
2.1.2.	Birth Control Methods	20
2.1.3.	Barrier Contraceptives	28
2.1.4.	Surgical Contraception Procedure	32
2.1.5.	Prevalence and Improving Contraceptive Use	33
2.1.6.	Knowledge on Contraceptives	34
2.1.7	Access to Contraceptives	34
2.2.	Theoretical Framework	49
2.2.1.	Health Belief Model	49
2.3.	Review of Empirical Studies	63
2.4.	Conceptual Framework	67
2.5.	Summary of Gaps in Literature Reviewed	68
	Endnotes	69
	Chapter Three: Methodology	82
3.1.	Research Design	82
3.2.	Population of the Study	82
3.3.	Sample and Sampling Techniques	83
3.4.	Eligibility Criteria	85
3.5.	Description of Research Instruments	85
3.6	Validity of Research Instruments	85
3.7	Reliability of Research Instruments	85
3.8	Methods of Data Collection	86
3.9	Method of Data Analysis	86
3.10	Ethical Approval	87

Endnotes	89
Chapter Four: Results and Discussion of Findings	90
4.1. Demographic Data Analysis	90
4.2. Presentation of Data	93
4.3. Discussion of Findings	112
Endnotes	115
Chapter Five: Conclusion	116
5.1. Summary of the Findings	116
5.2. Conclusion	117
5.3. Recommendations	118
5.4. Contribution to Knowledge	119
5.5. Suggested Areas for Further Research	119
Bibliography	120
Appendices	134
Bio-data	145
The University Compliance Certification	148

List of Tables

Table	Title	Page
4.1	Socio-Demographic Characteristics of Respondents	96
4.2	Knowledge of Contraceptive Use Among Women Living with HIV	99
4.3	Grading Knowledge of Contraceptive Methods Among Women Living with HIV	100
4.4	Bivariate Analysis of Socio Demographic Characteristics of Participants and Knowledge of Respondents on Contraceptive Methods	101
4.5	Attitude Towards Contraceptive Methods Among Women Living with HIV	103
4.6	Grading Attitude Towards Contraceptive Methods Among Women Living with HIV	105
4.7	Bivariate Analysis of Sociodemographic Characteristics of Respondents Level of Attitude Towards Contraceptive Use.	106
4.8	Use of Contraceptive Method Among Women Living with HIV	108
4.9	Level of Contraceptive Use Among Women Living with HIV	110
4.10	Level of Dual Contraceptive Use Among Women Living with HIV	111
4.11	Bivariate Analysis of Sociodemographic Characteristics of Respondents Contraceptive Use	113
4.12	Factors influencing contraceptive Use Among Women Lving with HIV	114

List of Figures

Figure	Title	Page
2.1	Conceptual Framework	67
4.1	Contraceptive Methods Used Among Women Living with HIV	118

Do Not Copy, Lead City University, Nigeria

List of Acronyms

Abbreviation	Meaning
AIDS	Acquired Immunodeficiency syndrome
ART	Antiretroviral Therapy
DM	Dual Method
IUCD	Intra Uterine Contraceptive Device
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
PLHIV	People Living with HIV
PMTCT	Preventing Mother-to-Child Transmission
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SM	Single Method
STD	Sexually Transmitted Diseases
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infection
UNAIDS	United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
USDHSO	United States Department of Health and Human Services, Office
WHO	World Health Organization
WLHIV	Women Living with HIV

Do Not Copy, Lead City University, Nigeria