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Poster Number: M229 Abstract #: 2447

Knowledge, Determinants and Use of Modern Contraceptives among Married Women in Sabon Gari Zaria, Northern Nigeria.

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INTRODUCTION: Improving reproductive health of young women in least developed countries requires access to safe and effective contraceptive methods. We conducted a study on knowledge, determinants and use of modern contraceptives among married women in Sabon Gari, Zaria-Northern Nigeria.

Objective: The study aimed to assess contraceptive knowledge, sources of information, determinants and use of modern FP.

METHODS: This was a cross sectional descriptive and health facility-based study. Respondents were selected consecutively from the out-patient clinic register of Comprehensive Health Centre, ABUTH Sabon Gari, Zaria. A structured questionnaire was used to collect data.

RESULTS: Only 309 questionnaires were finally analyzed. Mean age of respondents was 32.8 \pm 9.6 years. Majority (78%) were Muslim, married and in monogamous union (72.2%). Knowledge of modern FP was almost universal 97.7% even though knowledge of two or more methods was 55.3%. Mean number of contraceptives known by respondents was 2. About 42.7% of respondents have ever used any contraceptive method. The Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (CPR) was 15.2% and the preferred FP choice among respondents was the injectable contraceptives (5.2%). Sources of information on FP were Nurse 42.1% and relatives/friends 19.7%. Significant determinants of FP current use among the respondents include the age, education, occupation, religion and choice of the respondents ($P < 0.05$).

CONCLUSIONS: FP use among study participants attending the centre is low despite good knowledge of modern contraception. Factors associated with contraceptive use should be used by all tiers of Government to organize sustained publicity awareness campaigns in order to improve acceptability and usage.

Keywords: Contraceptives, Knowledge, Determinants, Use of Modern FP, Northern Nigeria.

Conflict of interest: nil

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