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Determinants of dual contraceptive use among HIV positive women at Gondar University Hospital, Northwest Ethiopia

Mebratu Mitiku Reta, Gizachew Assefa Tessema and Getachew Shiferaw
University of Gondar, Ethiopia

Utilization of dual contraceptive methods can reduce both high fertility problem, Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) and the transmission of resistant HIV strain between partners. This study aimed at assessing the prevalence and associated factors of dual contraceptive use among HIV positive women attending care at Gondar University Hospital, Northwest Ethiopia. An institutional based cross-sectional study was conducted among women attending at Gondar university hospital. Systematic random sampling technique was employed to recruit 630 participants from July to August, 2013. A pretested and structured questionnaire supplemented with chart review was used to collect data. Data were entered to EPI INFO version 3.5.3 and exported to SPSS version 20 for further analysis. Descriptive statistics was employed. Logistic regression was carried out and odds ratio with 95% confidence intervals were computed to identify associated factors. Dual contraceptive use was found to be 13.2%. Age of the respondents (AOR=0.17; 95% CI=0.04-0.63), counseling from health care providers (AOR=0.26; 95% CI=0.12-0.58) and spousal discussion about dual contraceptive (AOR=19.00; 95% CI=8.32-43.36) were associated with dual contraceptive use. In this hospital dual contraceptive was low. Integration of HIV care follow-up clinic with family planning should be emphasized.

Biography

Mebratu Mitiku Reta is a Coordinator of MSC program in Clinical Tropical Infectious Disease Medicine at University of Gondar, College of Medicine and Health Sciences Department of Internal Medicine.

mebratunitiku@yahoo.com

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