|  |
| --- |
| **Title of Research Presentation** (Sentence case)  Assessment of postpartum intrauterine contraceptive device services (PPIUCD) in Rajasthan and Maharashtra states in India. |
| **Background/Objectives**  In order to promote uptake of contraceptive services, Government of India has renewed its efforts to focus on postpartum contraceptive services. The objectives of this study were to understand the client’s experience with especially post-partum intrauterine contraceptive device (PPIUCD) insertion with regard to decision-making, consent, information received, satisfaction, perceived side effects and care seeking for them and continuation of method, in Rajasthan and Maharashtra states in India.  **Methods**  In each of the states, districts with at least six health facilities having institutional delivery load of 600 or more annually were eligible to participate in this study. Stratified random sampling technique was used to select three districts from each state i.e. one high performing district with PPIUCD insertion rate of >25%, one mid performing with rate between 17 to 24%, and one low performing district with insertion rate of less than 17%. The study included quantitative interviews with 651 women having PPIUCD inside them as per hospital records (20% with in 1-2 days of delivery, 40.4% within 1-2 months and 39.6% after 4-6 months of delivery), and with 36 service providers involved with insertion of PPIUCD.  **Results**  Of 651 women, 35.8% were not aware that PPIUCD was inserted inside them after their delivery in the hospital. Counselling was mostly done after delivery (53%). Of women who were aware that they had a PPIUCD inserted, 37.1% reported that no consent was sought from them or their family members. Of women who were interviewed at 1-2 months delivery, 18.7% had got the PPIUCD removed, and 10.3% reported that it had been expelled. Of women who were interviewed at 4-6 months after delivery, 32.7% had got it removed, 9% reported expulsion, while 55% reported it was retained. Significantly higher proportion of those women (65.2%) had retained the PPIUCD, who were counselled as compared to those who were not (34.8%). (p=0.000). Of the service providers interviewed, 83% had received training in PPIUCD insertion, however, only 58% had received hands-on training. Seventy five percent of service providers felt that the best time for counselling on PPIUCD was during labour or after birth of baby.  **Discussion**  Results of the study suggest that reproductive rights of the women are compromised. Urgent attention is needed to proper counselling and consent for PPIUCD insertion. PPIUCD should not be inserted if women have refused and not consented. |