

The comparative analysis of contraceptive behaviour and requirements of the women of various ages

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The purpose of this research was the study of age features of contraceptive behaviour and contraceptive requirements of the women of Far East of Russia. Methods: The comparative statistical analysis of results anonymous questionnaires of the sexually active women in two polar age groups was carried out. All 1248 women, 628 in the age of 13-19 years and 620 in the age of 36-45 years are interrogated. Results: There are statistically authentic distinctions in the attitude to an abortion and contraception in groups of comparison. Only 1,5% of the teenagers against 7,0% in the group of comparison consider an abortion safe ($p < 0,01$). The share of the young women, which are protected from approach of pregnancy, has made 82,9% against 76,3% in the group of the women of senior reproductive age ($p < 0,01$). Among criteria of a choice of the method of contraception the teenagers prefer "reliability" (84,1%), but the senior women prefer "reliability" (60,6%), "availability" (11,7%) and "to convenience in application" (11,1%) ($p < 0,005$). However, the barrier methods (82,6%), mainly spermicides (36,7%), prevail in the structure of used methods of contraception at the young women. The intrauterine contraceptives (40,2%) and the barrier methods (39,2%), mainly condoms (21,4%), prevail in the structure of used methods of contraception at the women of the senior reproductive age ($p < 0,005$). The share of oral contraceptives (OC) has made accordingly 9,6% and 16,1% ($p < 0,005$). Conclusions: The modern teenagers any more do not consider an abortion safe. They are adjusted on planned pregnancy with use of maximum reliable methods of contraception. The structure of used methods of contraception reflects lack of the information in connection with absence of system of sexual education in young age and contraceptive traditions of the country in the senior reproductive age. The received data are prognosis favorable for high compliance of OC at the women of young and senior reproductive ages.