

Oral contraception in 16-25 years old women (students) - adressability, accessibility and choice

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Objective: comparative study referring to the adressability, the accessibility and the choice of the pill by the 16-25 years old women (students) which have the possibility to get pills free of charge or payable. Methods: We studied 2 groups of 100 women each, which used free of charge or payable pills, during a period of 1 year 4 months (1st of June 2000 - 1st of October 2001). The free of charge pill is a monophasic minidosed pill containing 30 mcg Ethinylestradiol and 150 mcg Levonorgestrel and the payable pill is a monophasic microdosed pill containing 20 mcg Ethinylestradiol and 3rd generation progestin. The studied parameters were: age, occupation, marital status, residence, obstetrical history, indication, possibilities of choice, administration period, tolerance, side effects, failures, continuation / changing the use of the pill.

Results: both groups presented equal percentages in choosing the type of pill (free of charge or payable pills), nuligesta women predominates (54 % in the first group and 65 % in the second one); most women use the pill as initial contraceptive method (95 % and 92 %); 19,5 % of the women use the pill after a legal abortion. 9% of the group using free of charge pills changed the pill with another type of pill, in the 2nd group 15% changed the pill because of financial reasons.

Conclusions: the adressability was the same in both groups. Also, the accessibility of the method was the same; 19,5 % of women required the pill immediately post abortum and 93,5 % of them used the pill as a first contraception method; no failure was recorded.