

## Introduction

There are different forms of contraception method available to women. Each method has its own benefits and the decision to pick the right contraception method should be a combined effort between the patient and the Gynecologist. The aim of this study is to evaluate the affecting factors for contraceptive method usage among reproductive aged women.

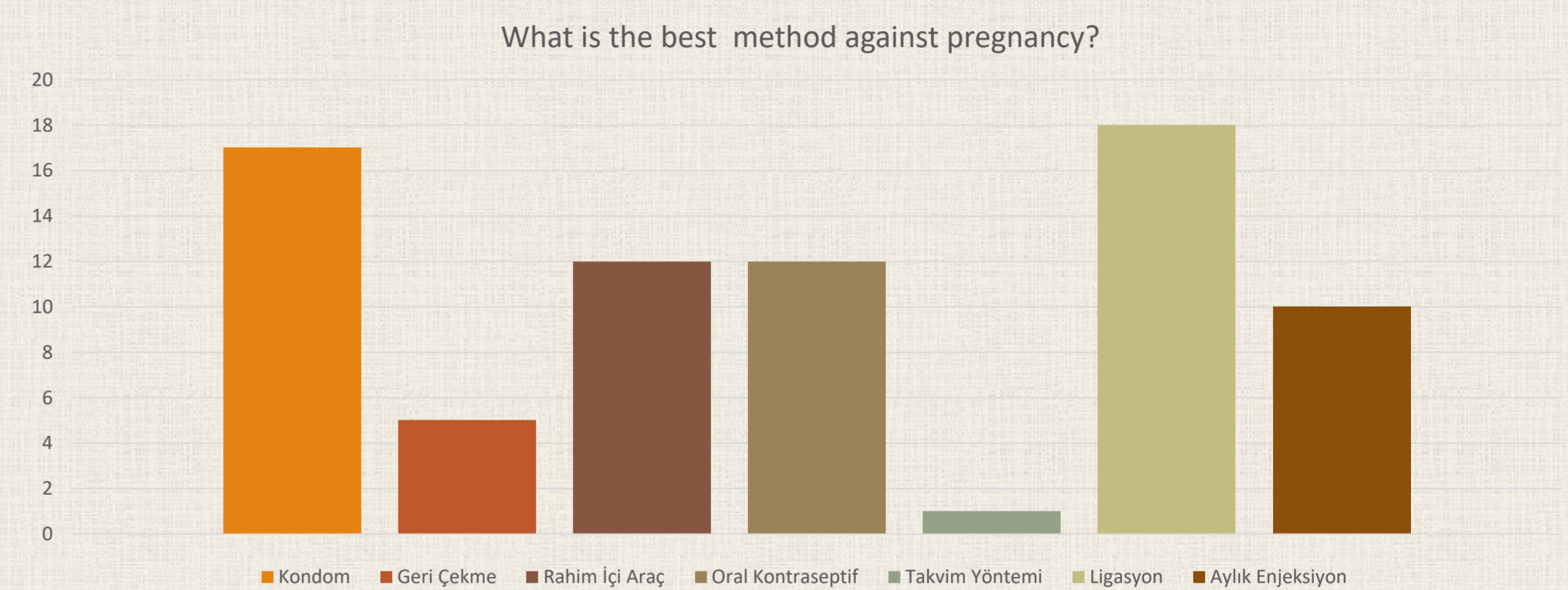
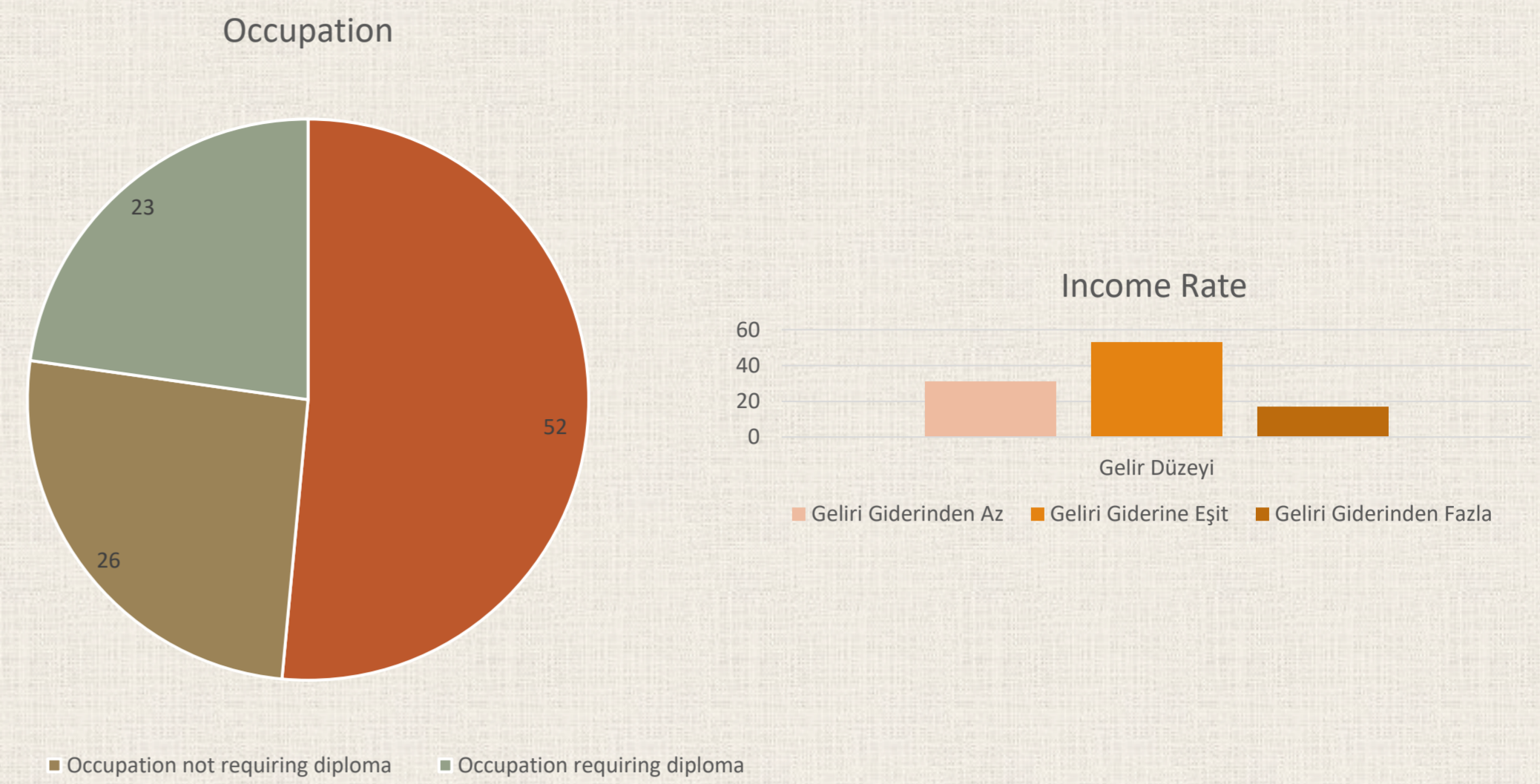
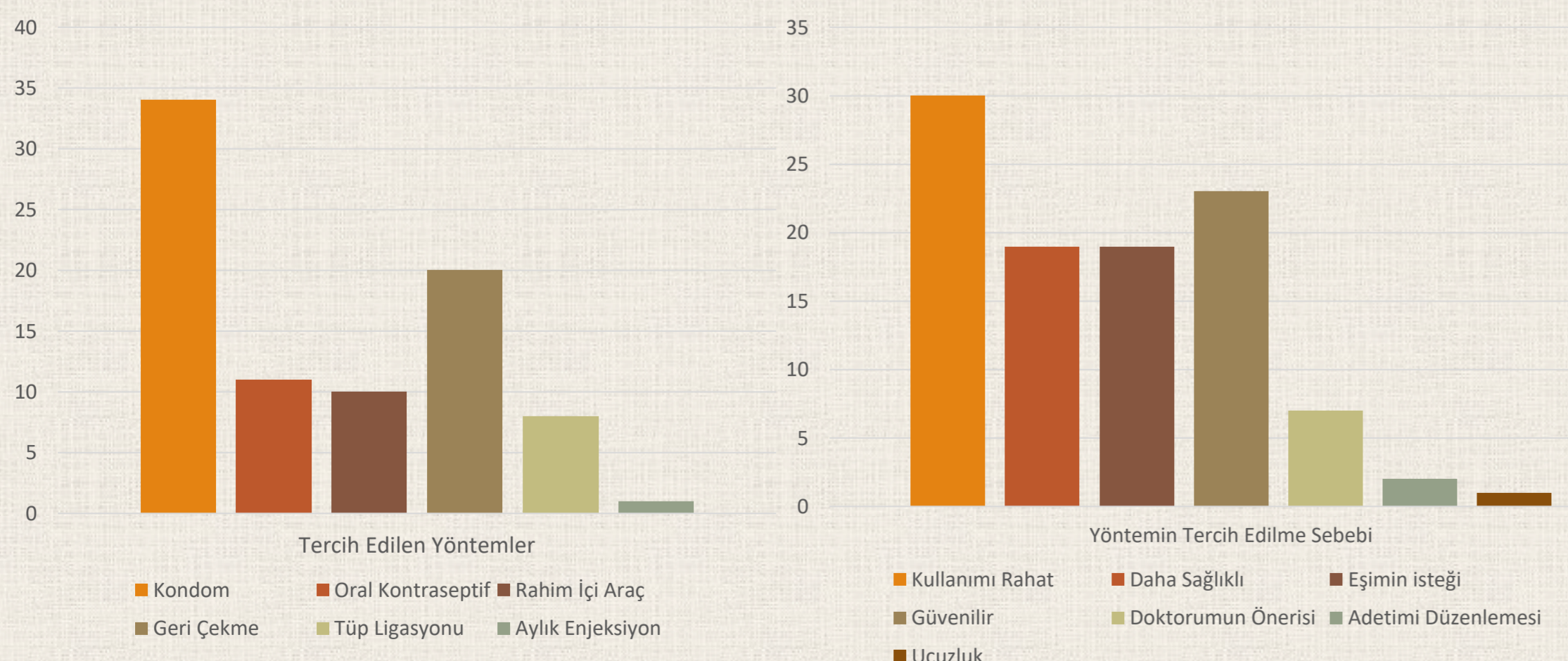
Traditional Methods	Modern Methods
Pull-out method (%10-38)	Barrier methods(%7-14)
Calendar method(%14-35)	Intrauterine devices( %0.1)
Lactational amenorrhea	Oral contraceptives (%0.03-0.22) (%0.4-4.3)
Vaginal douching (%21-41)	Injections (%0.03-1.2)
Cervical mucous method	Contraceptive implants (%0.05)
Basal body temperature method (%1)	Female - male sterilisation (%0.05 - %0.01)

## Method

This study consisted of 103 women who are aged between 18-48 years old. In a standardized questionnaire, their socio-demographic characteristics, obstetric characteristics and their currently used contraceptive method and experiences with it as well as their experiences with other contraceptive methods that were preferred previously in their life were recorded. The questionnaire was completed by face to face interview.

## Results

The participants had a mean age of 34,85 (SD±7,24), 8,09 years of marriage duration (SD±10,31) and 1,7 children (SD±1,2). Of the respondents, 51,5% were housewives, 22,8% had a college-level jobs. Of all the participants, 76,5% were using a contraception method. The most common method across all age groups was condom (n=34) followed by coitus interruptus (n=20). Age, education level, income, children and occupation had no effect on preferred method of contraception. The most common reason for choosing a contraceptive was comfortability by 29,4% while 18,8% of the participants were using their contraceptive method of choice because their husband wanted so. 9,8% of the respondents had an unwanted pregnancy under contraception (condom n=3, coitus interruptus n=2, intrauterine device n=3, oral contraceptives n=1, injections n=1). 23,9% of the women thought condom was the safest contraceptive method against pregnancy, second most common answer was tubal ligation (22,5%).



## Conclusion

Rate of using a contraceptive method was high among participants. Participants' demographic characteristics had no direct effect on method of choice. Women had different opinions about the safest method of contraception against pregnancy. Having an unwanted pregnancy while under contraception was rather high. Patients should be educated on regarding different options for contraception.

## Keywords:

contraception, women, sociodemographic features

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