A cross-sectional descriptive study was conducted in Ratchaburi Regional Hospital in Thailand from the middle of February to the first week of April, 1997 with the aim to identify the factors (socio-economic, demographic, health service and motivating) affecting the continuation of temporary contraceptive practice among married women of reproductive age (15-49 years). One hundred and forty six (146) MWRA, who practiced temporary contraceptive method and came to this hospital for family planning service were interviewed by using structured questionnaires.

It is found that in the use of temporary contraceptive methods by MWRA, the oral pill has the highest in percent (58.2), followed by injection (34.9 percent) and IUDs (6.8 percent). Among them, the highest continuation (98.0 percent) is found in injection acceptors.

It was found that out of 146 MWRA, 92.5 percent were practicing the different types of contraception continuously and only 7.5 percent wanted to discontinue with reasonable cause. Among them, the highest percent in relation to continuation was found in the Buddhist group (93.0 percent), families whose monthly income were less than 5,000 baht (95.7 percent), couples with marriage duration more than 10 years (94.7 percent), families who did not have any preference towards the child's sex (95.3 percent), families who did not want more children (93.6 percent) and finally, in the absence of side-effects (95.7 percent).

The study revealed only statistically significant association between the prescription source of family planning and the continuation of temporary contraceptive practice (p<0.05). Therefore, it is assumed that there are equal roles and responsibilities between doctors and nurses in providing family planning services and it should continue the same trends in the near future by updating the knowledge, skill as well as attitude of these personnel.