ABSTRACT

The aim of the study was to identify the socio-economic, psycho-social and motivational factors which affect the practice of tubectomy on married women. A cross-sectional descriptive study was conducted on factors affecting the practice of tubectomy on married women who had at least two children and were practicing contraceptive methods in Thanhbinh commune, Hai Duong city, Hai Duong province, Vietnam.

220 married women aged from 15 to 49 years in Thanhbinh commune were purposively selected and interviewed by using a structured questionnaire during March, 2001. It was found that 58.2 % of married women practicing contraceptive methods were from 35 to 49 years old; 84.5 % of them had completed secondary schooling. Most of the married women practicing contraceptive methods were farmers (78.2 %); 43.2 % had a monthly family income more than 700,000 Dong. Most of the married women had no religion (73.2 %) and 89.1 % wanted to have both male and female children. More than half of the married women discussed with their husbands the idea of having a tubectomy (66.8 %) and 50.9 % of married women involved their husbands in making the decision about having a tubectomy. 60 % of married women had moderate knowledge about tubectomies and 53.2 % of them had low perception about tubectomies. Midwives, nurses, women’s unions and government incentive were main sources of tubectomy motivation.

There was a significant association between the practice of tubectomy among married women and age, education, monthly income, who the decision about having a tubectomy was made by, knowledge and perception of tubectomy, personal motivation, and motivation by provision of incentive.

The results of this survey could be used to help women decide whether or not a tubectomy is the best contraceptive method for them.