Thesis Title Family planning intentions among post induced abortion women in Longan province, Vietnam
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ABSTRACT

A cross-sectional study was conducted on factors related to family planning intentions and its related factors among postinduced abortion women in Longan province, Vietnam. The subjects were 190 women who had induced abortion at five commune health centers. The data collection was conducted during January 1\textsuperscript{st} to January 30\textsuperscript{th}, 2002. A structured interview questionnaire and checklist form were used to collect the information in this study. Univariate and bivariate analysis were used to assess the association between the independent variables and the dependent variable. Multiple logistic regression analysis was performed to predict the most significantly associated factors with family planning intentions among postinduced abortion women.

The analysis indicated that the factor most related to family planning intentions was marital status. Followed by occupation of respondents' husband. The other risk factors, such as respondents desired for additional children, attitude toward contraceptive methods of respondents, information of contraceptive methods, respondents' knowledge of contraceptive methods, and education of respondents' husbands were also significantly associated with family planning intentions.

According to the results of this study, several interventions were identified to increase the intentions of family planning among postinduced abortion women. Family planning programs should promote public education to motivate the wife as well as the husband to contribute to family planning issues. Especially, family planning programs should aim at promoting contraceptive use among women who are not currently married. Furthermore, family planning counseling should be provided to every woman after having had an abortion to consider potential problems of unmet future needs of family planning and reduce the incidence of repeat abortion.