

Persistent Barriers at provider level for immediate post-placental IUD among Pakistani women.

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Objective- To determine what persistent barriers exist at the provider level while providing immediate post-placental intrauterine device (PPIUD) in Pakistani women.

Methods- 767 eligible women included in cross sectional study, conducted at Rawalpindi Teaching Hospital, Pakistan.

Demographic details, consent, reasons for declining PPIUD insertion or early removal recorded.

Three follow-up visits scheduled for 6 weeks, 3 months & 6months.

Conclusions:

Respect Choices: Prioritize women’s preferences in contraception.

Empower Women: Educate and involve families for sustainable decisions.

Strengthen Training: Equip health workers with counseling skills and commitment to follow-up.

Offer Alternatives: Suggest other LARC or interval IUCD for unwilling.

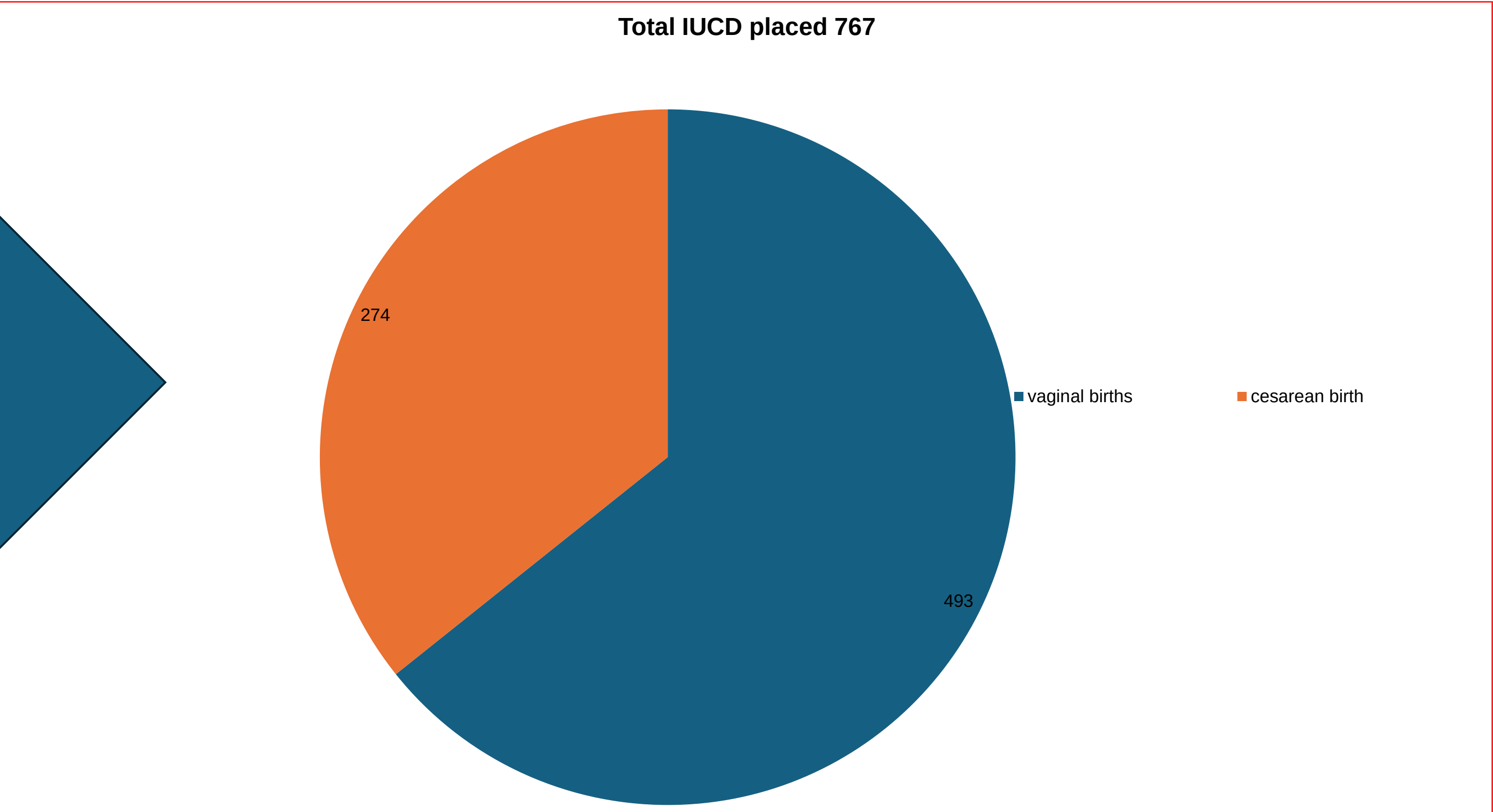
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Key words:-Post-placental IUD, LARC, contraception, Pakistani women.

Results



Main reasons for refusal / early removal of PPIUCD

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| 1. Misconception about future fertility: | 217(28.2%) |
| 2. Considered non-religious practice: | 138(18.1%) |
| 3. Fear of bleeding & perforation: | 71(9.25%) |
| 4. Partner or elder family opposition: | 213(27.7%) |
| 5. Past unpleasant experience: | 181(23.5%) |
| 6. Satisfaction with pre-existing method: | 172(22.4%) |
| 7. Preference for early family completion: | 110(14.3%) |
| 8. Desire for alternative method: | 89(11.6%) |
| 9. Perceived lack of choice: | 89(11.6%) |
| 10. No reason provided: | 84(10.9%) |

64.2% had vaginal & 35.7% by cesarean birth.

Mean age was-28.45±3.04years

63 (8.21%) no formal education

114(14.6%) extremely low socio-economic status group

(69.8%) reported physically, (30.1%) on phone.

At 6 weeks, 709 (92.4%), IUD retained.

At 3 months, 635 (82.7%)

At 6 months 531(69.2%)

