Complications of Intrauterine Contraceptive Device Insertions as a Reflection of Quality Services: A Secondary Data Analysis
Acknowledgments

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Project Name:
Expanding Access to Intrauterine Device Services in India (EAISI)

Supporting Organizations:
Presentation Outline

- Significance/Background
- Program Intervention/Activity Tested
- Methodology
- Results/Key Findings
- Program Implications/Lessons Learned
Can Training Reduce the Risk of Complication?

The Government of India, recognizing a high level of unmet need for family planning (FP), is aiming to increase intrauterine device (IUD) acceptance and continuation. A key deterrent to IUD use and satisfaction relates to associated complications. Improving the quality of IUD service provision could reduce complications and subsequent discontinuation rates.
EngenderHealth is providing technical assistance to subdistrict health facilities to expand the availability and improve the quality of IUD services.

Specifically, EngenderHealth is building the capacity of service providers, monitoring compliance with standard practices, and addressing weaknesses within the health system.
Methodology

- Record data for the interventions in process documents, monitoring reports, and follow-up registers at the facilities
- Sample clients returning to facilities for follow-up services
- Analyze outcome variables using bivariate logistic regression to understand factors related to IUD complications
- Analyze data using SPSS 24
Results/Key Findings

- Through 180 intervention facilities, 58,145 IUD insertions were performed.
- Registers recorded 5,857 follow-up visits across 142 facilities.
- Approximately 4% (234) clients reported complications.
Results/Key Findings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percent of IUD Clients Reporting Complications</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EAISI Trained Provider</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Logistic Regression Analysis

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of provider</th>
<th>Odds Ratio</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Non-EAISI (Ref)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EAISI-trained</td>
<td>1.368*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of insertion</th>
<th>Odds Ratio</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Postplacental (Ref)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Immediate postpartum</td>
<td>0.678</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interval</td>
<td>1.497</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intraccesarian</td>
<td>4.61*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Age: 0.973

* - p < 0.05
Program Implications/Lessons Learned

- Intensive clinical training can improve the quality of IUD counseling, insertion, and follow-up services and thereby reduce the risk of complications.

- While this study had several limitations, it serves as the basis for further research and presents a feasible model for assessing the quality of IUD service delivery.
For more information:

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Thank you!