



**Participating centre:
Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology,
University of Szeged
2015**

15th December 2015

Interim report

**Project title: Effect of Male Factors on Women's Decision Making in
contraception and abortion**

Period: December, 2014 – December, 2015.

Summary of our activities during the project period

- 1) Ethical approval of the study was sent to the Regional Ethic Committee of the University of Szeged. The approval procedure was successfully (126/2015-2896)
- 2) Questionnaire was compiled by our team according to the previous publication. We created a 17 item questionnaire related to the socioeconomic and demographic factors, sexual activity, previous abortion, contraceptives methods before-after pregnancy, role of partner on decision-making.
- 3) Validation procedure of the questionnaire have been performed.
Cronbach alfa score 0,75
- 4) Primary analysis of 54 week questionnaire have been performed.

I. Preliminary results

The cross-sectional study was conducted in the Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Albert Szent-Gyorgyi Clinical Centre, University of Szeged. From 1st September 2015 to 1st December 54 women of reproductive age invited to answer a self-report questionnaire.

The participants were divided into reliable and less reliable contraceptive methods user group.

All statistical analyses were performed with SPSS (Statistical Package for Social Sciences) version 20. The independent sample Student t-test was applied to analyse differences between mean values. Results were considered statistically significant with $p < 0.05$.

Average age of women in the study group was 29.19 (± 2.1) years. The average age of partner was 28.22(± 5.6) years.

The previous pregnancy rate among women was 1.05 ± 1.4 .

The main educational level and the father's income were significantly higher among the reliable contraceptive user than in the less reliable contraceptive user ($p=0.002$ and $p=0.001$)

The influence of contraceptive bias and problems in the relationship were significantly lower in the less reliable group compared to the reliable group ($p=0.001$ and $p=0.003$)

Regarding contraceptive practice in the study group, 37 % of women

used oral contraceptives. 4 % of women reported that used IUS.

43 % of the 54 couple was used not reliable contraceptive methods as (34 %) condom, (7%) withdrawal, (1%) vaginal douche and (2%) spermicide. 20 % of women not used any contraceptive methods.

II. Further activities in the next year

- Questionnaire have been forwarded to the medical and pharmaceutical students of the University of Szeged and students of University of Kecskemét to represent 18-24 aged women
- Preliminary results will be presented on national and international congresses
- Final results will be published in Journal of ESCRH