Adolescent contraception and abortion-related care: a three country comparison and Malawi case study

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OBJECTIVES:

- 1. To understand why contraceptive and abortionrelated care services are not used more fully by adolescents.
- 2. To understand the opportunities and barriers to scaling up the most effective implementation strategies for meeting adolescents' needs for contraception and abortion-related services.
- 3. To maximise the uptake of the research findings by decision-makers, practitioners and service providers.

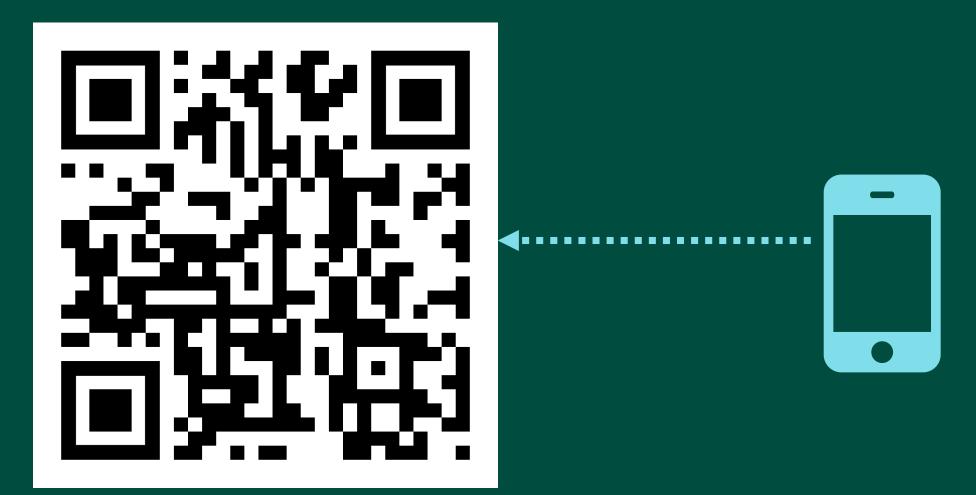
METHODS

- 1. Facility-based recruitment of [n=105] 10-19 year-olds seeking either safe abortion care or post-abortion care at a tertiary public sector hospital in Lilongwe.
- 2. Quantitative and qualitative data collected

OUR SAMPLE

	Sample characteristics	
	Malawi [n=105]	
	%	
Currently has paid work	14	
Current student	64	
10-14 years 15-17 years 18-19 years	1 58 40	
Single Married / cohabiting Divorced / separated	86 8 6	

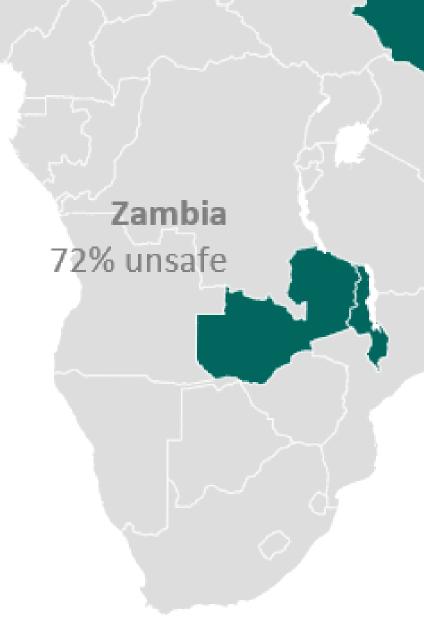




Adolescents in Malawi have low levels of contraceptive knowledge and use unsafe abortion for unwanted pregnancy.

Percentage of induced abortions that were "unsafe" or resulted in complications requiring medical care

Unsafe methods included mixtures of aloe vera, cassava sticks, guava leaves, herbs, pineapple, Coca-Cola, alcohol, chlorquine, cafemol, pain killers, antibiotics, amoxicillin, soap powder



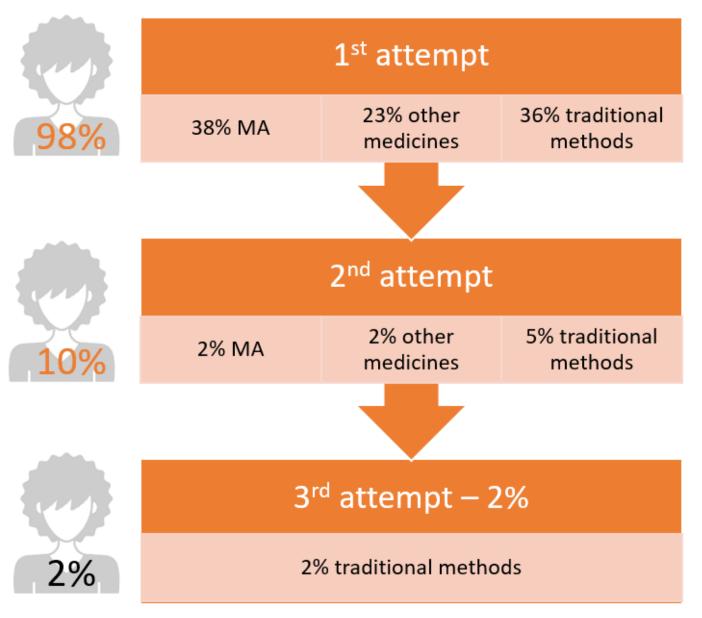
Take a picture to find out more

Ethiopia 2% unsafe

Malawi 98% unsafe

Preliminary findings from Malawi:

Many girls made **multiple attempts** to terminate their pregnancies before seeking care at a health facility (n = 96)



The percentage of 10 to 19 year olds who used contraception in the past was far higher than those using it at the time they became pregnant.

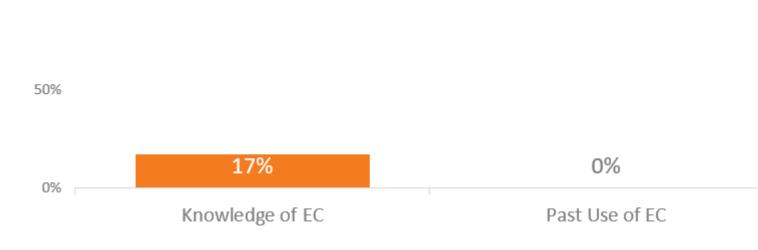
Past use		52	2%
Time of pregnancy	13%		

Among contraceptive users, very few were using highly

effective methods	*
Condom	93%
Injectable	7%
Rhythm/Withdrawal	6%
Oral contraception	2%

Percentages sum to more than 100% since multiple methods could be reported.

Knowledge of EC was low and past use of EC was non-existent. 100%



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