

Investigation prevalence and risk factors of intentional abortion in women referred to health centers in Zanjan in 2012

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Abstract: Background and Goal: Abortion is done due to various reasons and in different ways all over the world and is one of the main problems that some women are resorting to it due to various reasons. If it is intentional abortion, would be associated with serious complications and irreversible effects. **Materials and Methods:** This cross-sectional study on 1800 married women referred to health centers in Zanjan was carried on by available sampling method. Data were gathered by questionnaire and data were analyzed with SPSS software. **Results:** In this study, 1,800 patients were participated in health centers of Zanjan city and 286 patients (15.9%) have had abortions, and 42 patients (14.7%) have had intentional abortion. Average age of women in the intentional abortion group was 32.76 ± 7.42 years, and average age of their husbands was 37.66 ± 9 years, and also pregnancy average for intentional abortion group is 2.85, and also the average salary in intentional abortion group was 640.71 ± 390.23 . **Conclusion:** The prevalence of intentional abortion appears that increase of young mothers' knowledge would be an appropriate and effective method to contraception and also to familiarize them with the intentional abortion effects play a major role to avoid more abortion.

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1. Introduction

According to the World Health Organization, each year 210 million women worldwide are women and 22 percent of them are resorting to abortion. It is estimated that 46 million abortions occur each year, which is equivalent to 35 abortions per 1,000 women aged 15-44 years, of the 46 million abortions is estimated that 20 million abortions, unsafe or that person unskilled done or the environment at medical facilities that is not done, or sometimes both of the above problem there (Chinichian, 2007).

In Iran, no exact statistics are available on abortion and illegal and underground activities in various centers around the 9.1 percent personal actions of mothers, using unsafe equipment, leading to complications and deaths are caused by abortion. In a study of 71 to 74 years in a hospital in Tehran that took ninth of references, related or induced abortion is illegal. In 49.5 percent, the medical personnel were performing abortions and 22.5% of abortions were carried out by a person (Kazemian, 2009).

Every three minutes a woman dies due to the intentional abortion loses. A death from intentional abortion generally occurs in countries where abortion is illegal. Regardless of legal status, ethical and cultural communities, women who have abortions for unwanted

pregnancies action (Mohammadzadeh and Fallahian, 2002). Induced abortion in different countries according to the rules of culture and society there are different opinions. In Iran, abortion is allowed only if the mother's life is in danger or the fetus has a specific disease, in which case the induced abortion will be performed. Apart from the above, the induced abortions of a fetus, abortion are deliberate (Chinichian, 2007).

However, to obtain accurate statistics on maternal mortality in developing countries is very difficult, but studies show high levels of these deaths (Tavafian and Ramezanzadeh, 2007). Another study was conducted by Chan and colleagues (2004) showed that induced abortion and the percentage of women who experienced induced abortion during her pregnancy from 1955 to 1960 has been increasing. The dramatic induction of abortion and health worldwide, especially in developing countries and led to the abortion of many of these maternal deaths, putting hundreds of thousands of childbearing age and physical disability and sexual place in different communities including Iran and the growing trend in our country (Tavafian and Ramezanzadeh, 2007). There's need to study to clarify "Prevalence and risk factors of abortion Induced abortion in women referred to health centers in Zanjan in 2012".

Materials and Methods

This cross-sectional study in 2012 was conducted in health centers in Zanjan University of Medical Sciences. Community sample of 1,800 married women who were referred to health centers in Zanjan about their views on abortion and prevention methods have been investigated. Inclusion criteria for this study, having over 15 years of age, being married, and referred to health centers in Zanjan and exclusion criteria, women of childbearing age who were not considered. The data collected in this study was a questionnaire that was used to assess the content validity of the questionnaire, questionnaires were

distributed among a number of scholars and experts to gather their views and changes, and the final questionnaire was developed. The reliability of a self administered questionnaire, the questionnaire data collected by Cronbach's alpha coefficient was calculated is 0.85. The questionnaire contains two parts, the first part of demographic and obstetric data and the second part was about abortion and contraceptive methods. Data analyzed by SPSS software, using a central index, dispersion, one-way ANOVA and test were used and $P < 0.05$ was considered as statistically significant.

Table 1 shows demographic characteristics of the subjects in the three groups.

P	Intentional abortion (42)		Non-intentional abortion (244 cases)		No abortion (1514 women)		Specifications	
	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.		
0.000	0	0	8.2	20	4.8	73	Illiterate	Female Education
	4.8	2	4.1	10	2.1	32	Reading and Writing	
	13.3	14	31.1	46	20.9	316	Primary School	
	11.9	5	19.3	47	26.8	405	Middle School	
	28.6	12	21.7	53	31.4	476	Diploma	
	21.4	9	15.6	38	14	212	Collegiate	
P								
0.000	0	0	6.6	16	2.8	43	Illiterate	Husband Education
	0	0	2	5	1.4	21	Reading and Writing	
	16.7	7	33.6	82	18.7	283	Primary School	
	38.1	16	24.2	59	34.1	516	Middle School	
	26.2	11	21.3	52	27.1	410	Diploma	
	19	8	12.3	30	15.9	241	Collegiate	
P								
0.000	76.2	32	91.8	224	92.2	1396	Housekeeper	Woman Job
	14.3	6	6.1	15	5.5	84	Worker	
	0	0	0	0	0.2	3	Employee	
	9.5	4	2	5	2	31	Others	
P								
0.000	19	8	18	44	24.5	371	Employee	Husband Job
	14.3	6	26.2	64	16.8	255	Worker	
	64.3	27	52	127	55.6	842	Self-employment	
	24	1	2.9	7	1.7	25	Retired	
	0	0	0.8	2	1.4	21	Unemployed	

Findings

In this study, a total of 1,800 patients in health centers participated in the sampling of the 1,514 patients (84.1 percent) have had abortions and 286 women (15.9 percent) have had abortions. 286 out of 244 people who have had abortions (85.3%) and non-intentional abortion and 42 (14.7%) were intentional abortion. Average age of women in the abortion group and 6.31 ± 29.53 years, non-intentional abortion group 6.11 ± 32.64 and 7.42 ± 32.76 years in deliberate abortion and that the results using one-way ANOVA to compare the three groups showed no significant difference ($P=0.000$). Tukey test showed no significant difference between the mean age of non-intentional abortion group ($P=0.000$), also no significant difference between age groups deliberately aborted with abort ($P=0.000$) and no significant difference between the mean age of non-intentional abortion and intentional

abortion group ($P=0.000$). The average age of the husbands of women without abortion group 6.98 ± 33.89 years, the abortion group unintentionally intentional abortion group and 9 ± 37.66 7.21 ± 36.81 years, the results using one-way ANOVA to compare the three groups showed no significant difference ($P=0.000$). Tukey test showed no significant difference between age groups, couples with abortion unintentionally ($P=0.000$), also no significant difference between age groups, couples with abortion deliberately ($P=0.000$) and no significant difference between age groups, couples abortion group intentionally unintentionally ($P=0.000$). 1.74 Average number of aborted pregnancies in the control group ranged from 1 to 7, in the range 1 to 8 once, and miscarriage 3:36 unintentionally intentional abortion group was 2.85 times that in the range of 1 to 4 for the results of ANOVA the mean number of pregnancies indicate no

significant difference between the three groups ($P=0.000$). Tukey test showed a significant difference between the mean number of pregnancies with abortion group unintentionally ($P=0.000$), also a significant difference between the mean number of pregnancies, abortions purposely group abortion group ($P=0.000$) and a significant difference between the mean number of pregnancies, abortions Group unintentionally intentional abortion group ($P=0.000$). Average salary in dollars, without miscarriage 341.6 ± 588.37 , 279.41 ± 599.18 dollars unintentionally abortion group and 390.23 ± 640.71 dollars in deliberate abortion and that the results using ANOVA to compare average salary the three groups did not show significant differences ($P=0.000$).

Discussion and conclusions:

This study aimed to determine the prevalence and consequences of deliberate abortion and related factors in women referred to health centers in Zanjan done. Results from the 1800 sampling referred to health centers, 286 patients (15.9%) had miscarriages, abortions were 286 people, 244 people (85.3%) and non-intentional abortion and 42 (14.7%) had intentionally aborted.

Induced abortion occurred in women who had an average age 32.76 years old. U.S. statistics, 51 percent of abortions occur in women less than 24 years (Chan, Kean-2004). It seems that despite being young in age pyramid, unwanted and unplanned pregnancies occur in women with an average age of marriage and childbearing have passed. Average number of pregnancies in women was 2.85 compared to the group without abortion Induced abortion is 1.74 and that show the need for family planning advice is to use effective methods of contraception.

The study found that factors such as education, occupation and income are significantly associated with higher abortion Induced abortion as the most deliberate in women with primary education, jobs, and higher income households and can be seen.

In a study conducted in China by Wei and colleagues, which showed a significant association between factors such as education, employment and financial situation, there was a deliberate abortion (Wei-2004). Another study has also shown that maternal education has an impact on reducing unintended pregnancy and abortion rates, so those who had low education were more (Khalajabadi Farahani and Hashemina, 2010).

The findings indicate that induced abortion in women who were older, more children, more income, less education is much more than other people, so, when designing educational interventions to enhance understanding of the reduction of deliberate abortions of this group of women not only should contact the Health Educators, Health Educators must deal with the

mothers but also to promote awareness and understanding of peer education in their effective way to change attitudes and individual face to face counseling. They deliver a high level of cognitive analysis and evaluation of the effects and consequences of abortion, the deliberate attempt to use, so as to diminish the impact of moderating factors.

The strengths of this study was to investigate the vast majority of the health center affiliated with the Medical Branch of the health centers in different parts of the city are geographically dispersed. However, given the sensitivity of the issue and the abortion ban in Iran, not to mention the lack of a proper response to intentional abortion is not unexpected and this is a limitation of this study is to clarify the factors affecting pregnancy outcomes, more research is needed.

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