Termination of unplanned pregnancy and prior usage of contraception in Republic of Georgia

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Context: Use of modern contraception has reduced the number of induced abortion. However the high number of the abortion still remains an important problem around the world.

Objectives: To determine the prevalence of unplanned pregnancy in Georgia (2005-2010), unplanned pregnancy outcome, and prior usage of contraception in women who terminated their unplanned pregnancy with an induced abortion and the association with area of residence, age, level of education and ethnicity.

Materials and Methods: Data from the Reproductive Health Survey in Georgia 2010, a cross-sectional, quantitative descriptive study were analyzed for this secondary data analysis using the statistical software SPSS version 17. After recoding variables the chi-square test and t-test for age were used to examine the differences between the dependent variables of unplanned pregnancies, its termination and the usage of contraceptives by residence, education and ethnicity. Multinomial logistic regression was done to calculate odds ratios for planned and unplanned pregnancies, termination and prior usage of contraception for age, residence, education and ethnicity.

Results: In Georgia, from the 2692 interviewed women who had a pregnancy, 1068 (39.7%) had an unplanned pregnancy in the past 5 years; the majority (n=913; 85.5%) of these unplanned pregnancies ended in an induced abortion. 31.4% (n=287) of those women used any contraception, with the majority (n=213; 74.2%) using a traditional method. Independent predictors of unplanned pregnancy and its termination, along with use of contraception included: area of residence, age, level of education and ethnicity.

Conclusion: High rates of unplanned pregnancy and subsequent abortion and low rates of modern contraception use demands attention by healthcare providers. Factors identified with each of these outcomes can be used to target high-risk women.