

M.T.P. The Present Scenario in A Type P.P. Programme.

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Summary:

This prospective study was undertaken in Post Partum Programme of S.C.B. Medical College & Hospital, Cuttack to find out the present position of M.T.P. in its entirety from Sept. 1995 to July 1997 along with an epidemiological overview.

Total M.T.P.'s conducted in this period were 3705. The complication rate was 2.8% and they were not major complications. 21.4% came for repeat M.T.P. without adopting any contraceptive measures. 1.1% unmarried girls came for M.T.P.

Midtrimester MFP were few and mostly they were unmarried.

M.T.P. Act was passed in India in 1971 and implemented in 1972 and modified in 1975 as a back up measure to control the population explosion. M.T.P. performed early in pregnancy, under aseptic precaution, by skilled doctors is one of the safest surgical procedures. But after legalisation, the illegal abortion and septic abortion rate is not coming down & what is disturbing people are taking it as a contraceptive measure & repeatedly asking for it. The present study is an overview and epidemiological study of all the aspects of M.T.P. in our institution which is a A type P.P. Centre.

A detailed questionnaire was prepared. The patients were questioned thoroughly. The complications during and afterwards were noted down. All women seeking M.T.P. were motivated for using some form of contraceptive measures. Our observations are as follows:

Observations:

Table No. 1 shows the study profile. This

prospective study analysed 3705 cases from September 1995 to July 1997. The complication rate is very low and there were minor complications like mild haemorrhage, fundal perforation and mild post operative infection. Definite contraceptive failure history was there in 52 cases. Seven cases were pregnant with CuT in situ. 35 cases came with sterilization failure and 8 cases were taking contraceptives (Oral) from the center & became pregnant. 69% came for follow up which is quite encouraging

Table I
M.T.P. – The Present Scenario in a 'A' type P.P. Programme.

<u>The Profiles</u>	
Total No. M.T.P. done in 15 years	29,516
Total No. of cases taken in study	3,705
Non acceptors of contraceptives after M.T.P.	22%
Came for followup	69%
Complication rate	2.8% (104)
Unmarried	1.1% (37)
M.T.P. due to contraceptive failure	1.4% (52)
Repeat M.T.P.	21.4% (792)

Year wise distribution is shown in Table No. II. The significant finding in the table is the steady increase in contraceptive acceptance by the M.T.P. seekers.

Table II
Year-wise M.T.P. done in P.P. Programme.

Year	Total No.	Contraceptive Acceptors %	Non-acceptors after M.T.P. %
1984-85	2177	39	61
1985-86	2333	49	51
1986-87	1925	51.5	48.5
1987-88	1481	73	27
1988-89	1762	68	32
1989-90	1811	60	40
1990-91	1408	66	34
1991-92	1285	65	35
1992-93	1177	57	43
1993-94	1369	67	33
1994-95	1184	72	28
1995-96	2108	75	25
1996-97	1597	78	22

Period of study : Sept. '95 to July '97.

Prospective study

Follow up Rate : 69%

The association between different variables & M.T.P. seekers are shown in table No. III. The majority belonged to the Hindu community. As the center is catering to a vast rural area, the greater bulk of M.T.P. seekers belong to the rural public. M.T.P. has penetrated to the remotest hamlet of the Country, though inspite of our repeated endeavours, other family planning measures have not been able to make any headway in the rural area. In Orissa still the joint family system is prevalent. But whether in joint or single family, there is no difference in the not seeking M.T.P. The purpose of M.T.P. is either spacing or limitation of family size. 64% of the seekers opted for limitation of family size, and 36% for spacing. Those who had one son or one daughter, they wanted M.T.P. for spacing & those who had two or more children, they wanted this M.T.P. for limitation of family size. As regards the socio-economic status of the M.T.P. seekers, middle income & low income group of people seek it mostly for economic reason.

Table III
Different variables and M.T.P. Seekers

	No.	%
Hindu	3557	96
Muslim	148	4
Rural	2186	59
Urban	1519	41
Joint Family	2056	55.5
Nuclear Family	1649	44.5
Limitation	2371	64
Spacing	1334	34
High Income	259	7
Middle Income	1815	49
Low	1631	44

The M.T.P. seekers have no fear of M.L.P. as 39 persons had undergone M.T.P. 4 times or more excluding this one. About 441 women had undergone at least one M.T.P. prior to this one. Most of them, unless motivated, are not willing to take any contraceptive. Moreover, they don't have any guilt sensation, neither any moral or religious compunction. Only 5% expressed fear and anxiety for the physical pain while undergoing the M.T.P. (Table No. IV).

Table IV.
No. of Times M.T.P. done

Previous	No.	%
4 Times	39	1.05
3 Times	112	3.20
2 times	2000	5.39
1 time	441	11.9
Total	752	21.37

The maximum number of M.T.P. seekers are coming between 8 to 10 weeks, 67% in comparison to midtrimester abortion. This is a good trend, as complications are much more in midtrimester abortion. In this series, the seekers of mid trimester abortion are mostly unmarried girls. (Table No. V).

Table V
Weeks of Frequency

Weeks	No.	%
6 to 8	667	18
8 to 10	2475	66.8
10 to 12	408	11.0
12+	155	

The majority belonged to 26-30 years age group & a good number of cases to para 2 and above as shown in table VI. The nulliparous ladies seeking M.T.P. are only 1.5%, most of them being unmarried. The reason for M.T.P. cited by them are, appearing in examination, husband jobless, marriage not sanctioned, used herbal drugs etc.

Table VI
Age and Parity

Age	No.	%	Parity	No.	%
20-25	989	26.7	N	56	1.5
26-30	1963	53	P1	815	27
31+	753	23.3	P2 & +	24834	76.5