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	<b>Diploma</b>
<b>Thesis Title</b>	<b>Women Satisfaction with Immediate Post-delivery And post- abortion Contraception</b>
<b>Year</b>	2015-2016
<b>Abstract</b>	<p>Contraception following delivery or an induced abortion reduces the risk of an early unintended pregnancy and its associated adverse health consequences. Unmet need for contraception during the postpartum period and contraceptive counseling and services following abortion have been the focus of efforts for the last several decades and should be an integrated part of any abortion care or post-abortion care to help women to avoid another unplanned or unwanted pregnancy and the risk, in many cases, of an unsafe abortion.</p> <p><b>Aim of the Study:</b> To assess the women satisfaction in the use of contraceptive devices in the period immediately following delivery or abortion.</p> <p><b>Patients and Methodology:</b> A randomized cross sectional descriptive study,data were collected during the period from the 1<sup>st</sup> of November 2015 to the end of April 2016 In 2 maternity hospitals (AL-Elwiya maternity teaching hospital , AL-Karkh maternity hospital ) from both sides of Baghdad.</p> <p><b>Results:</b> More than half (54.4%) of studied women were married in young age group (18-24 years) and 48.6% of them were at young age (18-24 years) at their first delivery. 36.4% of the studied women were graduated from university. Most of studied women (90.3%) were living in urban areas and 9.7% of them were living in rural areas. The pregnancy ended with delivery in 65.2% of the studied women and ended with miscarriage in 34.8% of them. A significant association was observed between young age of women and high satisfaction with immediate contraception (<math>p=0.02</math>). The most common cause of non-satisfaction with contraception among studied women was not knowing about the possibility of contraception (97.67%), followed by;their wish to increase their family size (39.5%), fear from complications (23.2%), economic causes (18.6%), uncooperation of the family (13.9%), bad effect on breast feeding (9.3%) and unavailability (6.9%). one third (31.1%) of the participants were satisfied with immediate contraception while it is about half (49.1%) of the delivered mothers were satisfied on immediate contraceptive with significant difference found between pregnancy outcome and the patients' satisfaction.</p> <p><b>Conclusion:</b> 49.1% of the mothers were satisfied on immediate contraception after delivery while only 31.1% of the miscarried women were satisfied with immediate contraception. Women from low income families had higher satisfaction with contraception and significant association was found between types of pregnancy outcome and women satisfaction with immediate use of contraceptive devices.</p>