

Key Findings

Reproductive Health Status of Married Adolescent Girls

Evidence from Five Districts of Maharashtra

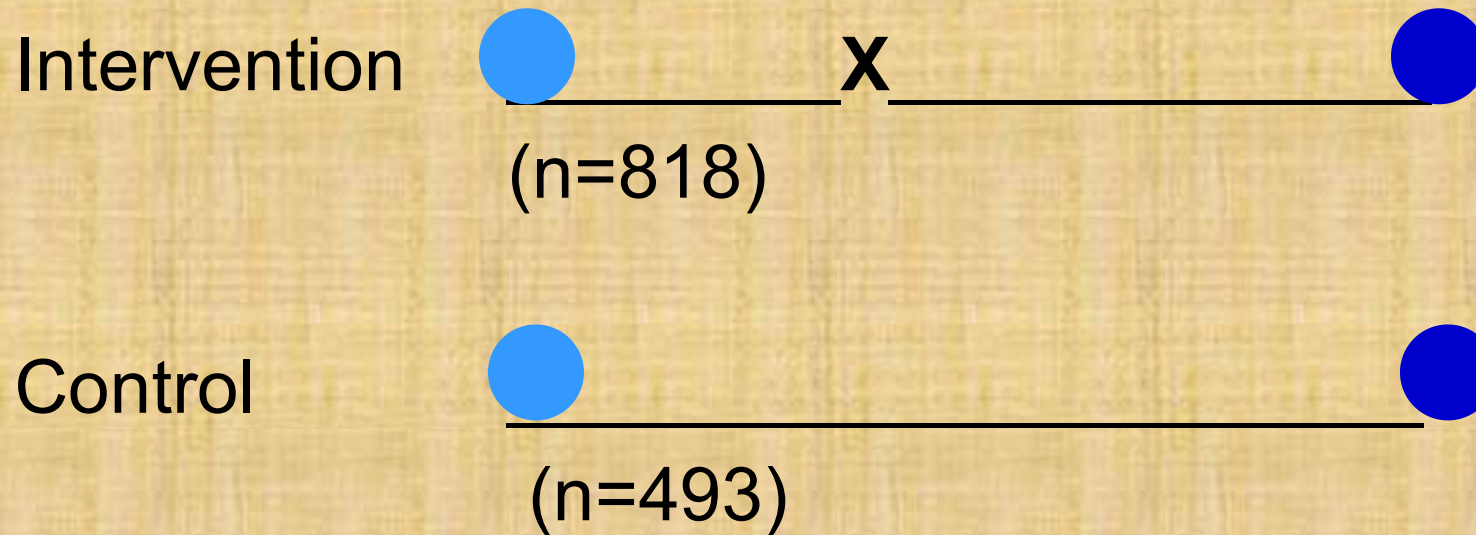
Baseline survey 2008



Institute of Health Management, Pachod (IHMP)

Research Design

Quasi-Experimental Study Design



Intervention area – Five NGO sites – Each with 20,000 population

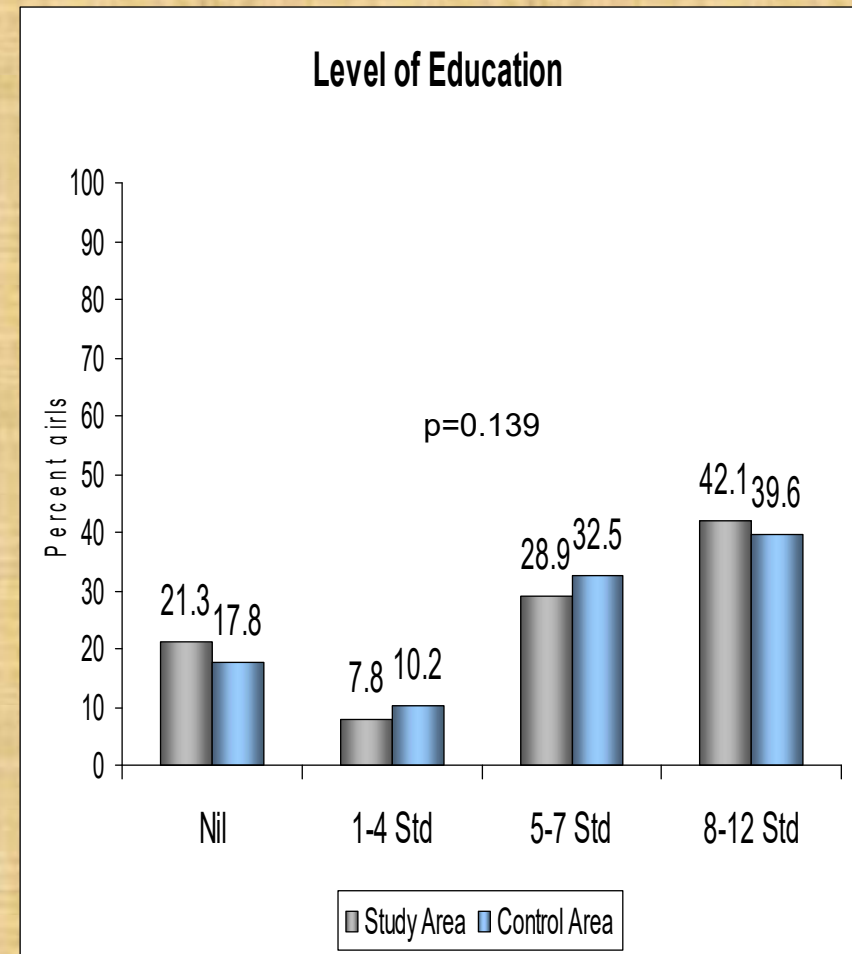
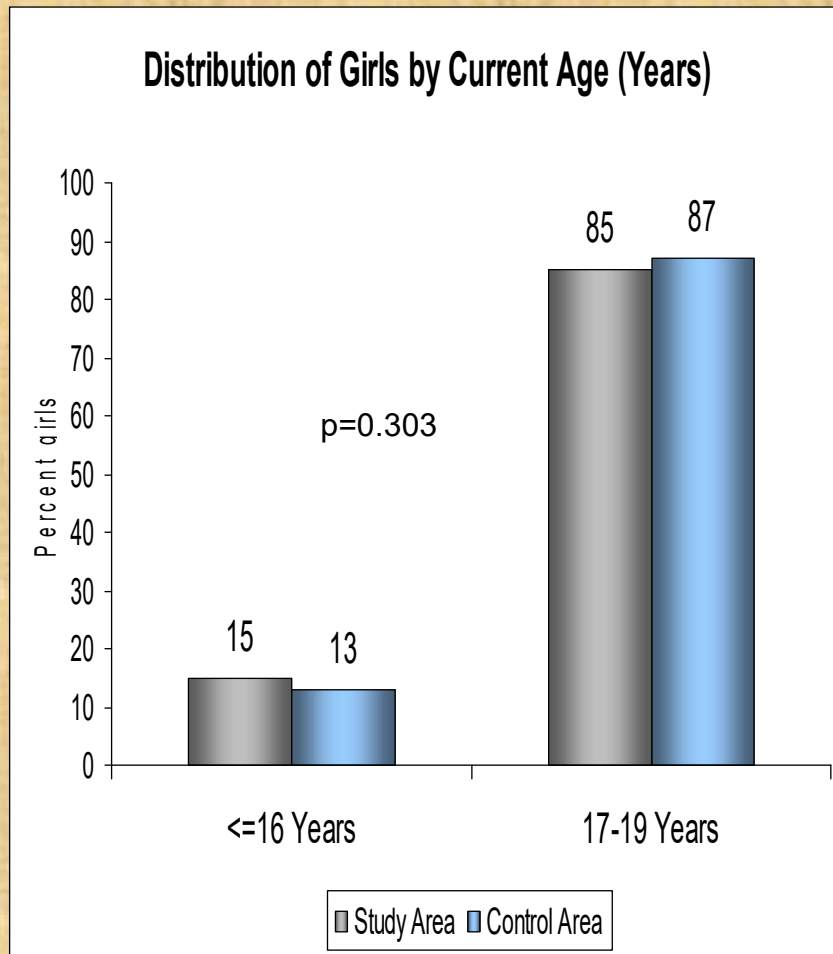
Control area – Randomly selected PHC in same district

Married Adolescent Girls Covered at Baseline Survey

NGO Site	Number of Married Adolescent Girls Interviewed	
	Study Area	Control Area
Beed	164	101
Nanded	170	90
Amravati	146	94
Buldhana	171	103
Dhule	167	105
Total	818	493

Background Characteristics

Socio-Demographic Characteristics



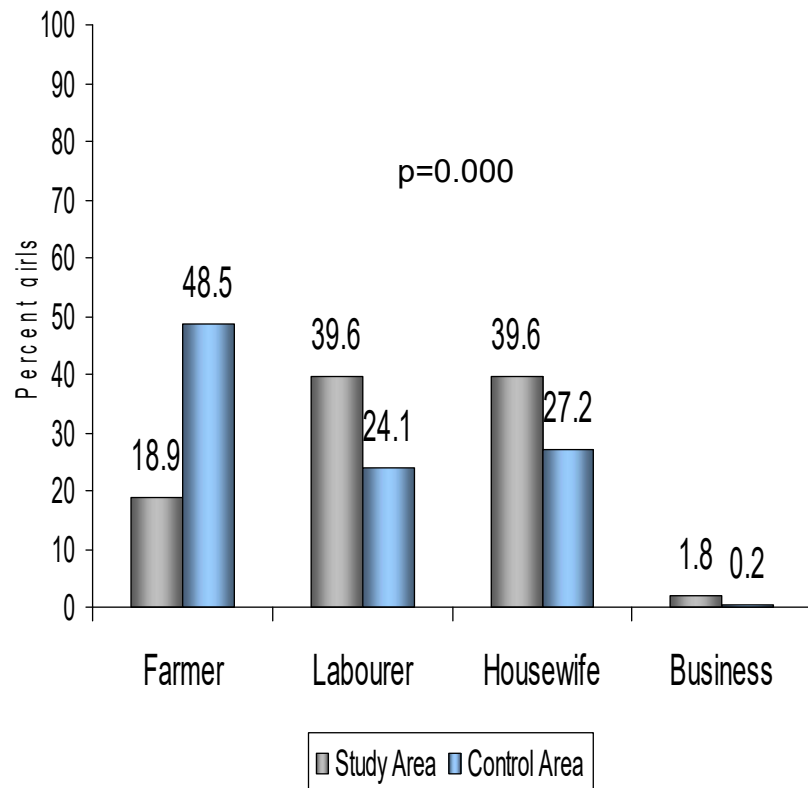
Mean age study area – 17.87 Years

Mean age control area – 17.87 Years

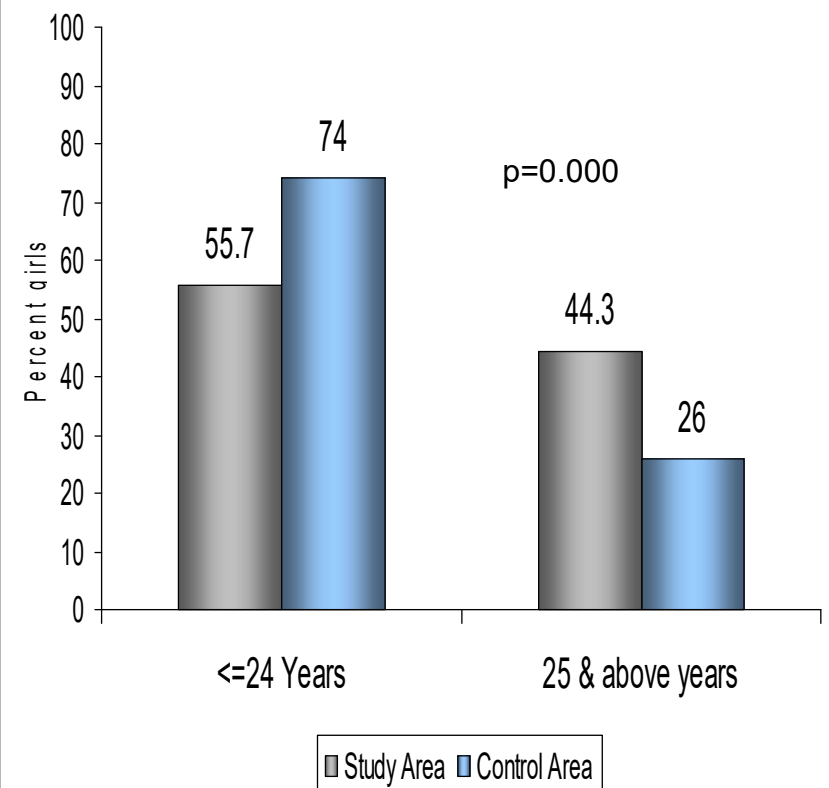
No significant difference in current age and level of education of study respondent in study & control area

Socio-Demographic Characteristics

Distribution of Girls by main occupation

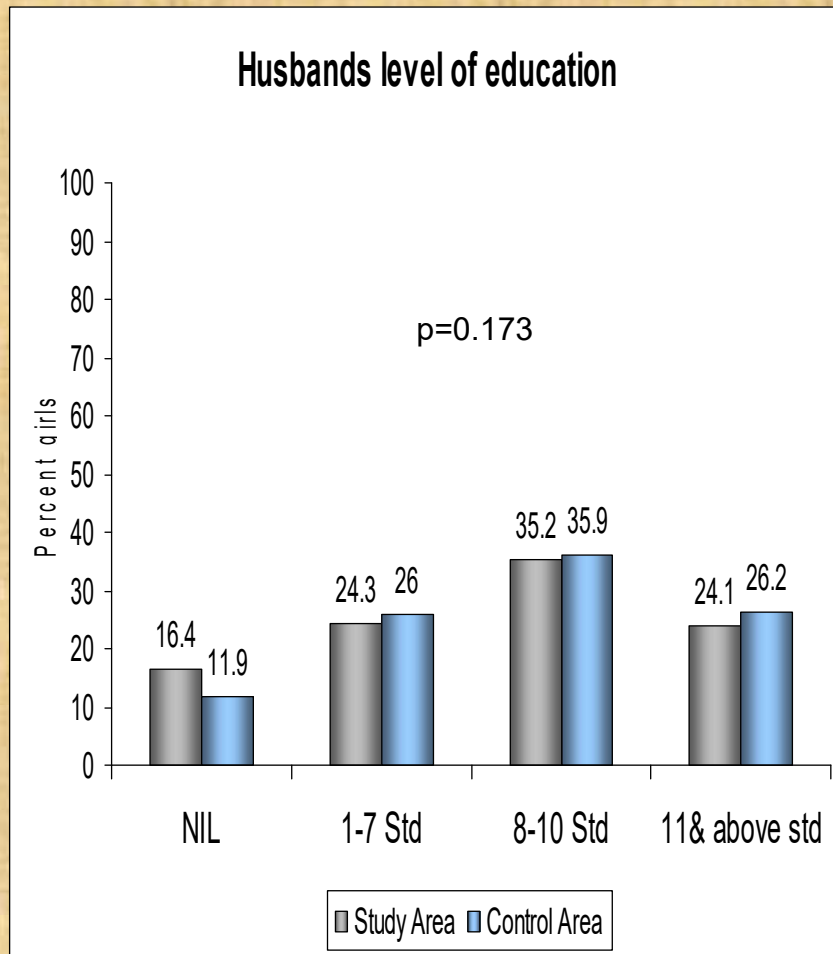


Husbands Current Age (Years)

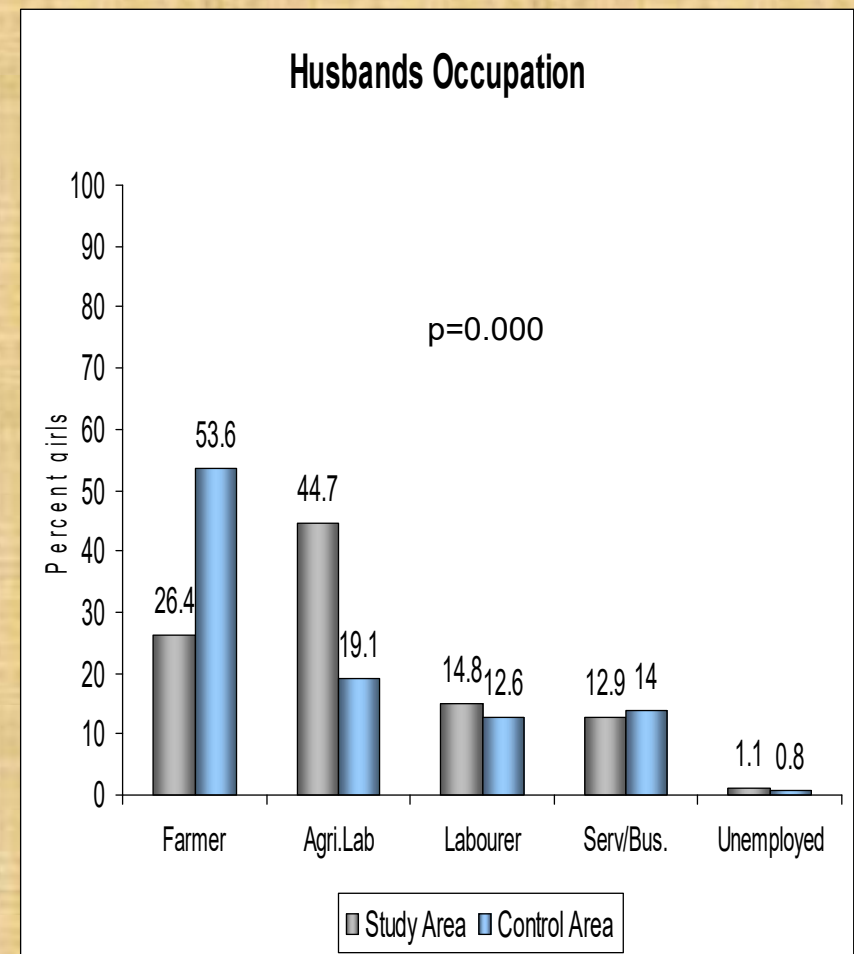


Significant difference in occupation of girl and husbands age in study and control area

Socio-Demographic Characteristics

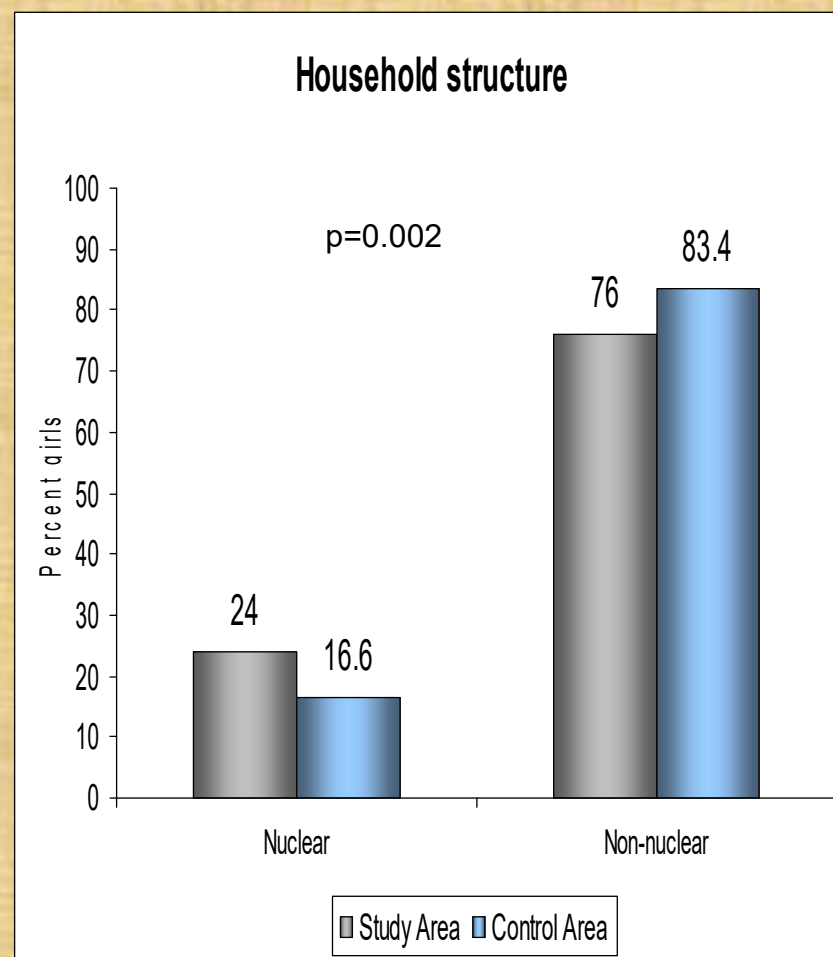
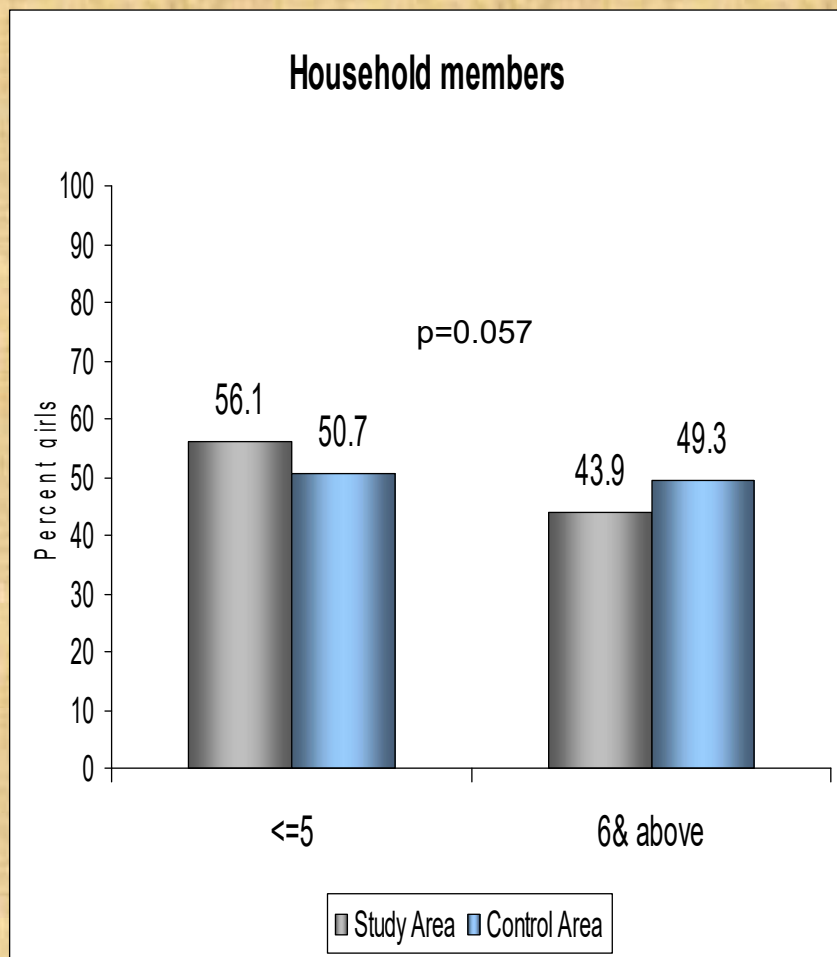


No significant difference in husbands level of education in study and control area



Significant difference in husbands occupation in study and control area

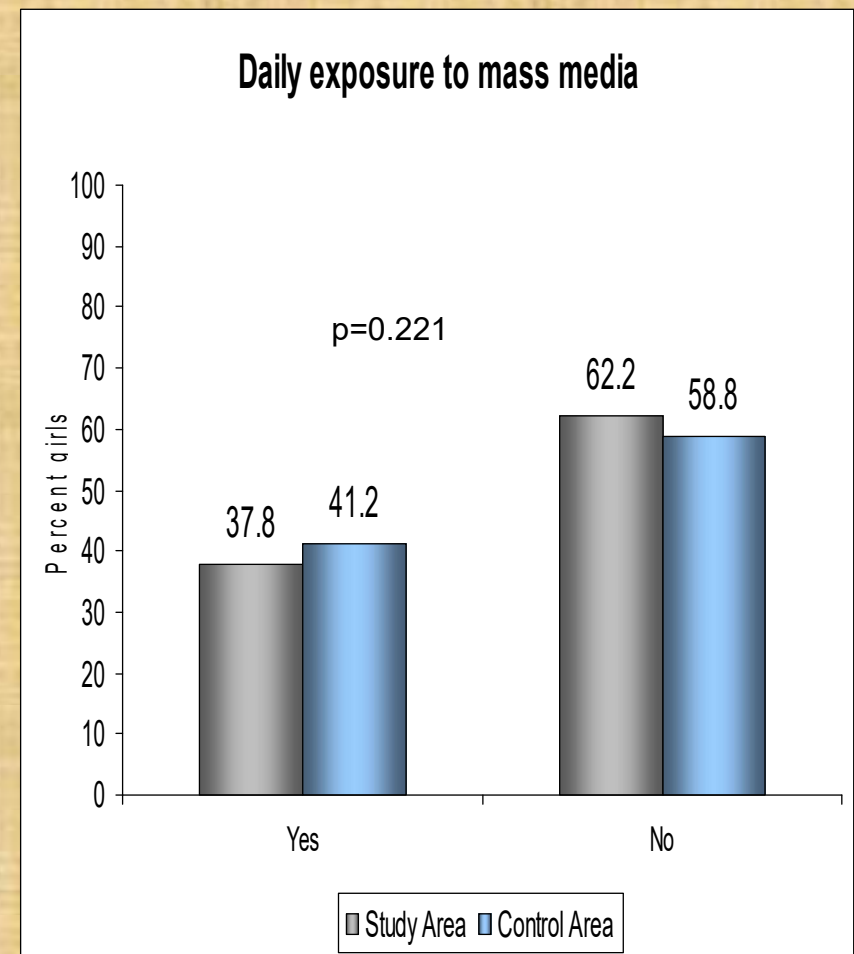
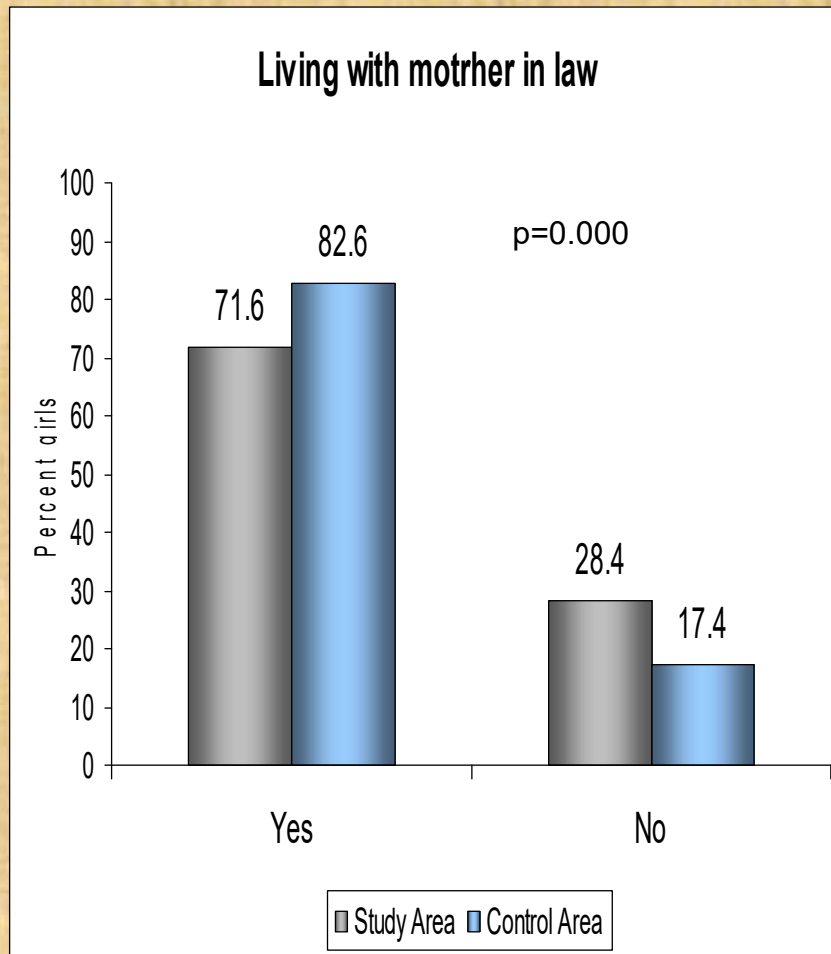
Socio-Demographic Characteristics



No significant difference in number of usual members of the household in study and control area

Significantly more nuclear families in study area as compared to control area

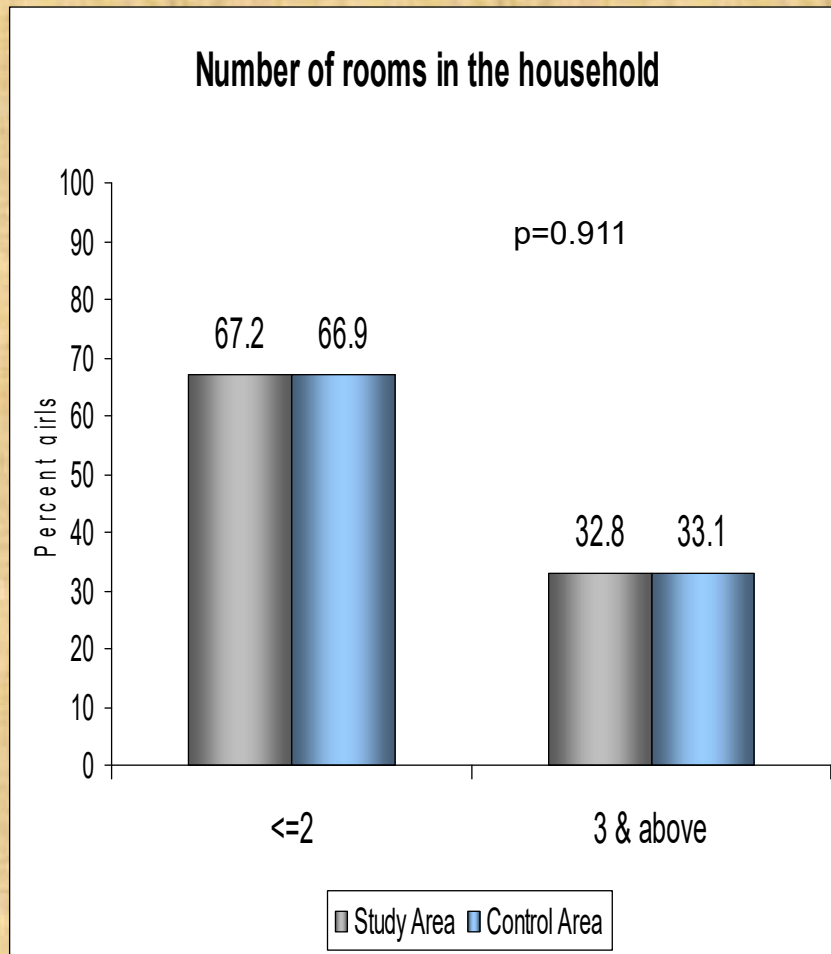
Socio-Demographic Characteristics



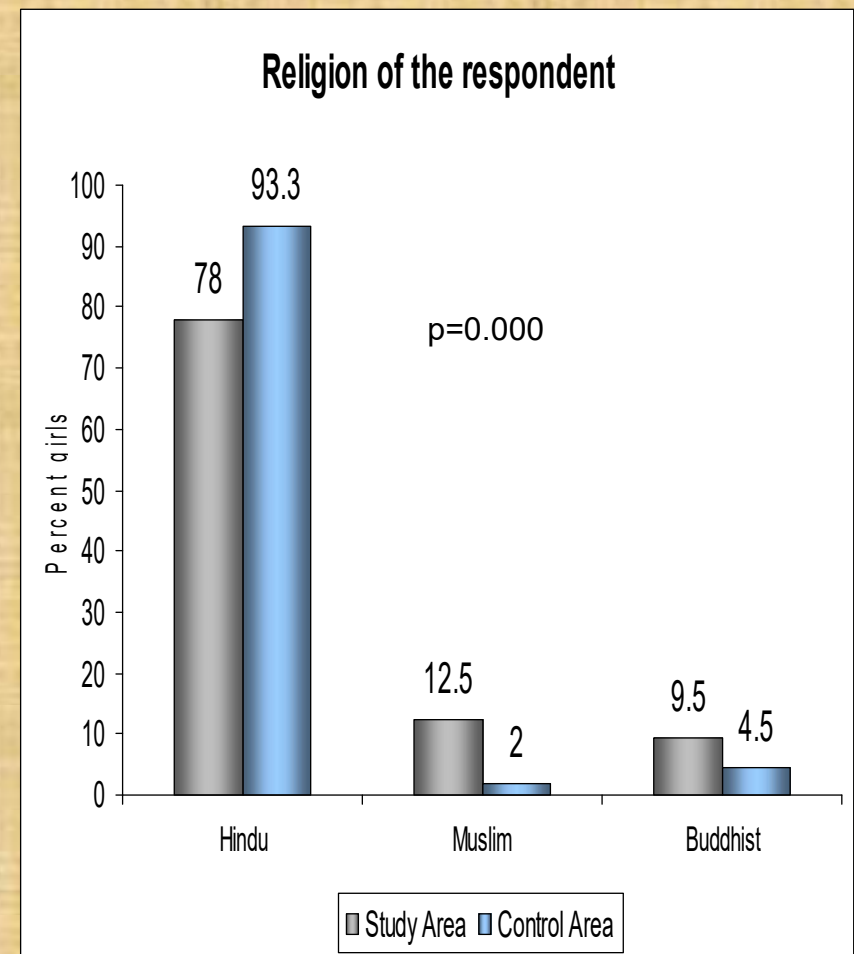
Significant difference in presence of mother in law in study and control area

No significant difference in daily exposure to mass media study and control area

Socio-Demographic Characteristics



No significant difference in number of rooms in study and control area



Significant more muslim families in study area as compared to control area

Summary - Socio-Demographic Characteristics

No significant difference is observed between study and control area in –

- **Current age of the girl**
- **Girl's education**
- **Husband's education**
- **Household members**
- **Number of rooms in the household**
- **Exposure to mass media**

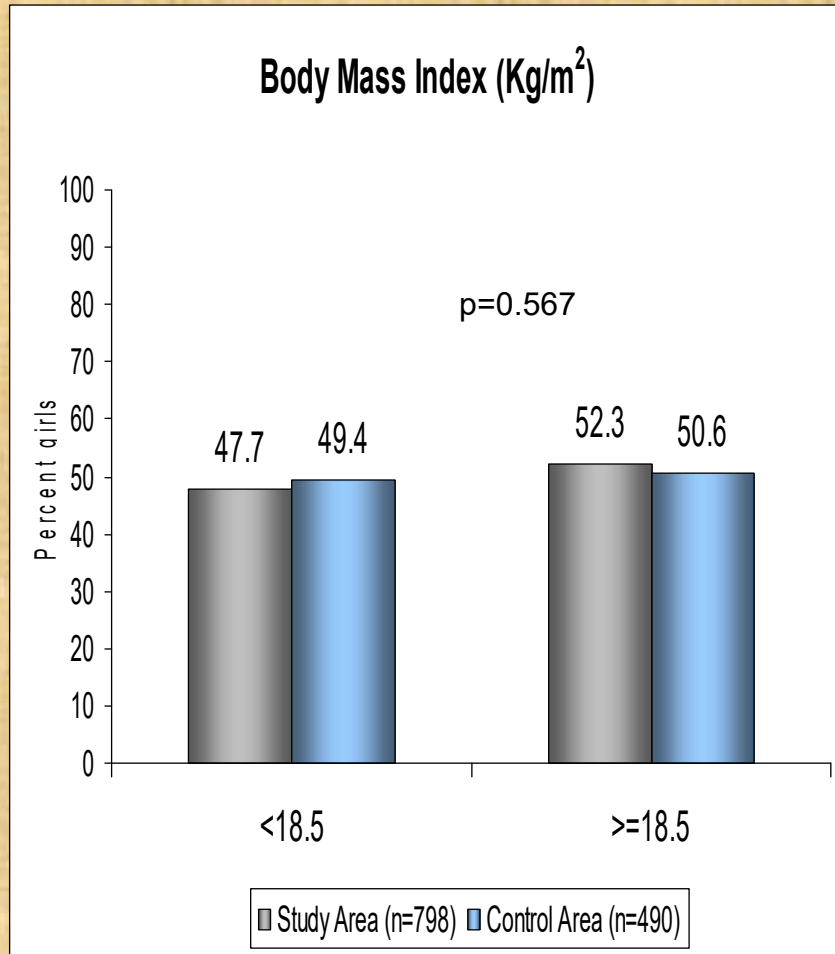
Summary - Socio-Demographic Characteristics

Significant difference is observed between study and control area in –

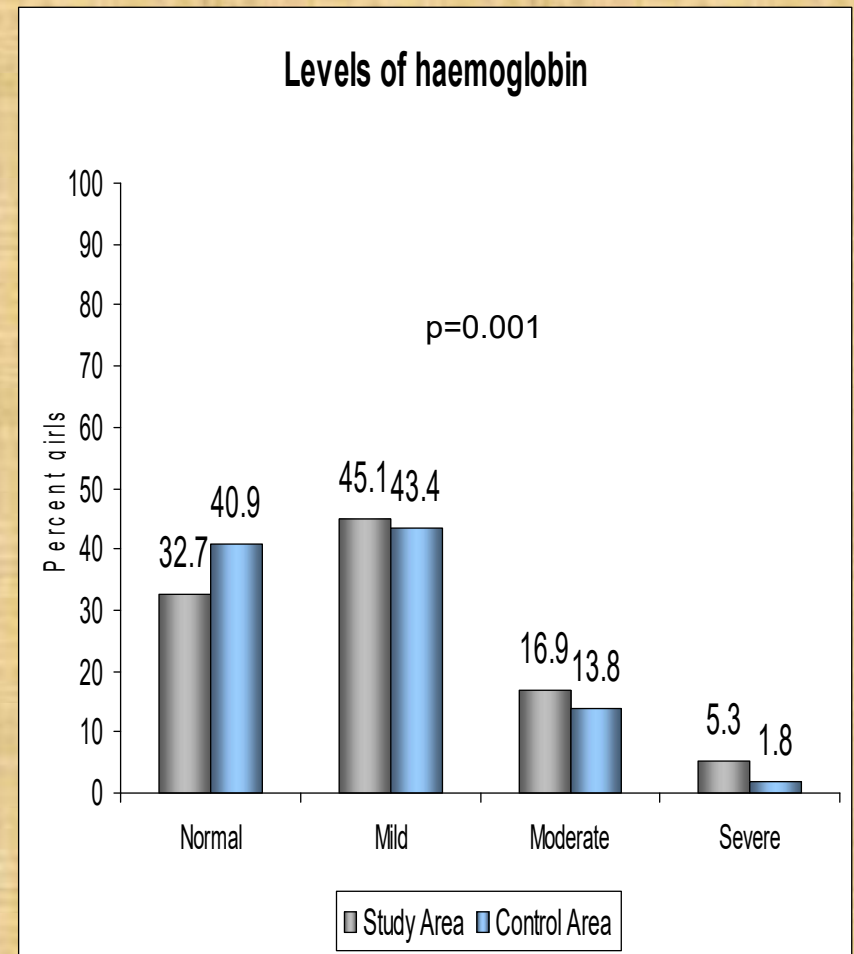
- **Occupation of the girl**
- **Current age of husband**
- **Husbands occupation**
- **Household structure**
- **Living with mother in law**
- **Religion**

Nutrition and Anemia

Nutrition and anemia



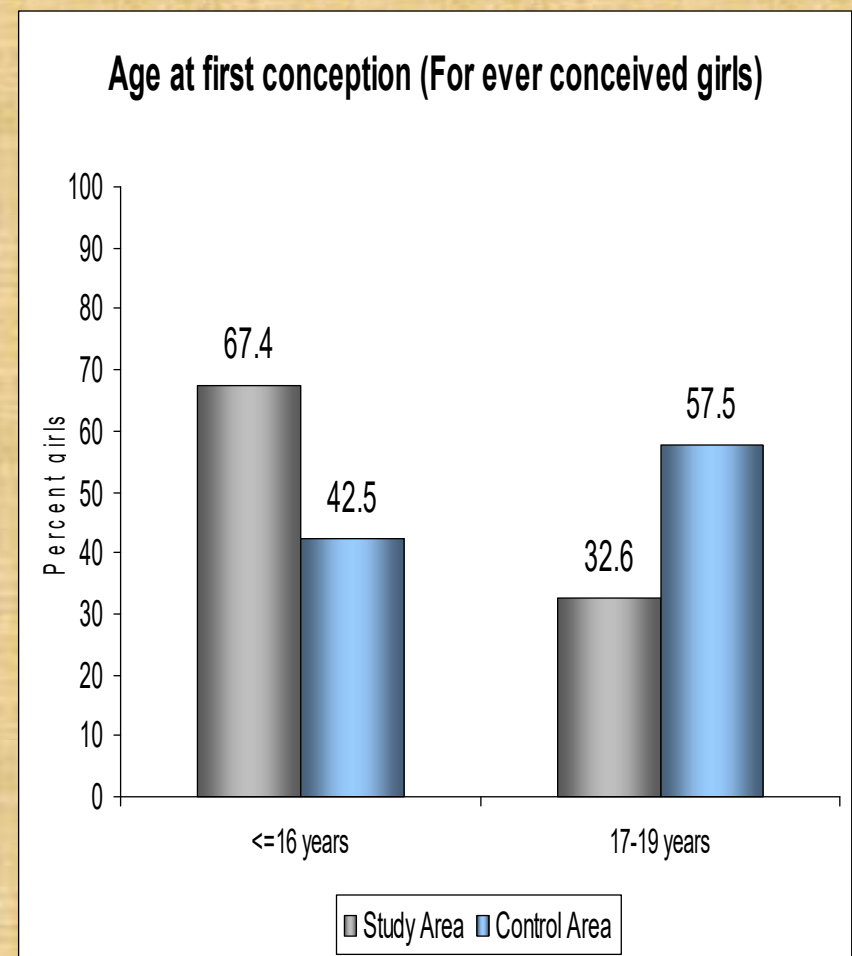
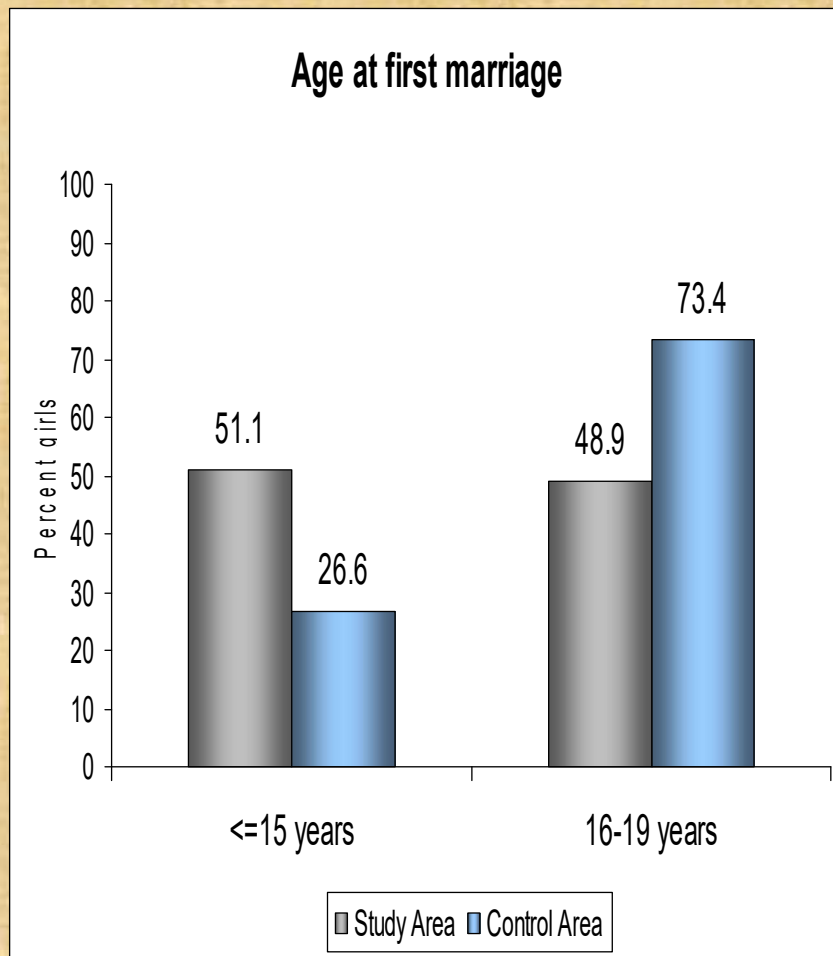
No significant difference in BMI of respondent in study and control area



Prevalence of anemia is significantly high in study area as compared to control area

Reproductive History

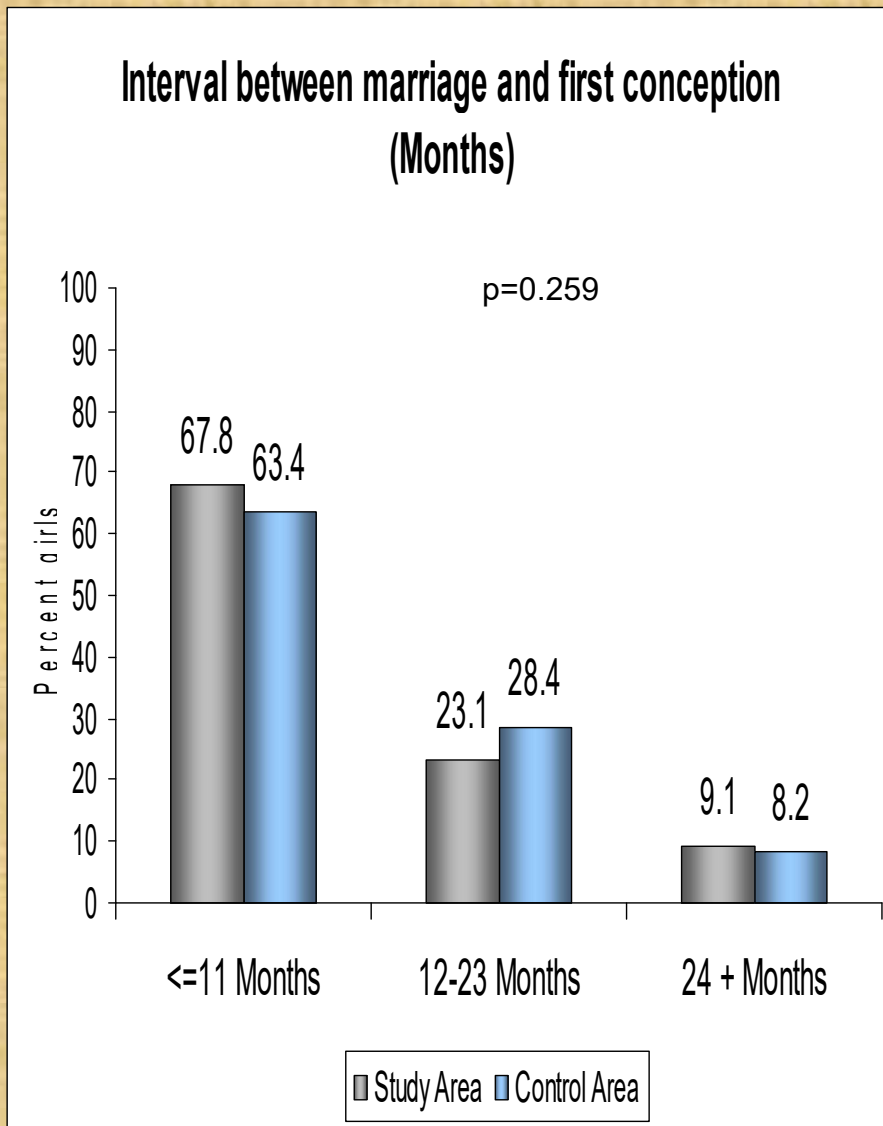
Reproductive History



	Study	Control
N	818	493
Mean age at marriage	15.45	16.44
Median age at marriage	15.0	17.0

	Study	Control
N	628	254
Mean age at first conception	16.09	16.67
Median age at first conception	16.17	16.75

Reproductive History



Summary –

Proportion getting married before the age of 15 is significantly high in study area as compared to control area

Age at first conception for girls from study area is significantly low as compared to control area girls

No significant difference observed in interval between marriage and first conception between study and control area

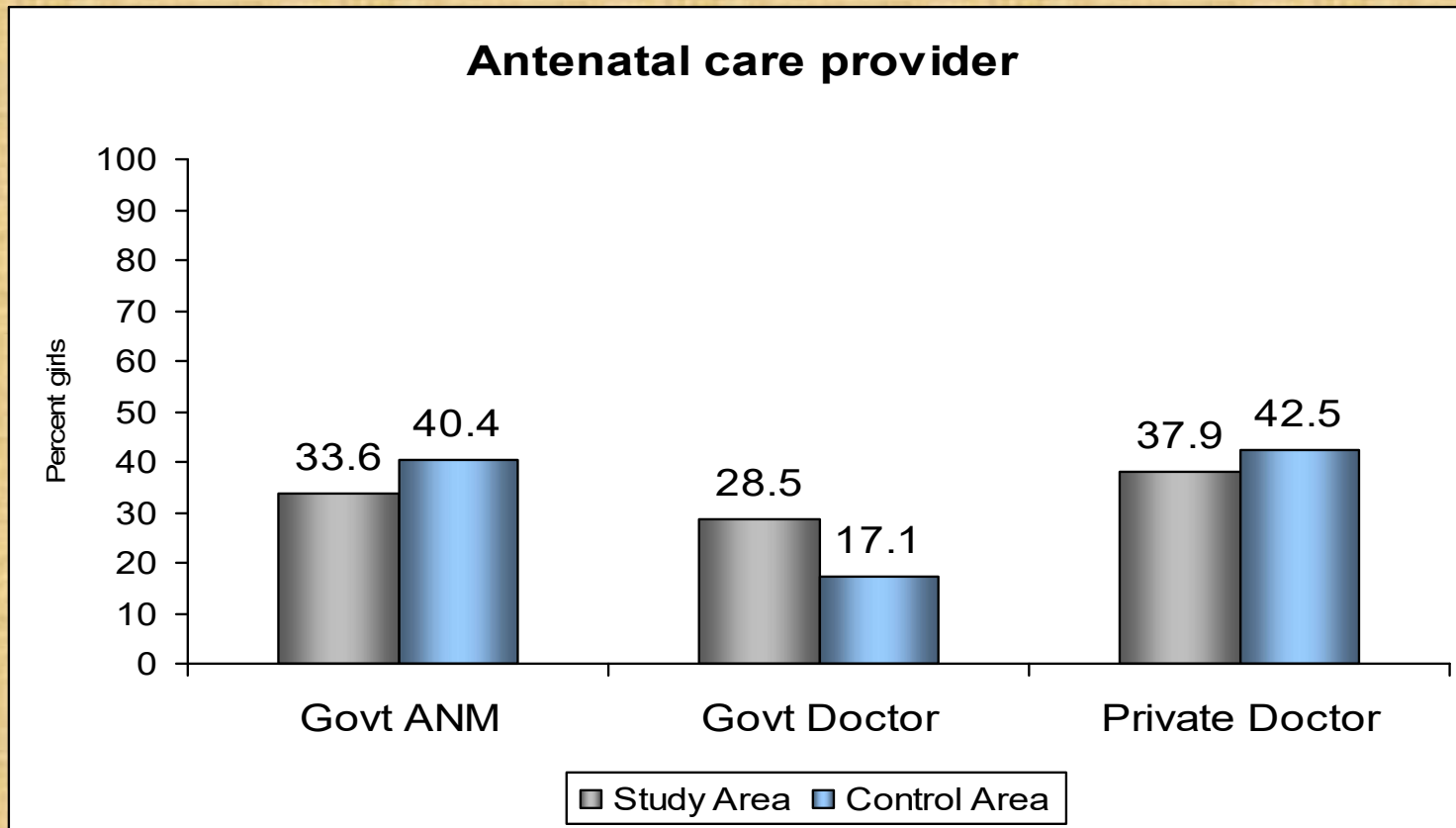
Maternal Health -

Antenatal care

Antenatal services

Utilization of antenatal services	Study area	Control area	p value
Antenatal registration – within 12 weeks	60.3	55.2	0.234
Antenatal check ups received – 3 & above	57.7	60.9	0.490
Abdominal check up – 3+ times	36.4	30.8	0.227
BP taken – 3 + times	19.3	19.2	0.459
TT injections – Two	81.7	79.4	0.513
Consumption of IFA – 90 + tablets	17.1	15.1	0.334

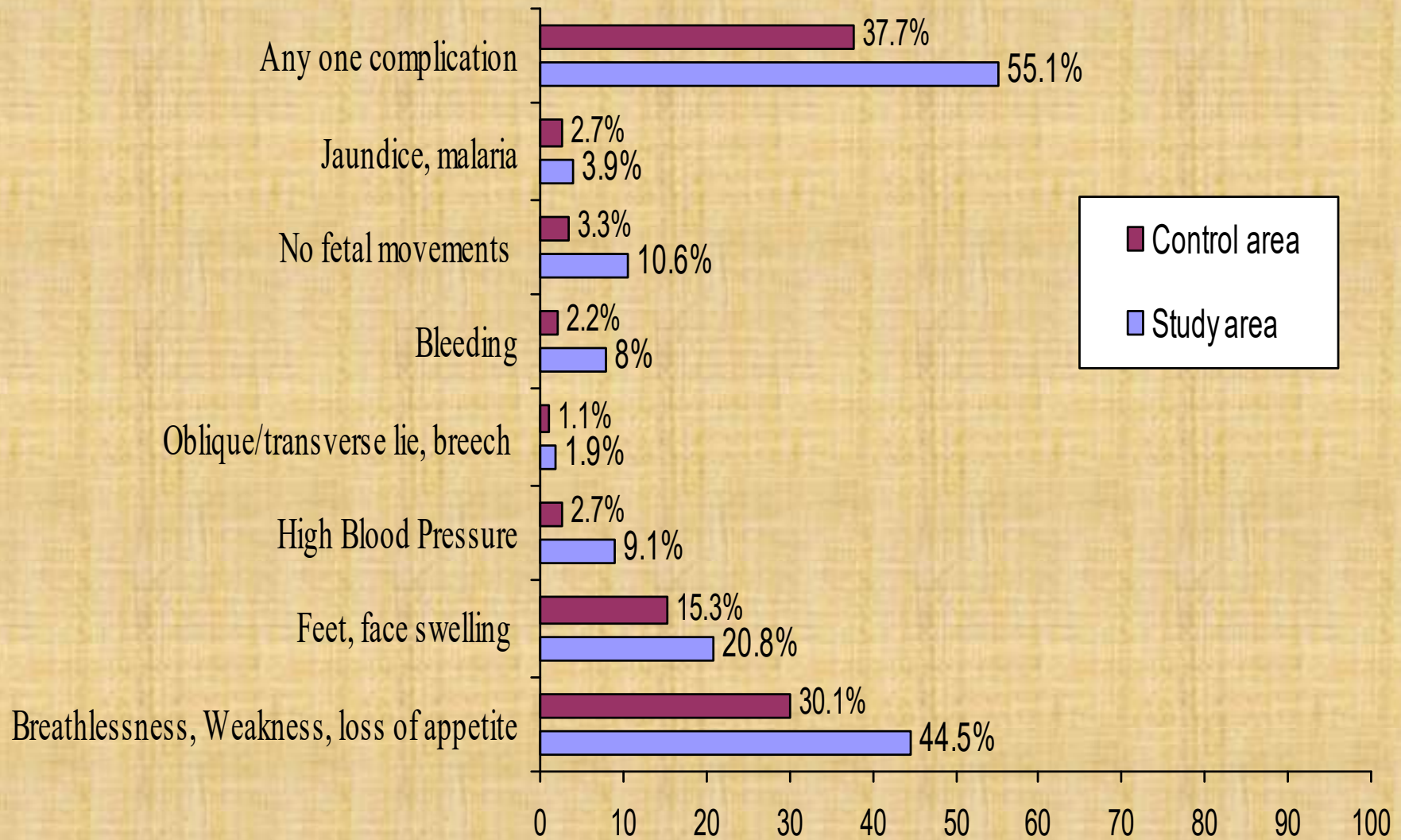
Antenatal services provider



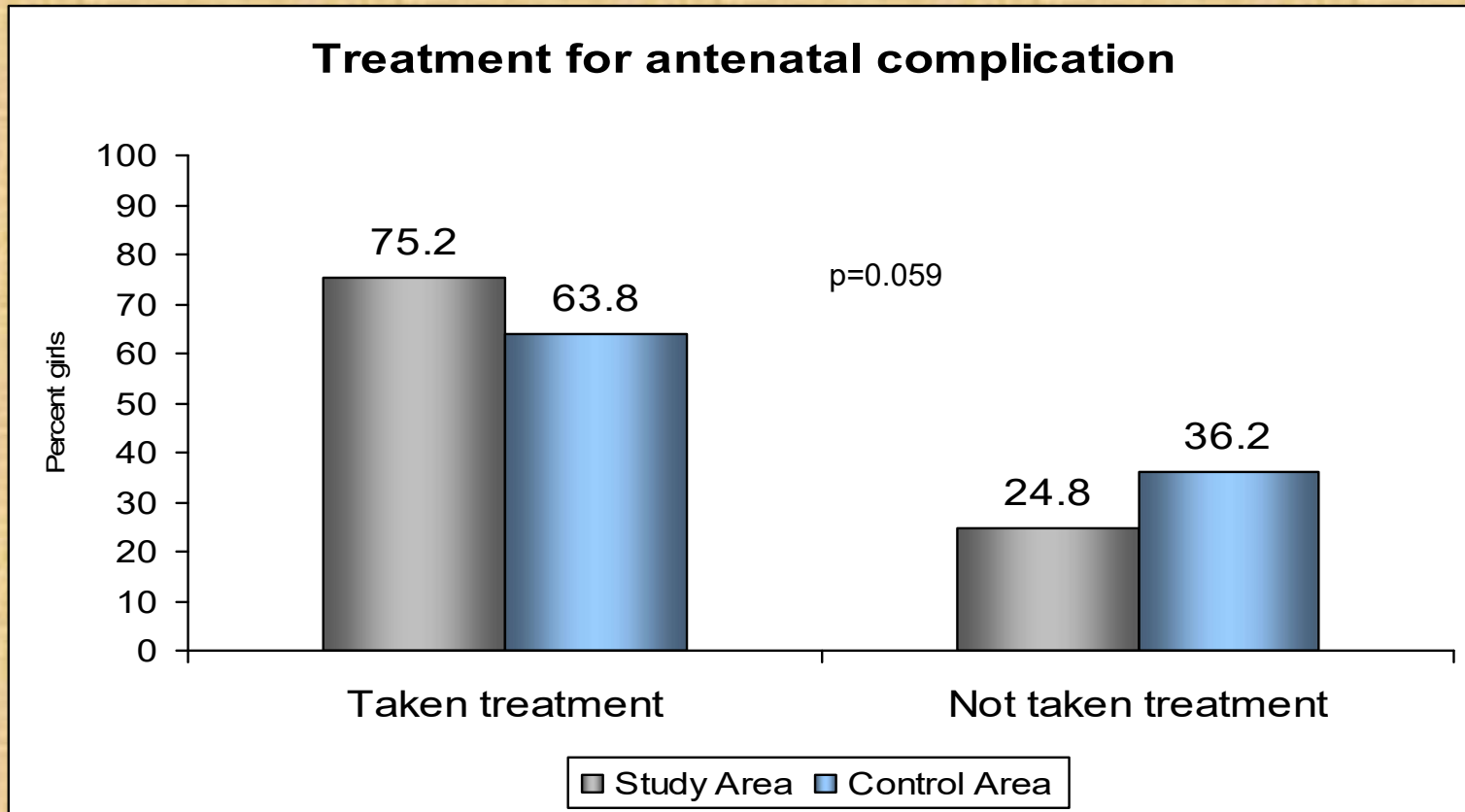
Equivalence in utilization of antenatal services in study and control area

Antenatal complications

Reported prevalence of antenatal complications



Antenatal complications



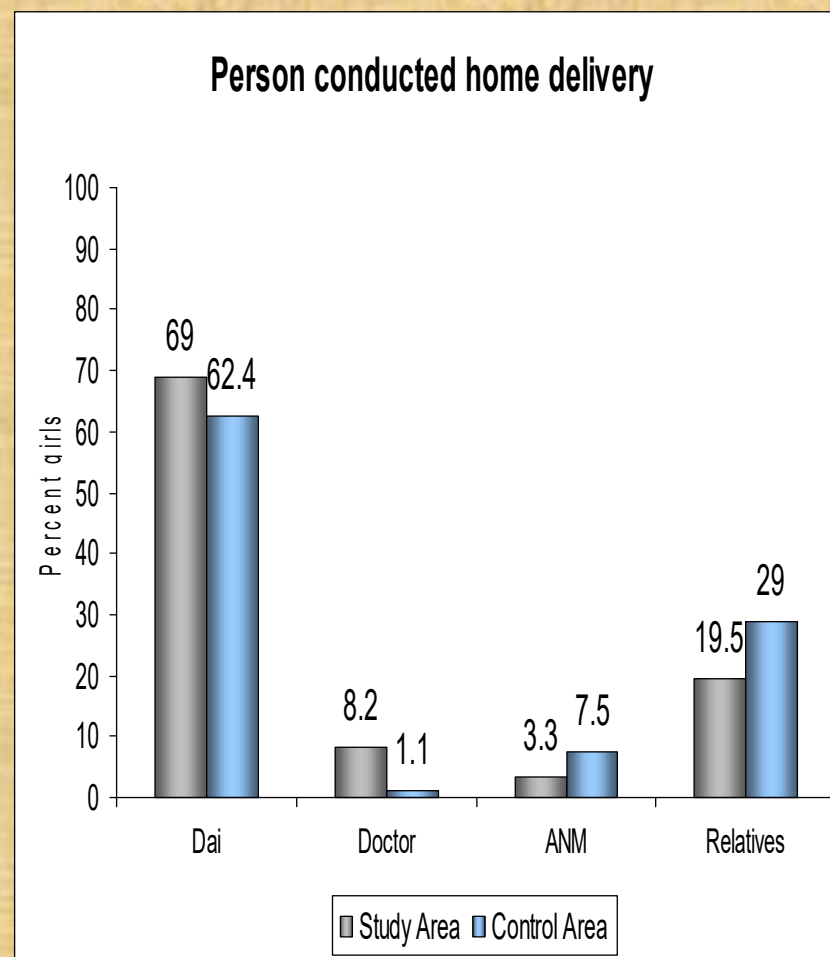
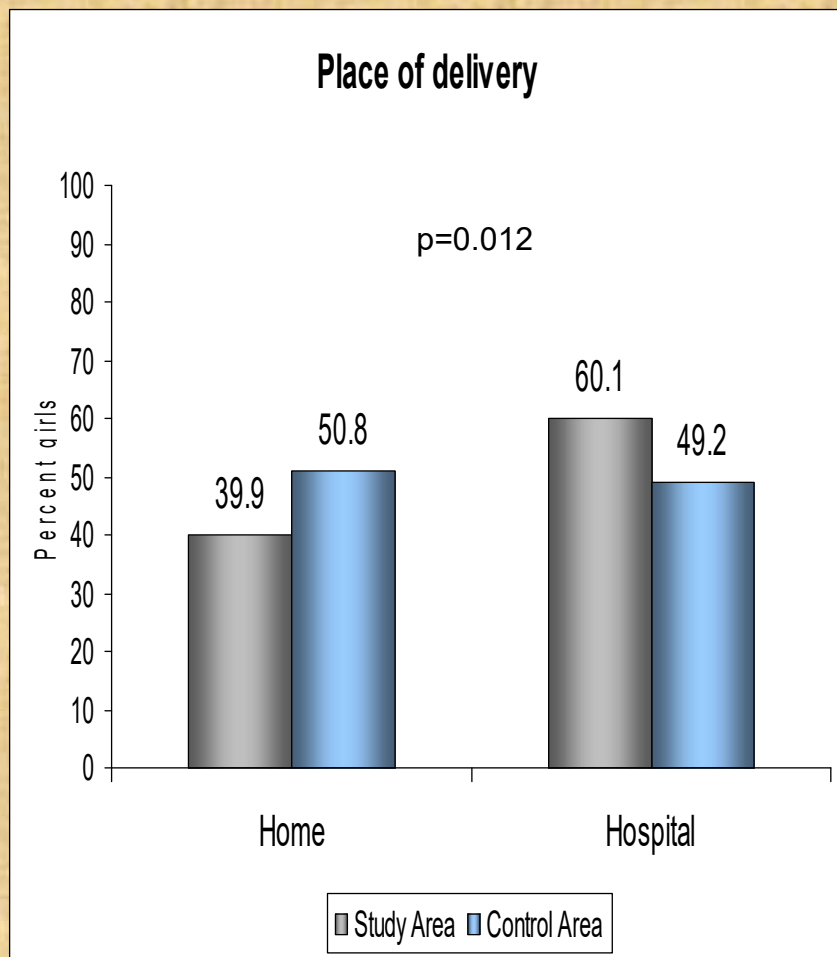
Reported prevalence of any one antenatal complications is significantly less in control area

No significant difference in treatment seeking for antenatal complications

Maternal Health -

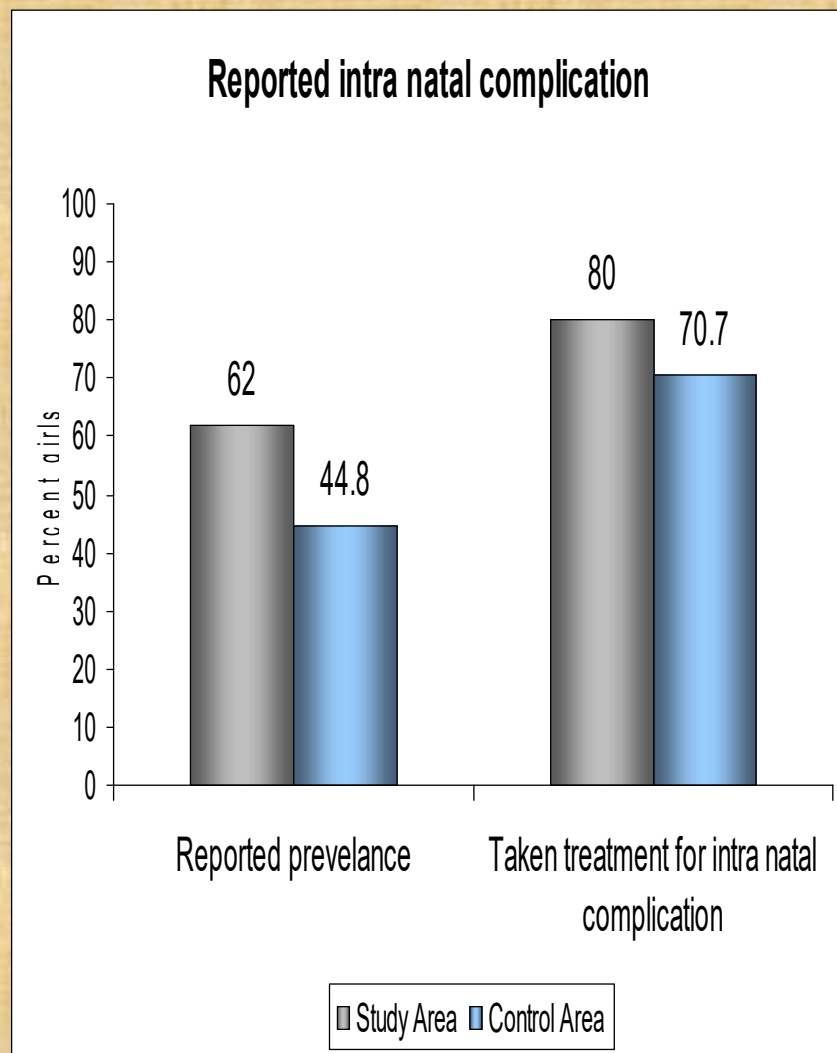
Intra natal care

Place of delivery



Significantly more home deliveries conducted in control area as compared to study area

Intra natal complications



Summary –

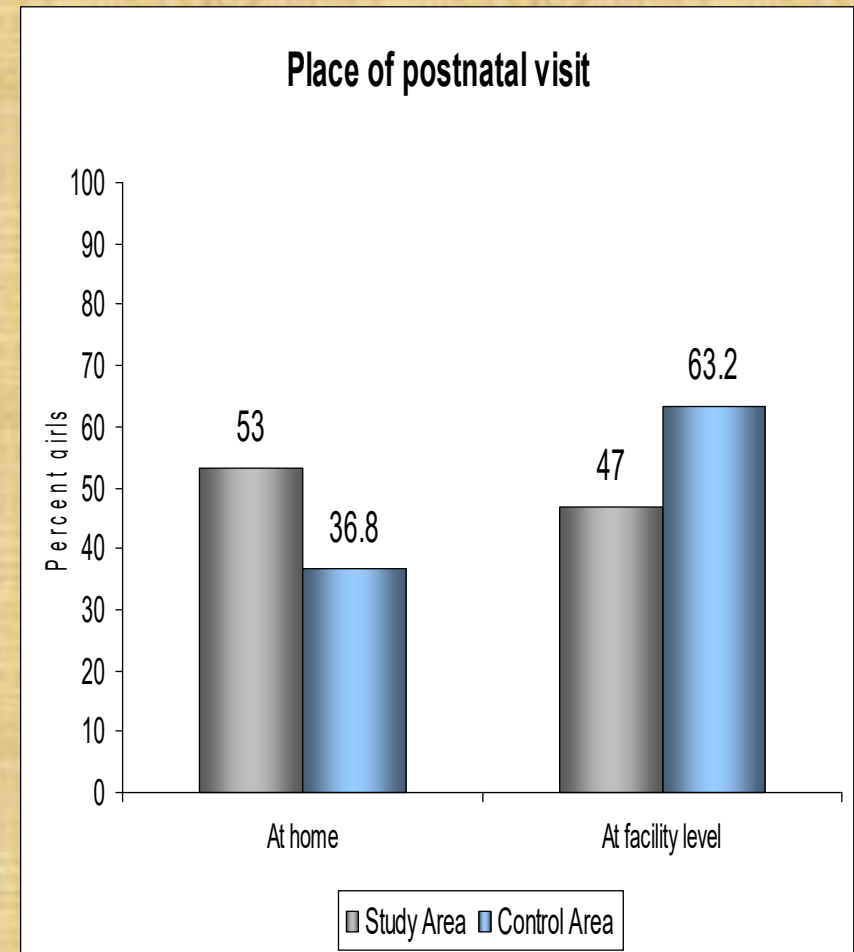
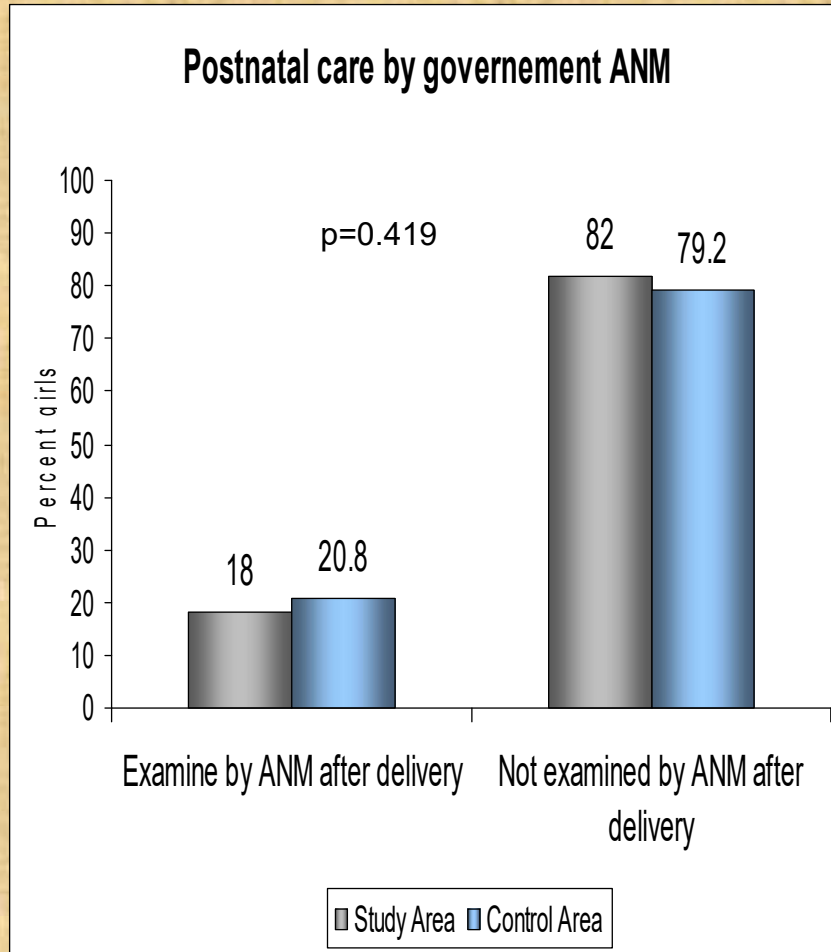
Self reported prevalence of any one intra natal complication is less in control area as compared to study area

Proportion of girls taking treatment for intra natal complications is high in study area as compared to control area.

Maternal Health -

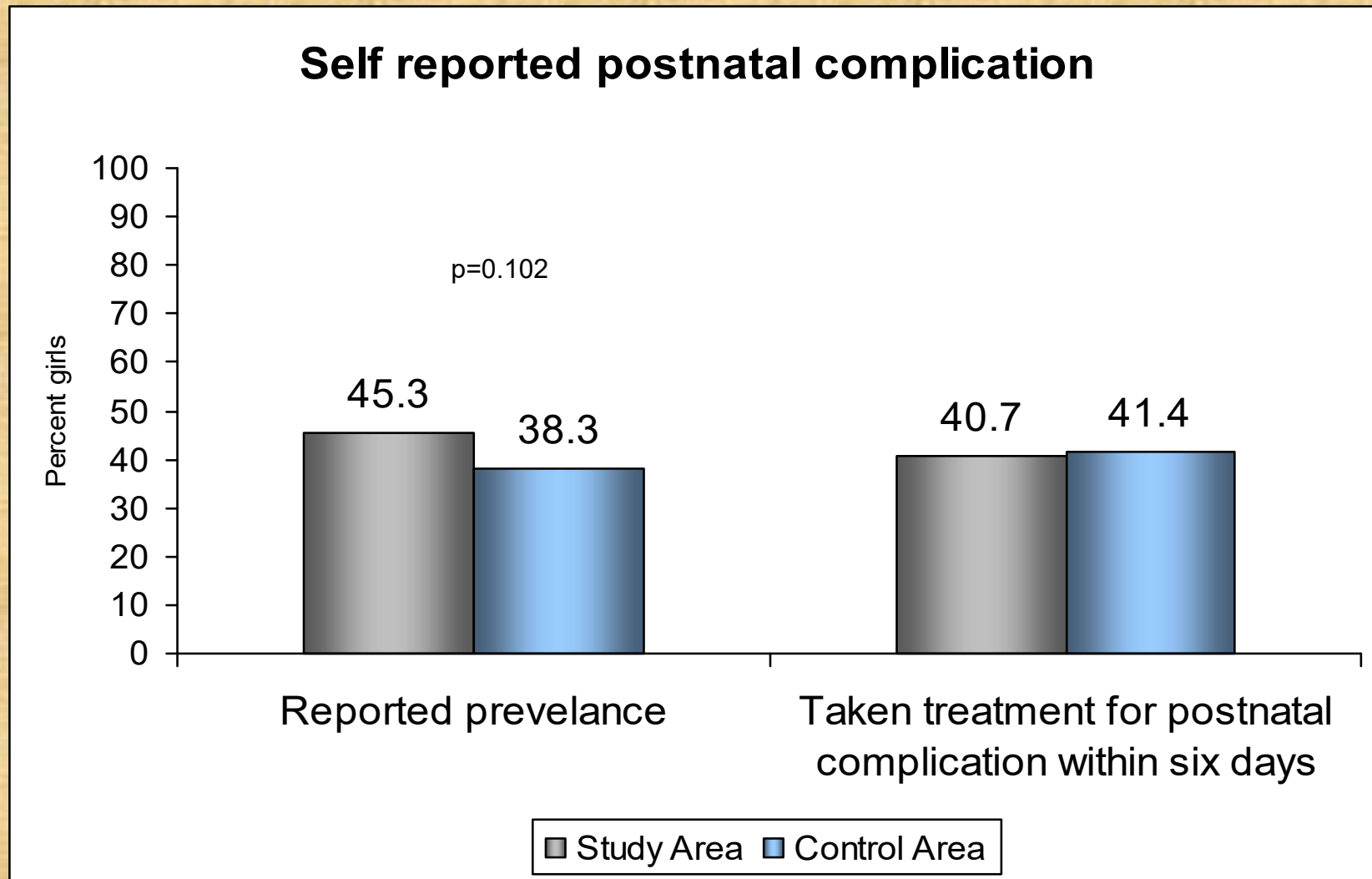
Postnatal care

Postnatal care



No significant difference is observed in post natal care services provided by ANM to the delivered mothers between study and control area

Postnatal complications



No significant difference in reported prevalence of postnatal complications and treatment taken for it.

Summary – Maternal health

No significant difference observed between study and control area in –

- Utilization of antenatal services**
- Treatment for antenatal complications**
- Postnatal visits by ANM**
- Reported prevalence of postnatal complications**
- Treatment for postnatal complication**

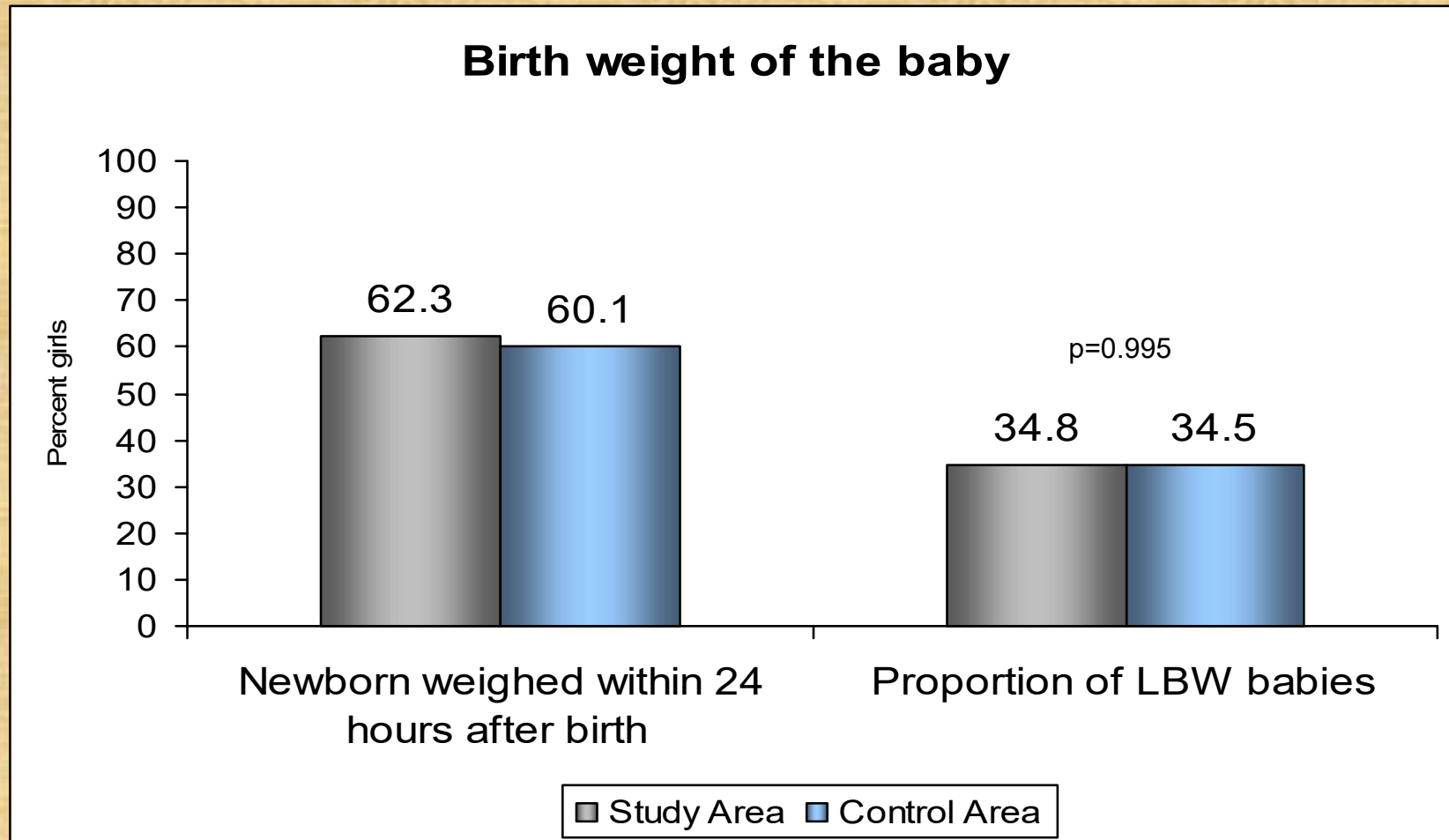
Summary – Maternal health

Significant difference is observed between study and control area in –

- Reported prevalence of any one antenatal complication**
- Place of delivery**
- Treatment for intranatal complications**

Neonatal care

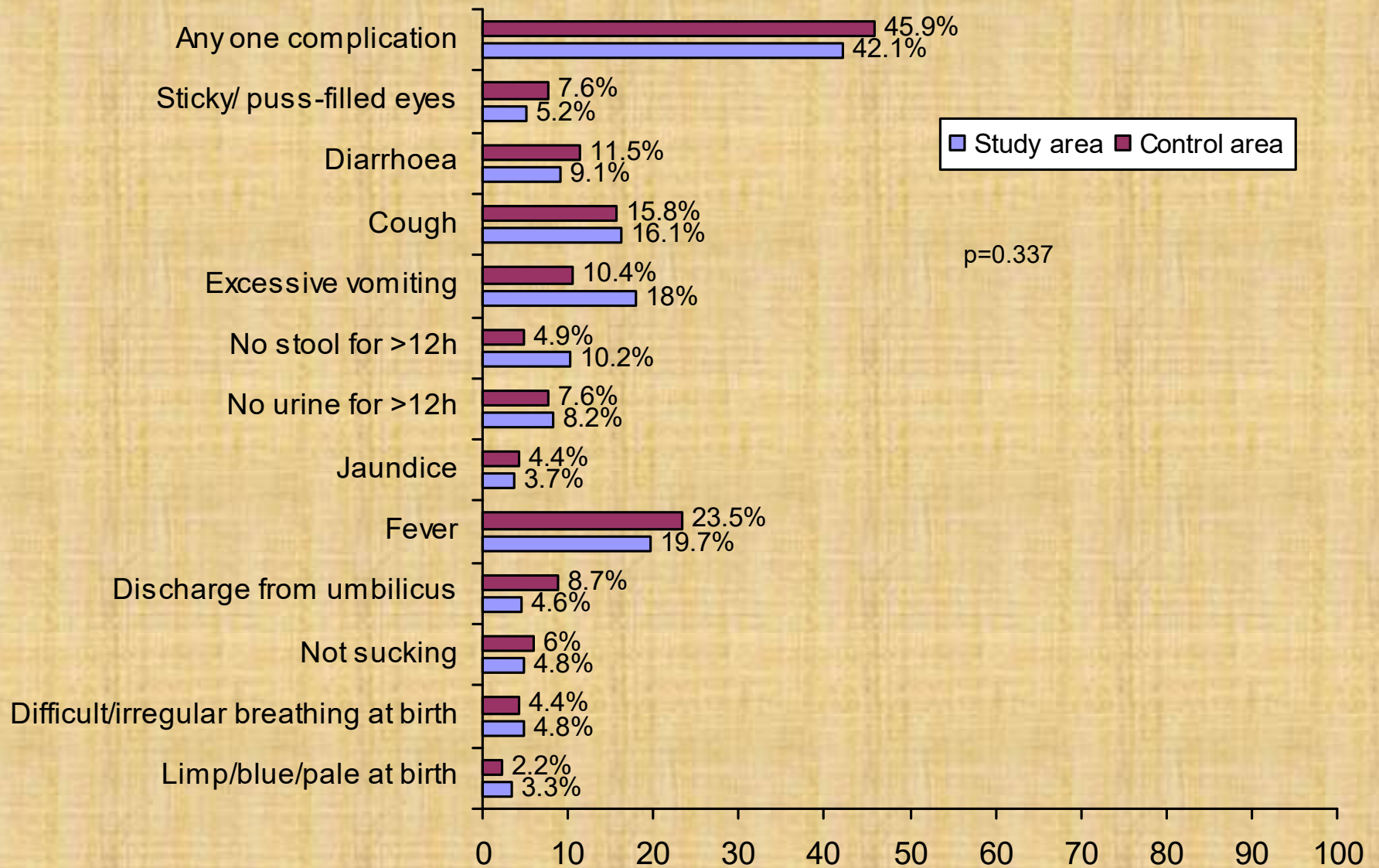
Birth weight



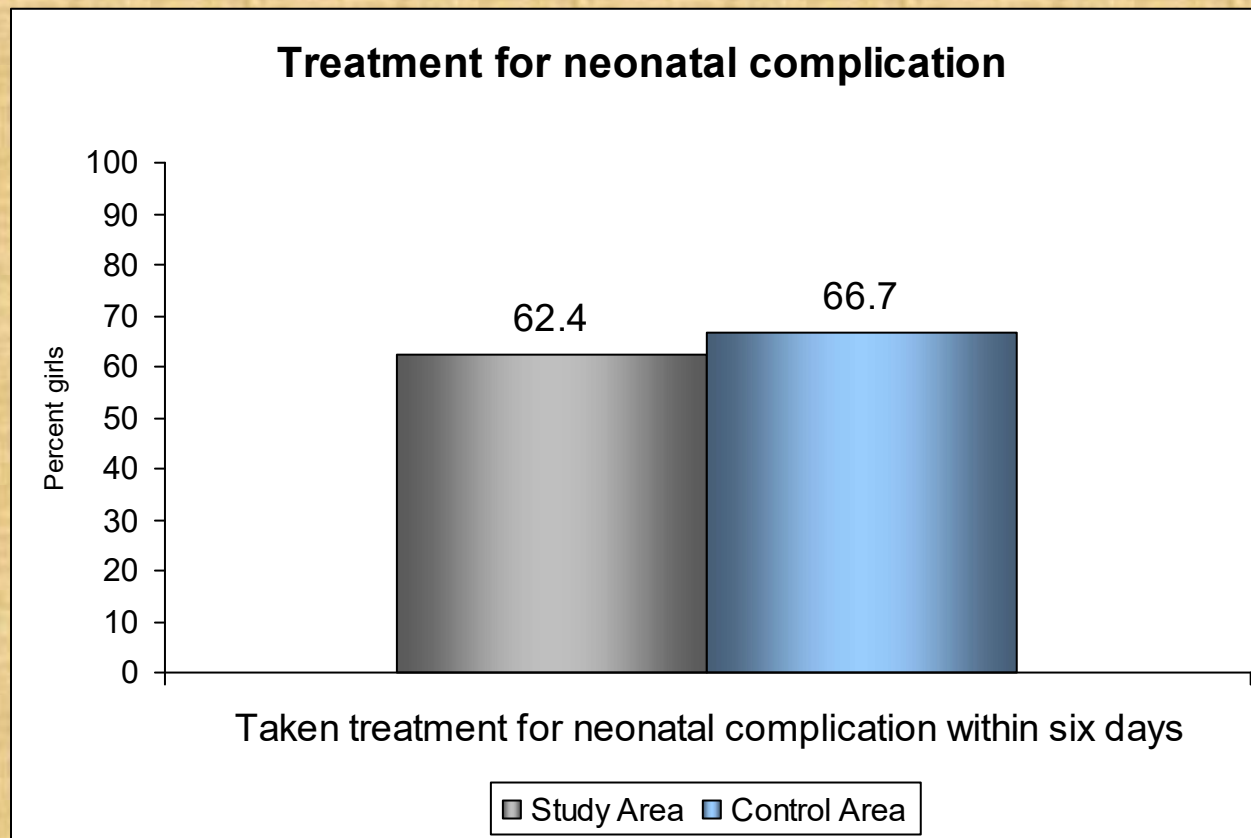
No significant difference in proportion of LBW babies between study and control area

Neonatal complications

Reported prevalence of neonatal complications



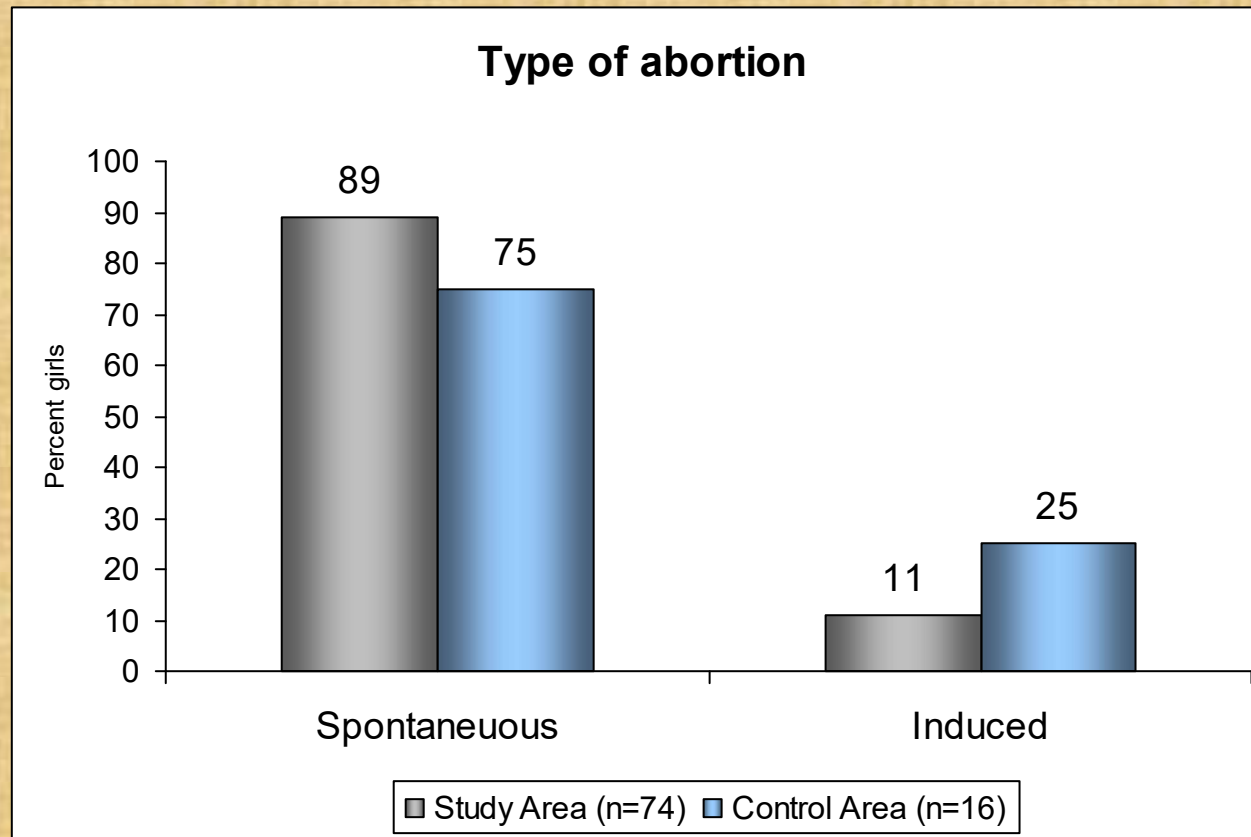
Neonatal complications



No significant difference in reported prevalence of neonatal complication and treatment for neonatal complication between study and control area

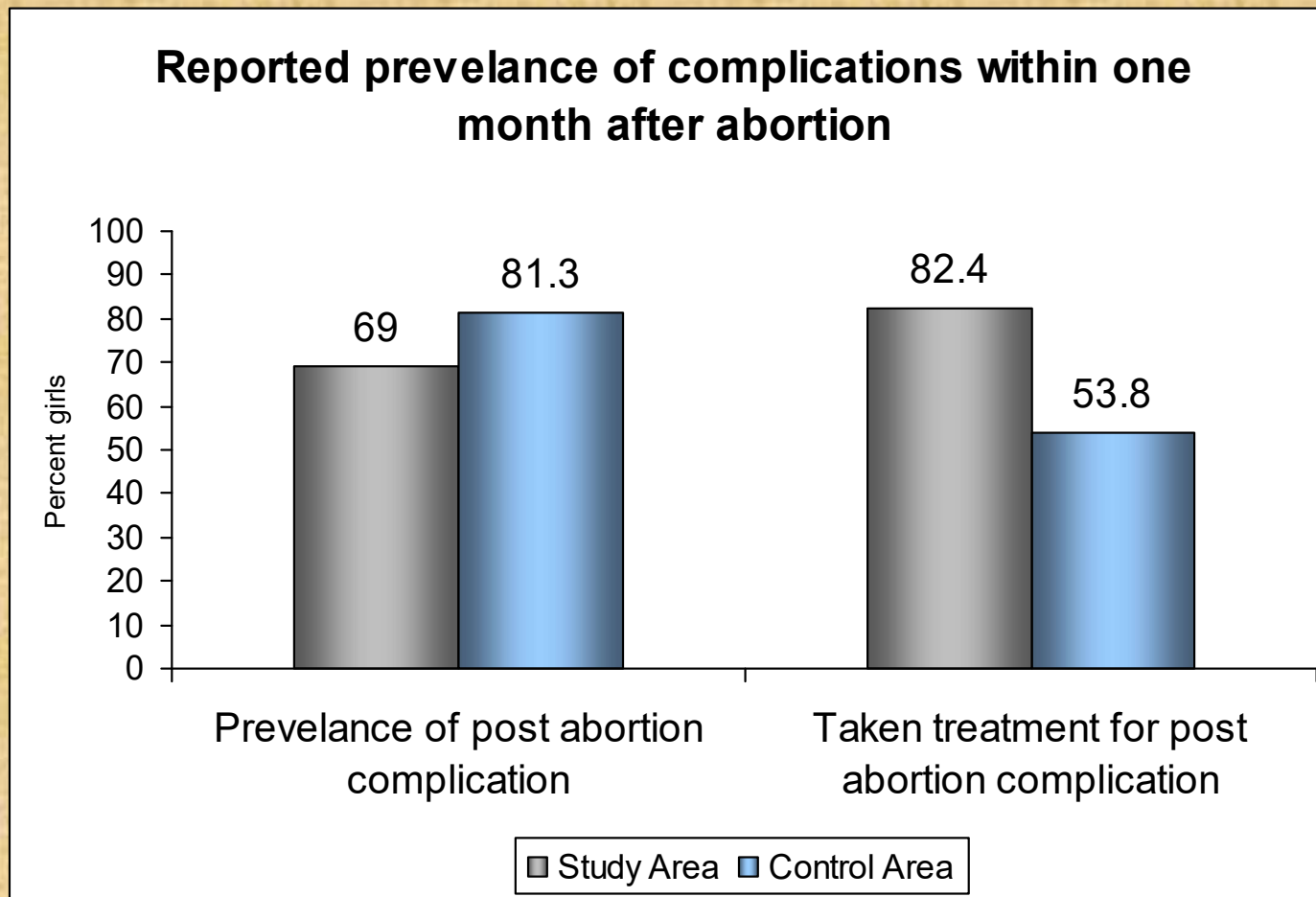
Abortion

Abortion



Reported proportion of spontaneous abortion is high in study area as compared to control area

Post abortion complications

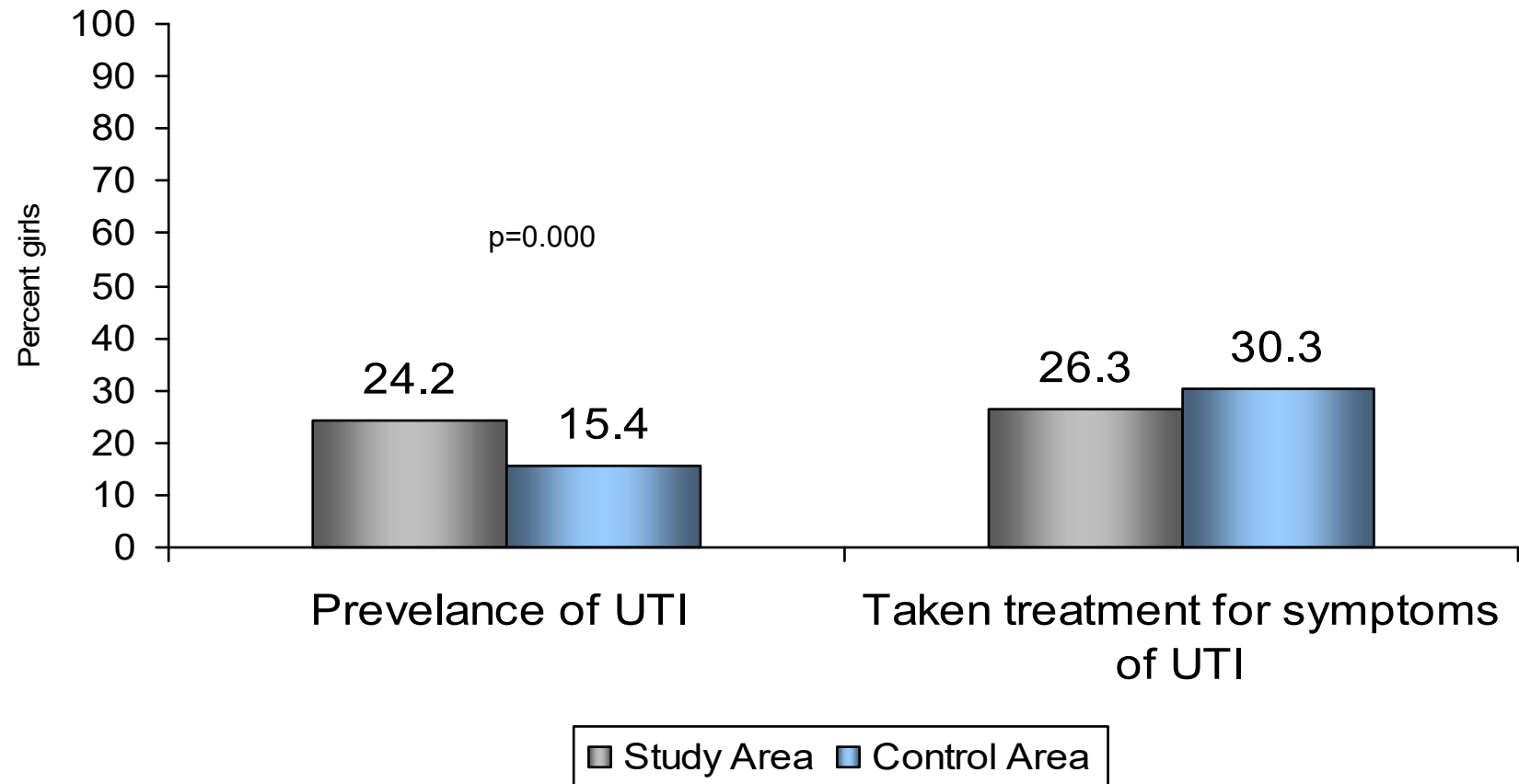


Reported prevalence of post abortion complication is high in control area as compared to study area

Urinary tract infections

Urinary tract infections

Self reported prevalence of UTI symptoms

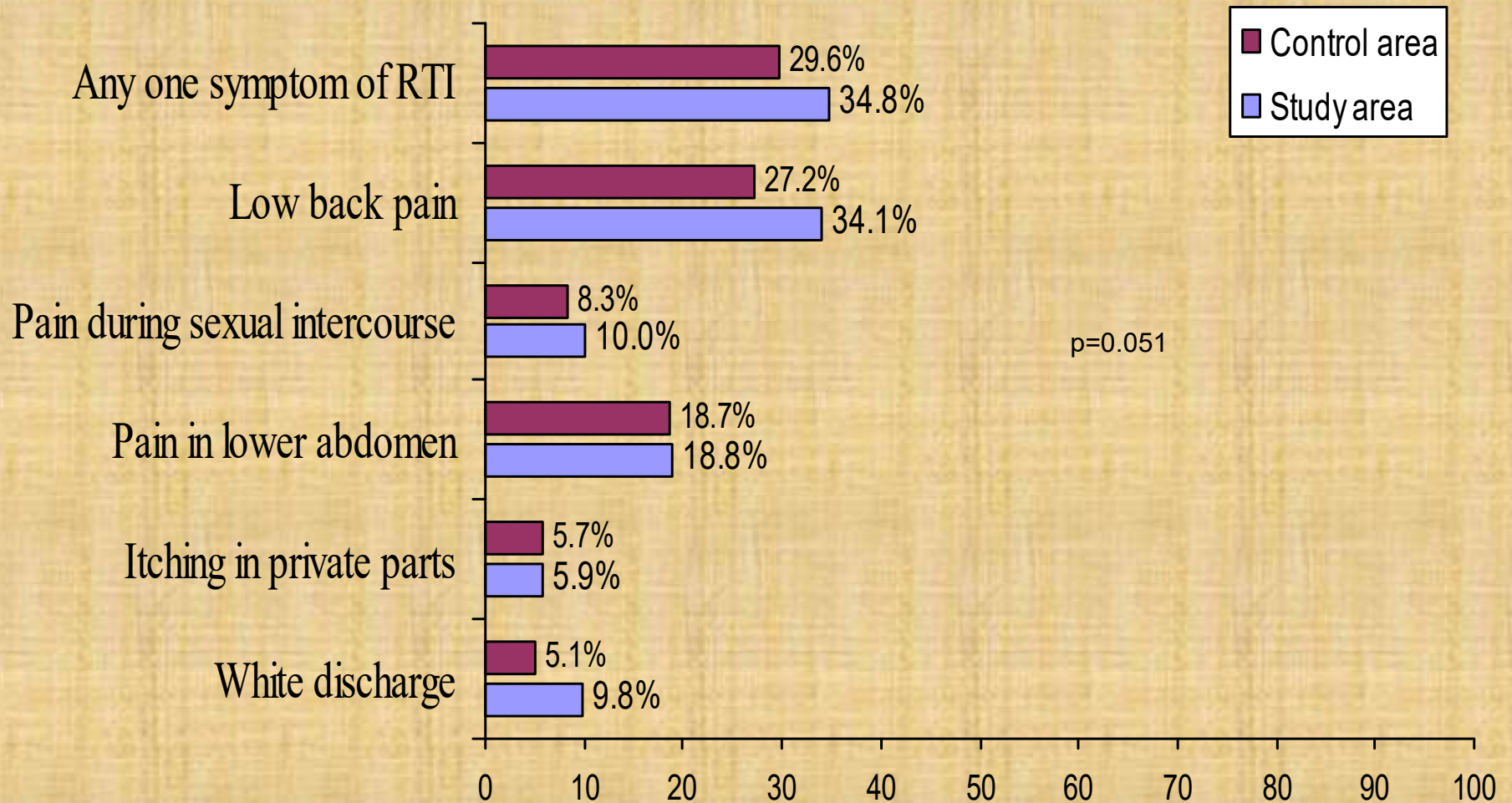


Self reported prevalence of any one symptom of UTI is high in study area as compared to control area

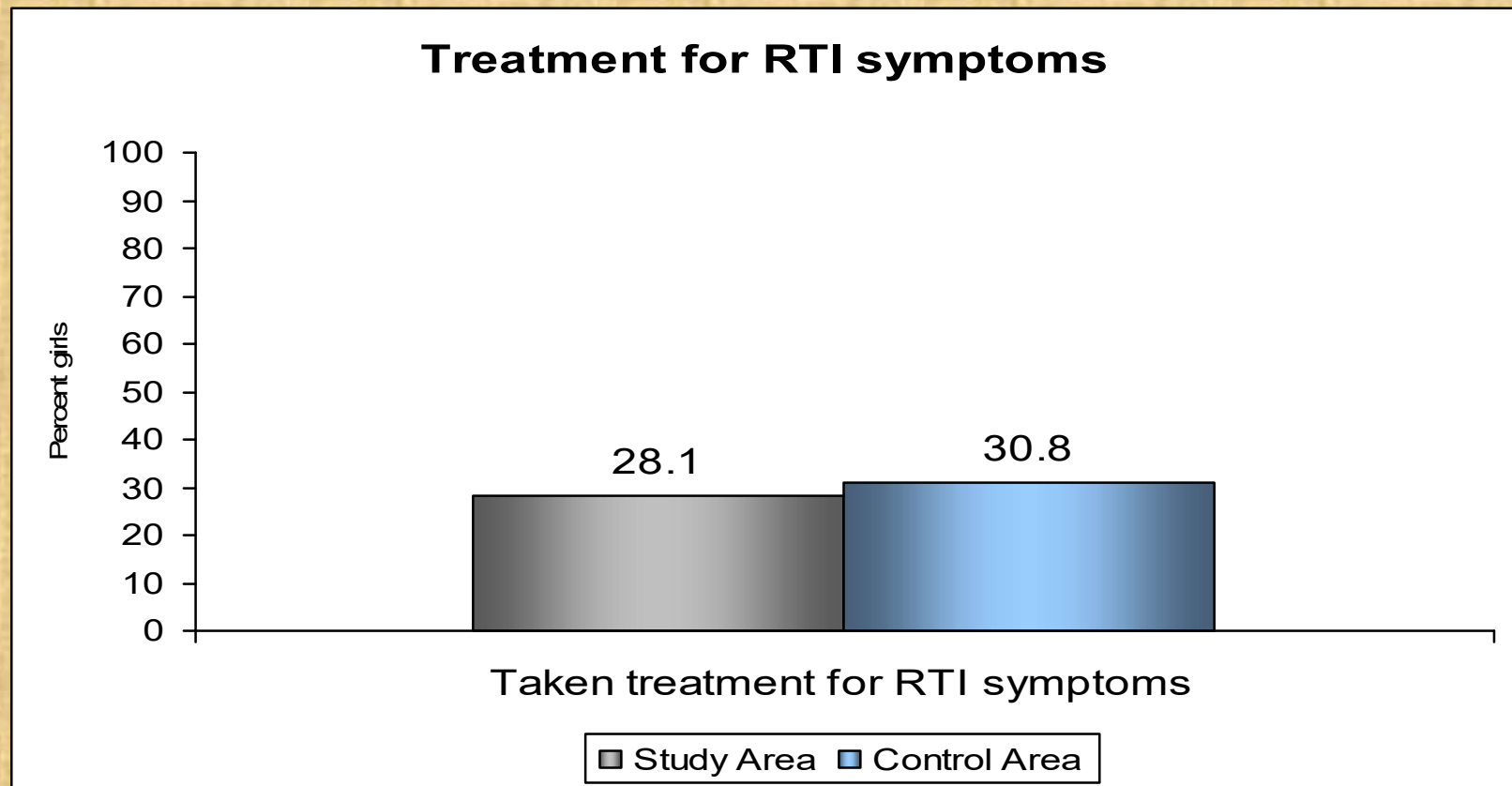
Reproductive tract infections

Reproductive tract infections

Self reported symptoms of Reproductive Tract Infections

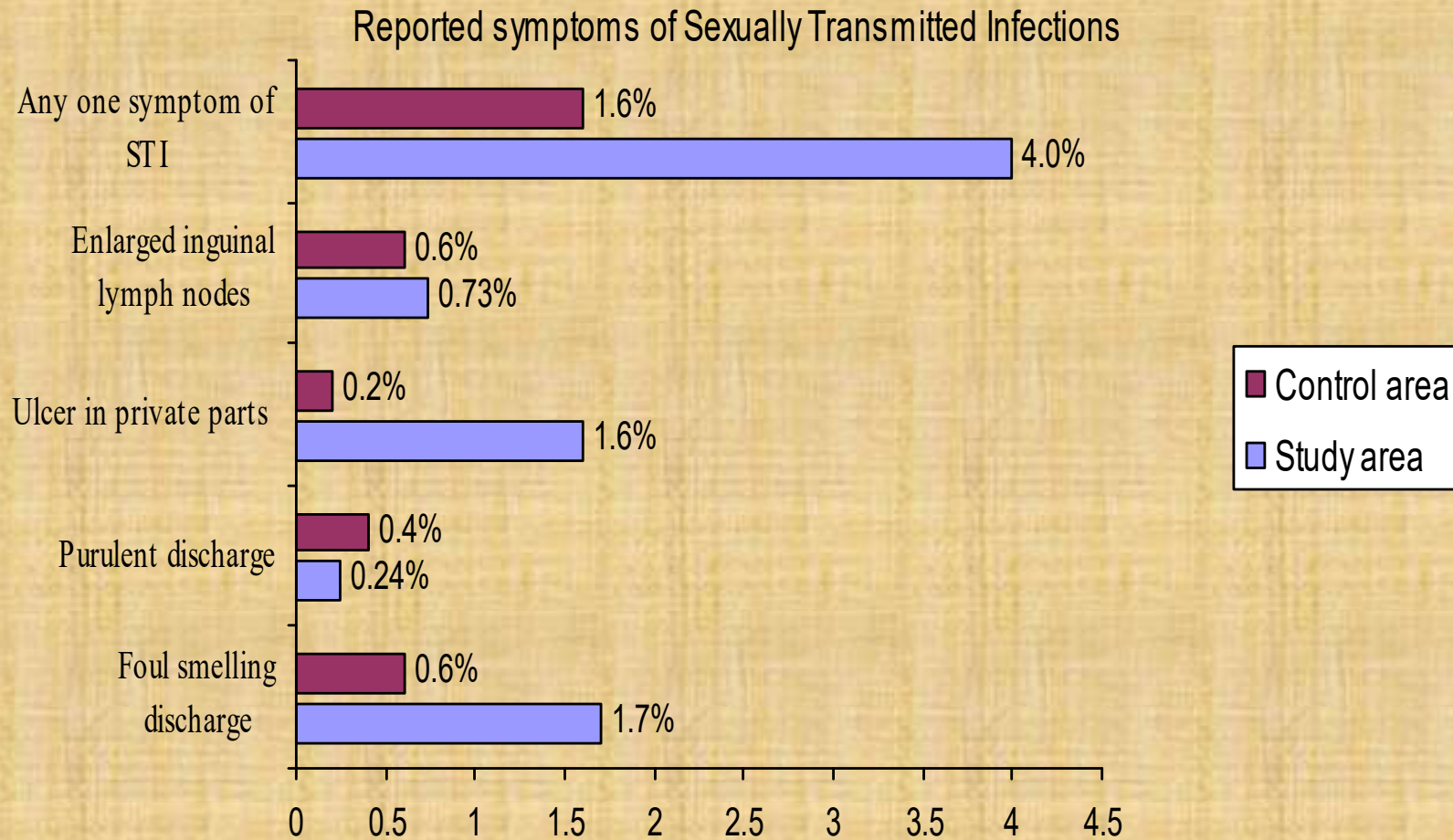


Reproductive tract infections



No significant difference is observed in self reported prevalence of any one symptom of RTI between study and control area

Sexually transmitted infections



Self reported prevalence of STI is high in study area as compared to control area

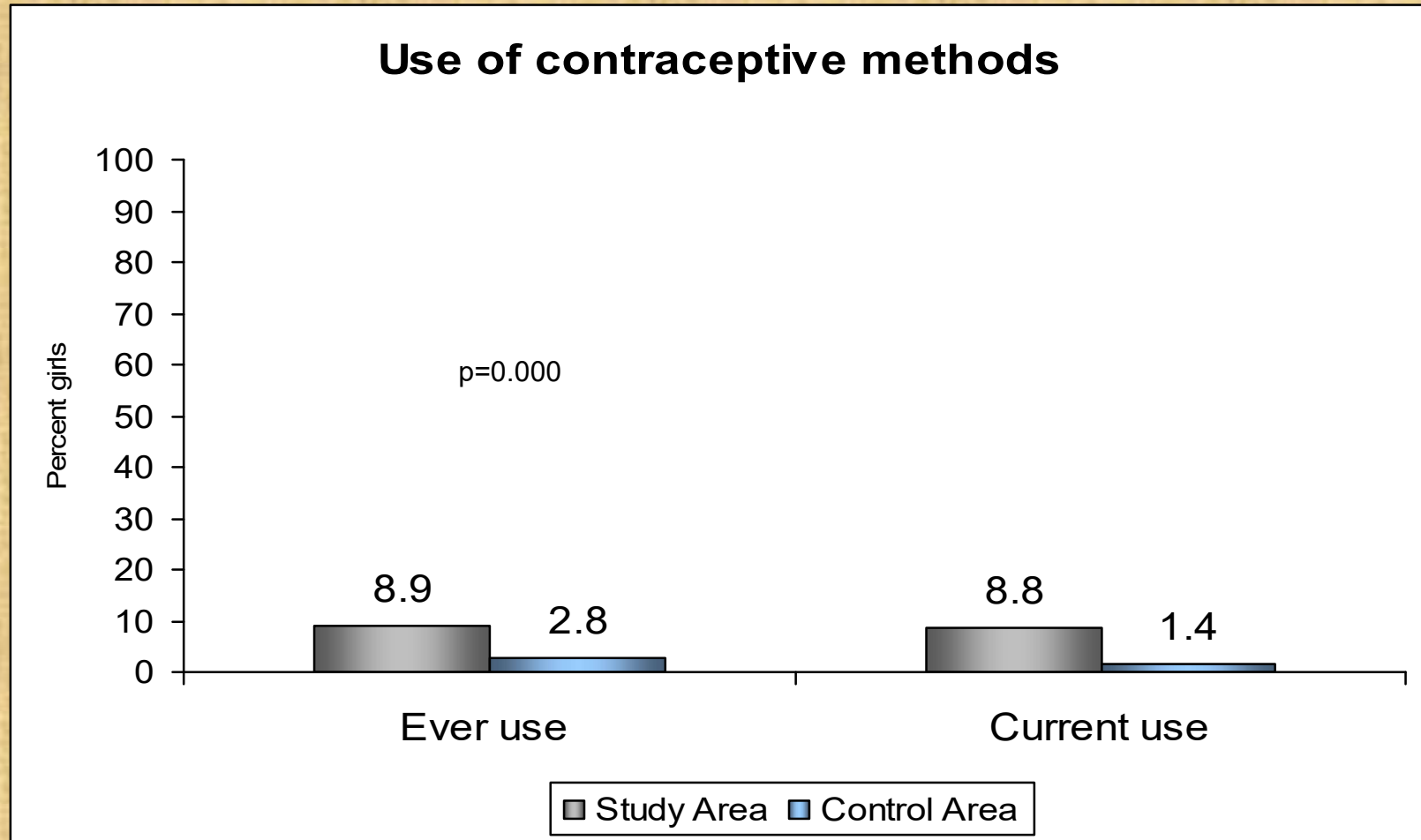
Summary – UTI, RTI & STI

No significant difference observed between study and control area in –

- Treatment for symptoms of UTI**
- Self reported prevalence of RTI symptoms**
- Treatment for symptoms of RTI**

Family planning

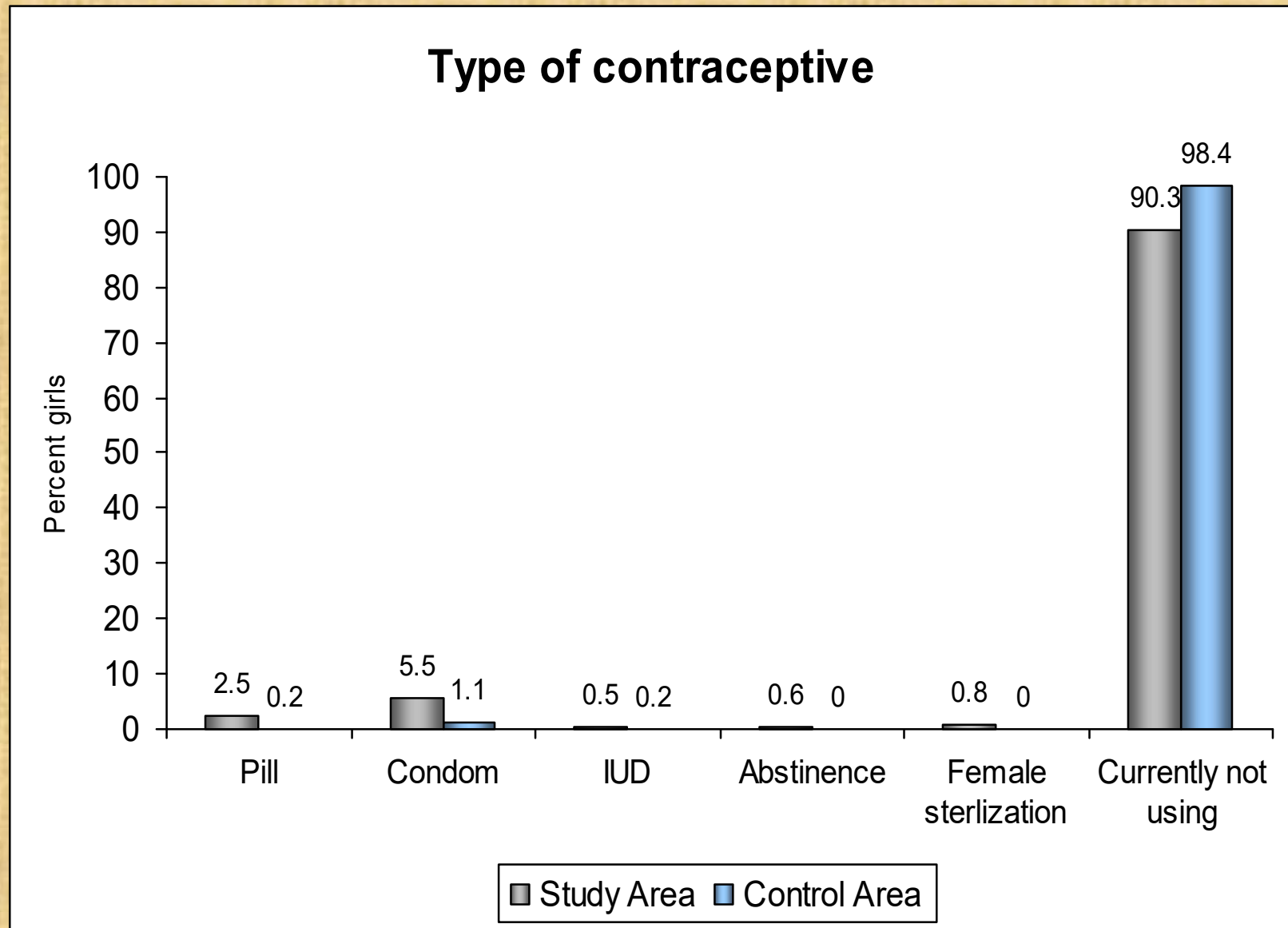
Contraceptive methods



Current use – among non-pregnant MAGs at the time of survey

Proportion MAGs using contraceptive methods is high in study area as compared to control area

Contraceptive methods



Reproductive Health Knowledge

Reproductive health knowledge

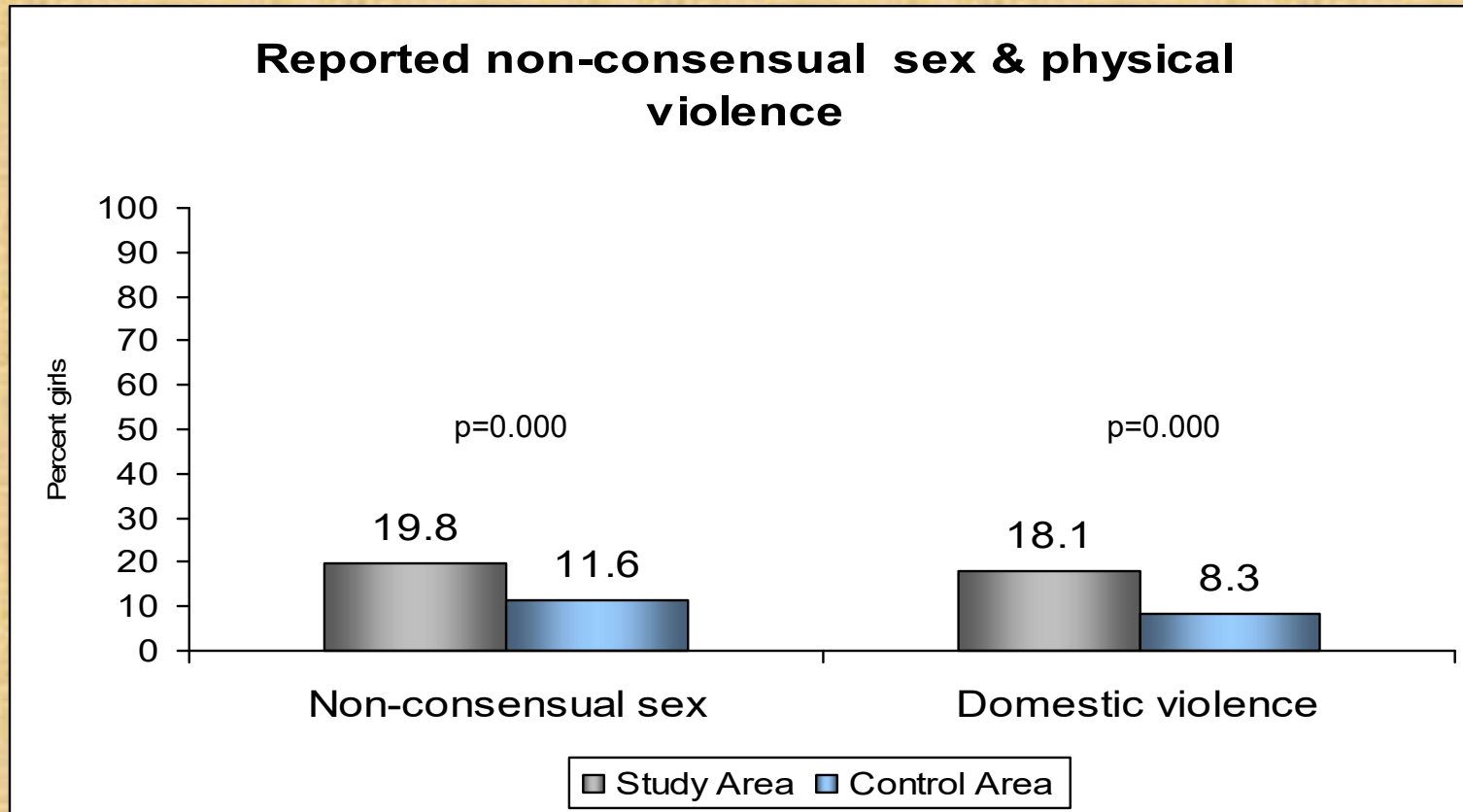
RH Knowledge - correct	Study area	Control area	p value
Causes of anemia	05.7	03.8	0.129
Registration for antenatal services	76.8	66.9	0.000
Antenatal complications	34.4	42.6	0.003
Intranatal complications	28.5	30.6	0.409
Neonatal complications	51.8	63.1	0.000
Birth weight of newborn baby	71.5	74.4	0.250

Reproductive health knowledge

RH Knowledge	Study area	Control area	p value
Initiation of breast feeding to the baby after birth	65.5	66.9	0.601
Causes of vaginal discharge	01.5	01.6	0.824
Consequences to the mother if she has a baby before age 18 years	24.5	34.9	0.000
Names of temporary family planning method	30.9	44.0	0.000

**Domestic violence
&
Non-consensual sex**

Non-consensual sex & physical violence



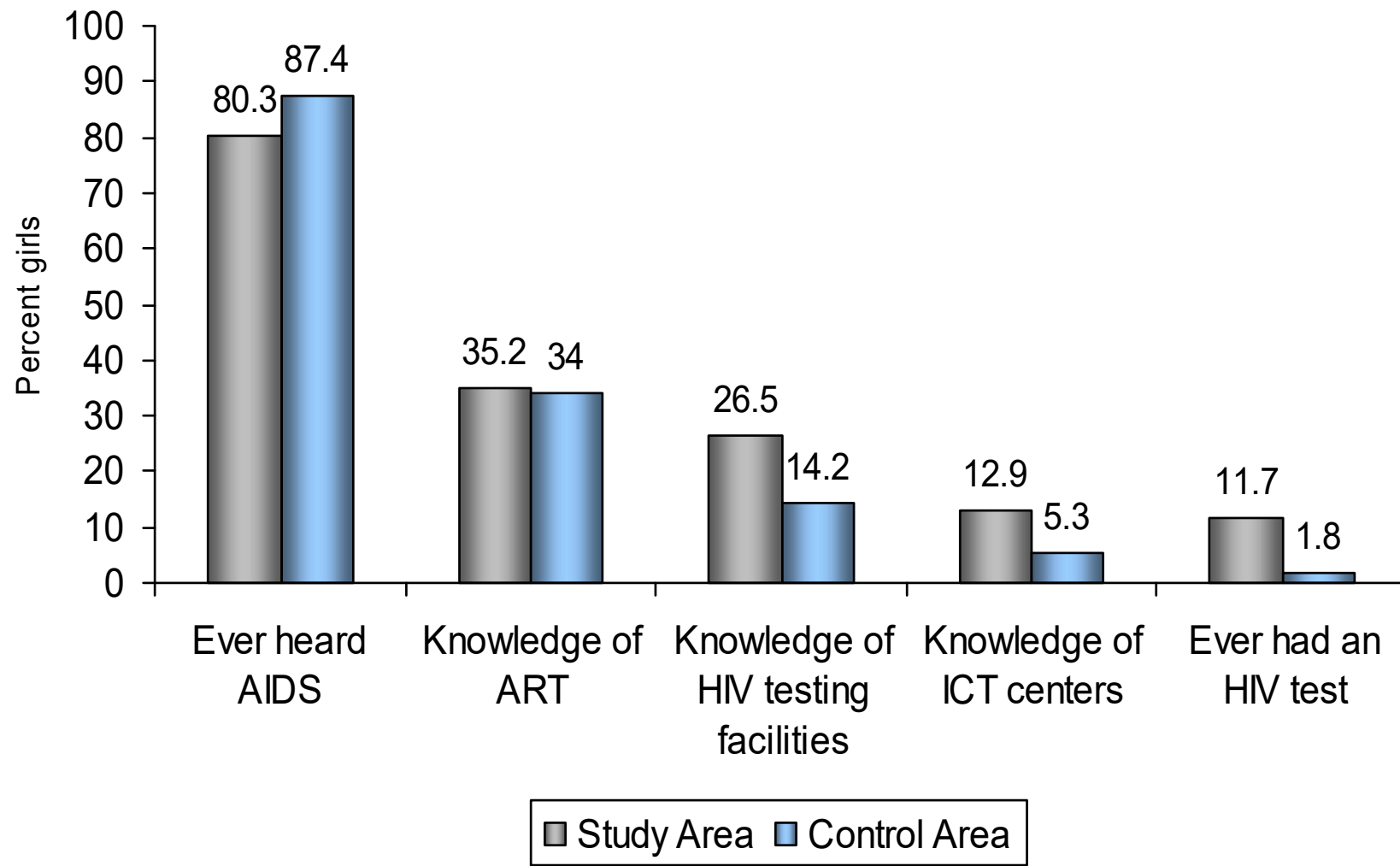
Non-consensual sex was defined using three parameters - if a respondent ever had to have sex against her wish, if respondent was forced to have sex or ever could refuse to have forced sex

Self reported non-consensual sex & physical violence by husband is high in study area as compared to control area

HIV/AIDS

HIV/AIDS

Awareness of HIV/AIDS & HIV testing



Summary - HIV/AIDS

- Awareness about HIV/AIDS is significantly high in control area as compared to study area
- No significant difference observed in knowledge of ART between study and control area
- Awareness of testing centers for HIV and ICT centers is significantly high in study area as compared to control area
- Utilization of testing services for HIV are significantly high in study area as compared to control area