

19th International Conference on
Gynecology, Obstetrics and Womens Health

August 28-29, 2025 | Paris, France

Factors influencing contraceptive utilisation among postpartum adolescent mothers: a cross sectional study at China-Uganda friendship hospital

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Globally, modern contraceptives remain underutilized among postpartum mothers resulting in the rise of short birth intervals. While there are a range of other factors that moderate the uptake of contraceptive services, understanding the significance of their influence is critical in public health programming. This study sought to analyse maternal and health facility factors influencing the utilization of contraceptives among postpartum mothers in urban areas of Uganda. Using a cross-sectional study design, a health facility-based study in urban areas of Kampala was conducted from January to March 2023. A total of 332 women aged between 15 and 22 years were randomly selected for the interviews using semi-structured questionnaires. The data was analysed using a statistical software program R version 4.1.2. Chi-square and multivariable logistic regression were used to determine factors associated with postpartum contraceptive intake among adolescent mothers. Overall, 28.3% of contraceptive usage was reported in the current study. The majority of the respondents, 98 (29.52%), were within the age group of 17–18 years, and the unmarried were 255 (76.81%). Factors associated with contraception use were income below UgX 500,000 (OR 4.546; CI 1.785–

12,193, $p = 0.002$), occupation status of housewife and student (OR: 3.526; CI: 1.452–8.812, $p = 0.006$), distance of less than 5 km from health facility (OR: 2.62; CI 1.97–3.55; $p = 0.028$), and having a contraceptive preference (OR: 3.526; CI: 1.452–8.812, $p = 0.006$). Contraceptive use is low among adolescent post-partum mothers. Income, occupation status, proximity to a health facility, and preference for a particular contraceptive method are factors associated with contraceptive use in this study. Understanding attitudes and views regarding contraception use is therefore essential for creating effective interventions, given the detrimental effects of adolescent pregnancy.

Biography

Rogers Wambi is a renowned epidemiologist and public health expert with a strong passion for promoting public health and preventing infectious diseases. With a wealth of experience in infectious disease management, Rogers has made significant contributions to the field of epidemiology, particularly in laboratory settings. His contribution to national and international efforts to combat infectious diseases. As a Laboratory Rapid Responder, providing critical support during public health emergencies in the past outbreak response to Ebola and COVID-19 Pandemic.