
A REVIEW OF REASONS FOR WOMEN'S CONTRACEPTIVE SWITCHING AND DISCONTINUATION

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DISCLOSURE

- Dr. Adejoke Ayoola is an associate Professor at Calvin College Department of Nursing
- Josie Granner is an undergraduate nursing student who worked as a research assistant with Dr. Adejoke Ayoola on this project
- There is no conflict of interest to declare

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BACKGROUND

- More than half of pregnancies in the United States are unplanned
- Only 5% of these unintended pregnancies result from contraceptive failure
- 95% of these pregnancies result from contraceptive non-use, incorrect use or inconsistent use
- Suggests lack of effective contraception
- Important for nurses to know women's reasons for discontinuing or switching contraceptive methods

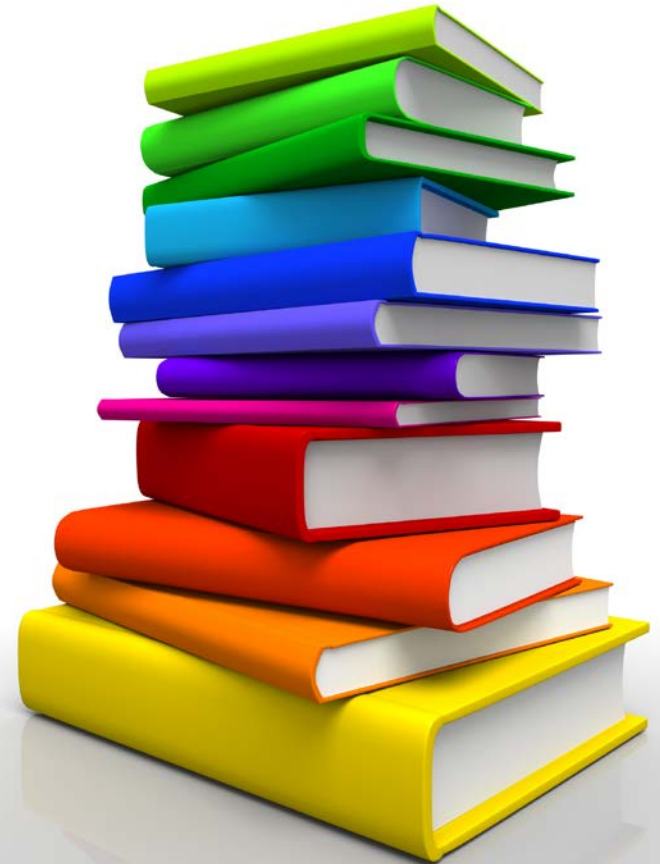
OBJECTIVE

- To identify the reasons for contraceptive switching and discontinuation among U.S women



METHODS

- Used the PRISMA guidelines adapted to the scope and purpose of the project.
- **PRISMA: Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses**
- PRISMA is an evidence-based minimum set of items for reporting in systematic reviews and meta-analyses.
- A way to narrow down the articles to a manageable and relevant number



METHODS



Search Terms:

- Female contraceptive agents
- Women
- Change
- Contraception
- Methods
- Behavior change

Databases:

- CINAL
- Psycinfo
- Medline
- PubMed
- ScienceDirect
- Year- 2006 to 2016
- Language- English

Literature Review Exclusion Process:

Identification of Possible articles

Articles identified by database searching: 27,912



Articles identified through unsearched sources: 5

Total articles searched and unsearched: 27,917



Excluded by database filters: 26,759

Elimination of Duplicates

Articles remaining after applying database filters: 1,158



Excluded by eliminating duplicates: 162

Articles remaining after exclusion of duplicates: 996



Excluded by title and abstract relevancy: 945

Elimination of irrelevant

Articles remaining after titles and abstracts screened: 51



Excluded by full text relevance: 35



Articles remaining after full text read for relevance: 16

Characteristics of Reviewed Studies

N=16	% (N) Of Studies That Reported	Characteristic of Study	% (N) Of Studies
Study Design	100% (16)	Qualitative	18.8% (3)
		Quantitative	86.7% (13)
Socioeconomic Status	43.8% (7)	High and Low	31.3% (5)
		Low	12.5% (2)
Sample Size	100% (16)	<100	12.5% (2)
		100-999	18.8% (3)
		>1000	68.8% (11)
Level of Evidence	100% (16)	I	1
		II	9
		III	1
		IV	4
		V	1

Characteristics of Study Participants

N=16	% (N) Of Studies That Reported	Characteristic of Participants	Average % Of Participants
Race/Ethnicity*	100% (16)	White	46.3%
		African American	25.3%
		Hispanic/Latino	22.6%
		Other	8.9%
Insurance	31.3% (5)	No Insurance (%)	21.9%
		Has Insurance(%)	74.7%
		Private insurance (%)	54.8%
		Public insurance (%)	27.6%
		Medicaid	10.8%

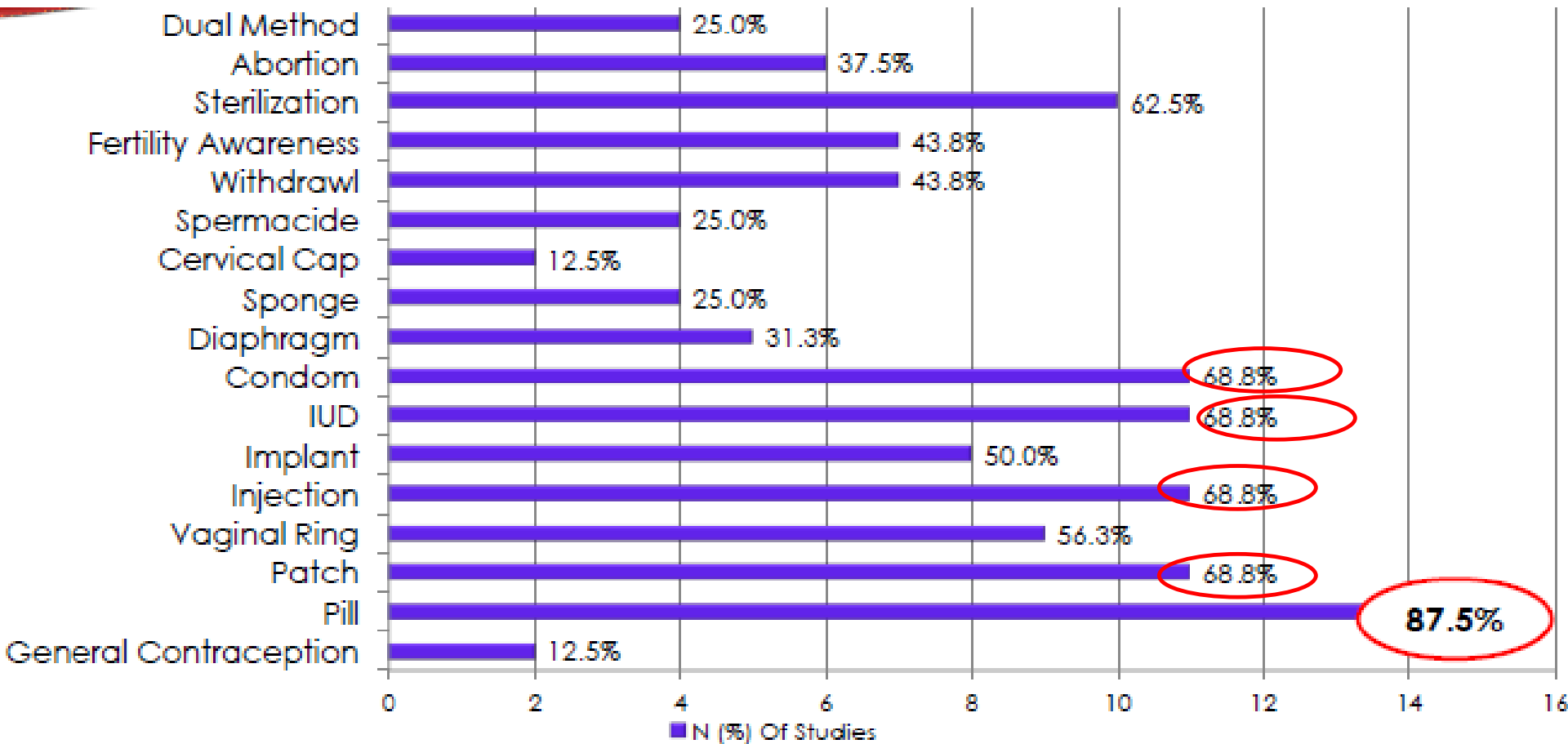
*50% of studies contained nationally representative samples

Characteristics of Study Participants

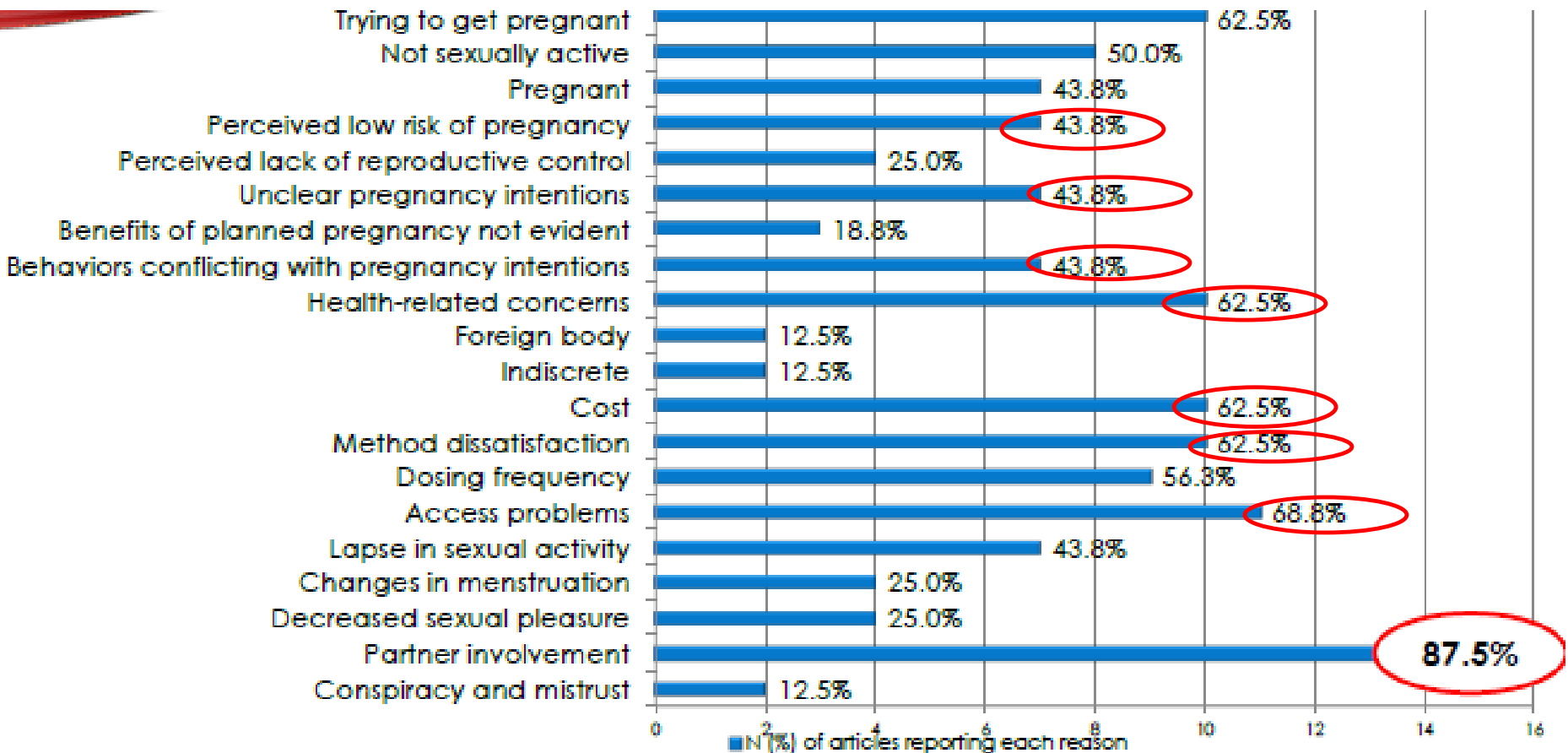
N=16	% (N) Of Studies That Reported	Characteristic of Participants	Average % Of Participants
Parity	37.5% (6)	0 Births	53.7%
		1+ Births	46.4%
Marital Status	31.3% (5)	Single/Dating	39.0%
		Married/Cohabiting	57.9%
		Divorced/Separated	7.1%
Education	56.3% (9)	High School or Less	41.3%
		Some College/Degree	56.6%
Participant Age	100% (16)	Ages 13-55	100.0%

CONTRACEPTIVE AGENTS DISCUSSED

N=16



REASONS FOR CONTRACEPTIVE SWITCHING/DISCONTINUATION (N=16)



NURSING IMPLICATIONS

- **Partner involvement** is the most frequently reported reason for contraceptive switching or discontinuation
- **Male partners are involved in contraceptive decisions, and they should be included** in education and research on pregnancy
- **Access** including **cost** continues to be a challenge for some women
- Educate women on local resources on contraception



NURSING IMPLICATIONS

- Tailor contraceptive education and contraception to meet individual history and needs
 - Method dissatisfaction
 - Perceived low risk of pregnancy
 - Unclear Pregnancy intention

Contraception methods



CONCLUSION

- The three most frequently discussed reasons involved societal or interpersonal influences rather than personal choice
- Future research should explore:
 - How to develop more effective and relevant teaching methods and materials
 - **Male partner role** in contraceptive decision-making
 - The prevalence of **the pill as a contraceptive agent** in spite of side effects



QUESTIONS?

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