Background
Globally about 800 women die every day from complications in pregnancy and childbirth. Women in Sub-Saharan Africa have the highest risk of death from pregnancy complications. Abortion accounts for about 13% of all maternal death in the world. The risk of death from unsafe abortion in Africa is 1 in 150. One of the main causes of maternal mortality is unsafe/unplanned pregnancy. In Uganda maternal mortality has increased from 435 to 438 per 1,000 live births. In Mulago Hospital, records from January to March 22nd 2016 a total of 580 clients were admitted due to abortions.

Purpose
The purpose of this implementation study/QI-project was to strengthen long term family planning methods provision in emergency gynecological ward and reduce the number of abortion due to unplanned and unintended pregnancy.

Measures
• Trained midwives in provision of long term family planning methods
• Provision of long term FP methods in the emergency gynecological ward
• Number of women who receive post abortion long term family planning method before discharge

Improvement / Innovation and Change Ideas
• Midwives in the unit trained in provision of long term family planning methods
• Women received post abortion long term family planning method before discharge.
• Number of post abortion admissions reduced

Impact/ Lessons Learned /Results
Increase in family planning uptake among post abortion patients from 12 to 297 (July 2016 – June 2017)
Reduction in number of admissions due to abortion from 580 to 311 (January – March 2017)

Discussion
Family planning is a major component of Post abortion care which aims at preventing reoccurrences and complications resulting from unsafe abortion.

References

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