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Strengthening the evidence base
for integrating HIV and SRH services

Links between fertility intentions, family planning use and HIV status among postpartum women in Swaziland: a cohort study

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Study Objectives

- Assess the difference between HIV-positive and HIV-negative postpartum women with regards to:
 1. Fertility intentions
 2. Family planning service use, including contraceptive use

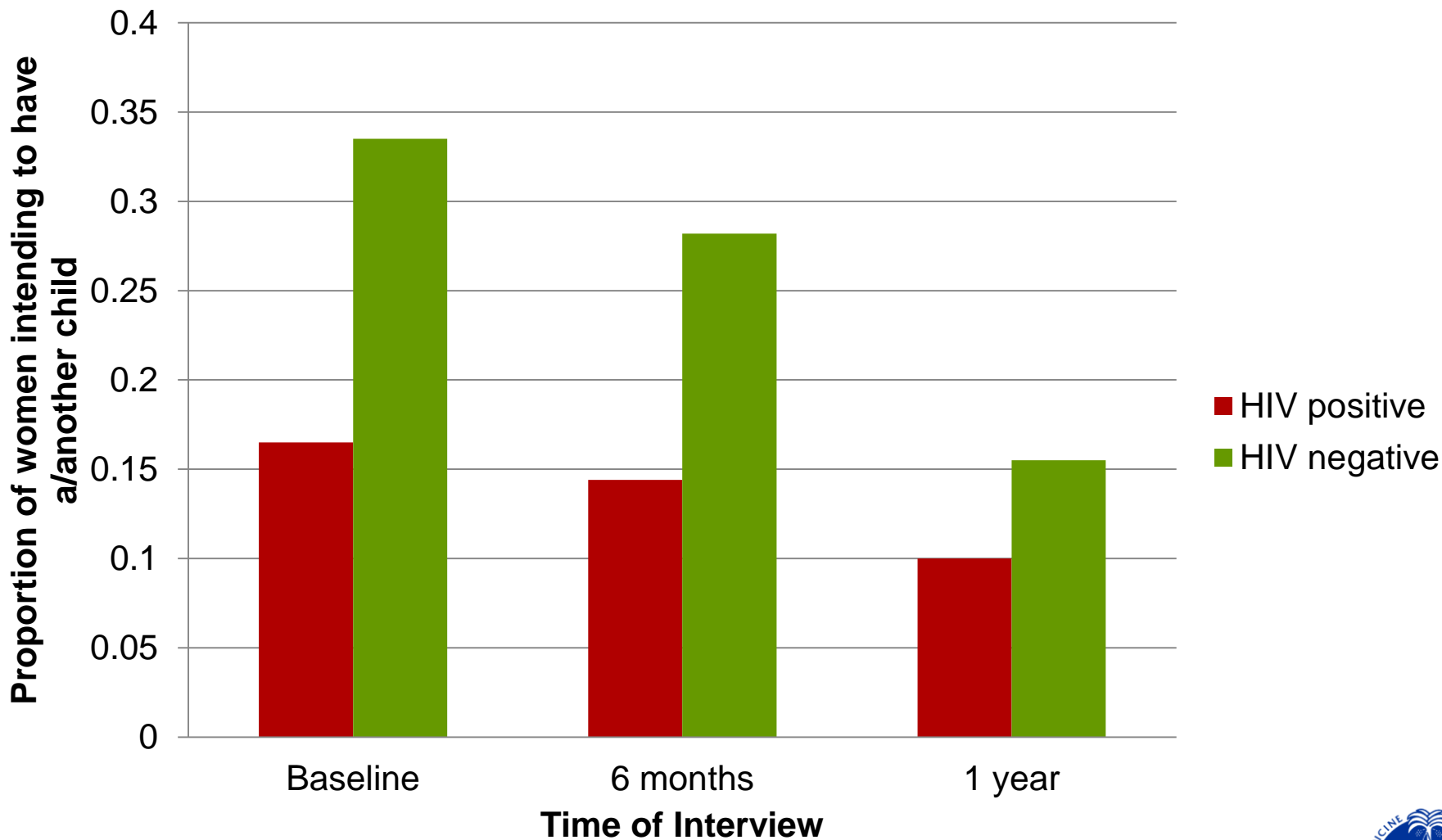


Cohort Methods

- Cohort of postpartum women from 8 public health facilities (N=1069)
 - Women aged 15+, given birth 0-10 weeks prior, receiving PNC
 - Clients identified using consecutive sampling (SRS)
- Closed-ended questionnaire
- Recruitment at 0-10 weeks postpartum, follow-up interviews at 6 months and 12 months postpartum
 - Data entry through PDA software (SurveyPlus), imported into STATA
- Chi², multivariable random effects logistic regression
 - *A priori* effect modification by study designation to estimate effect of integration intervention
 - *A priori* effect modification to look at effect of time



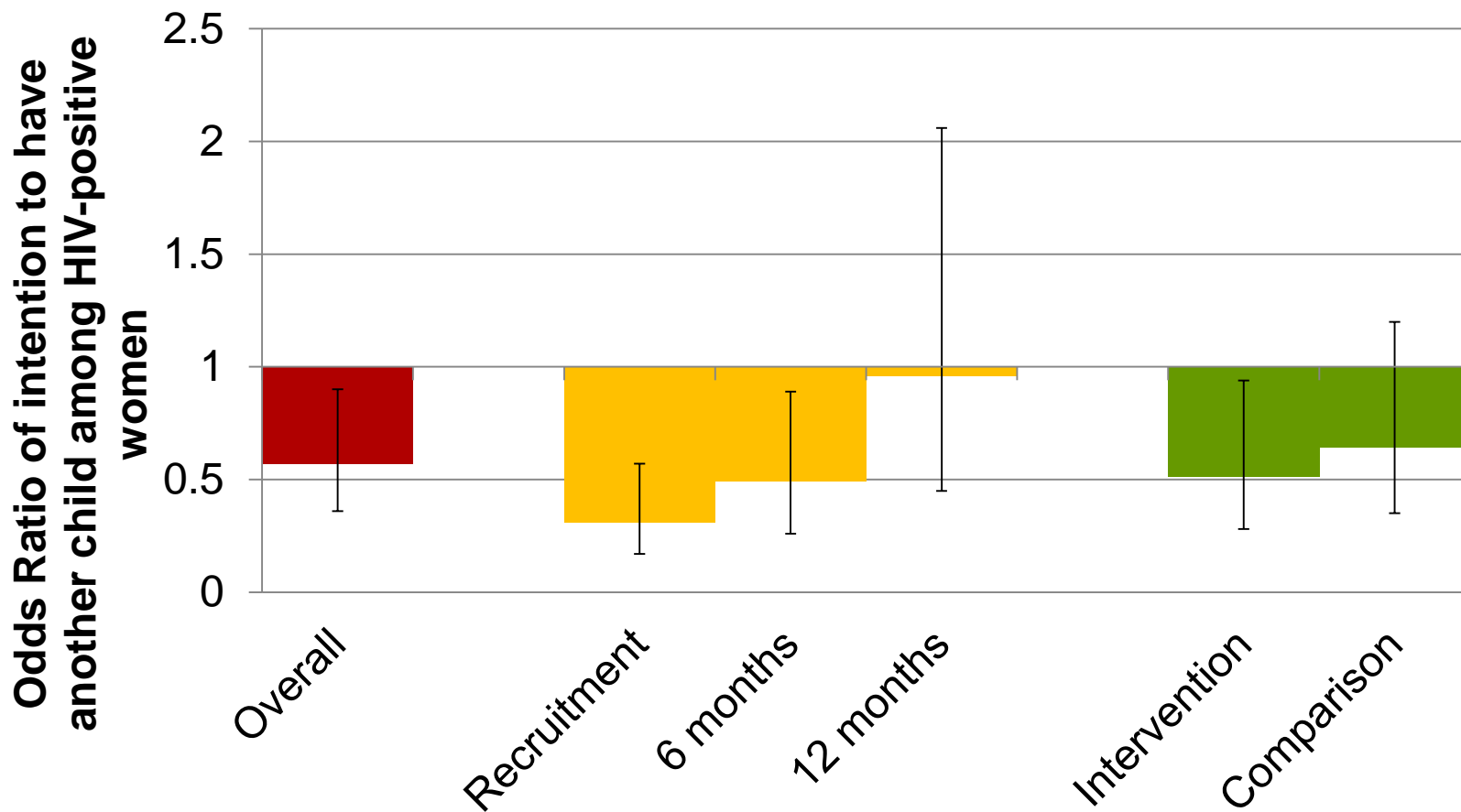
Results: Fertility Intentions





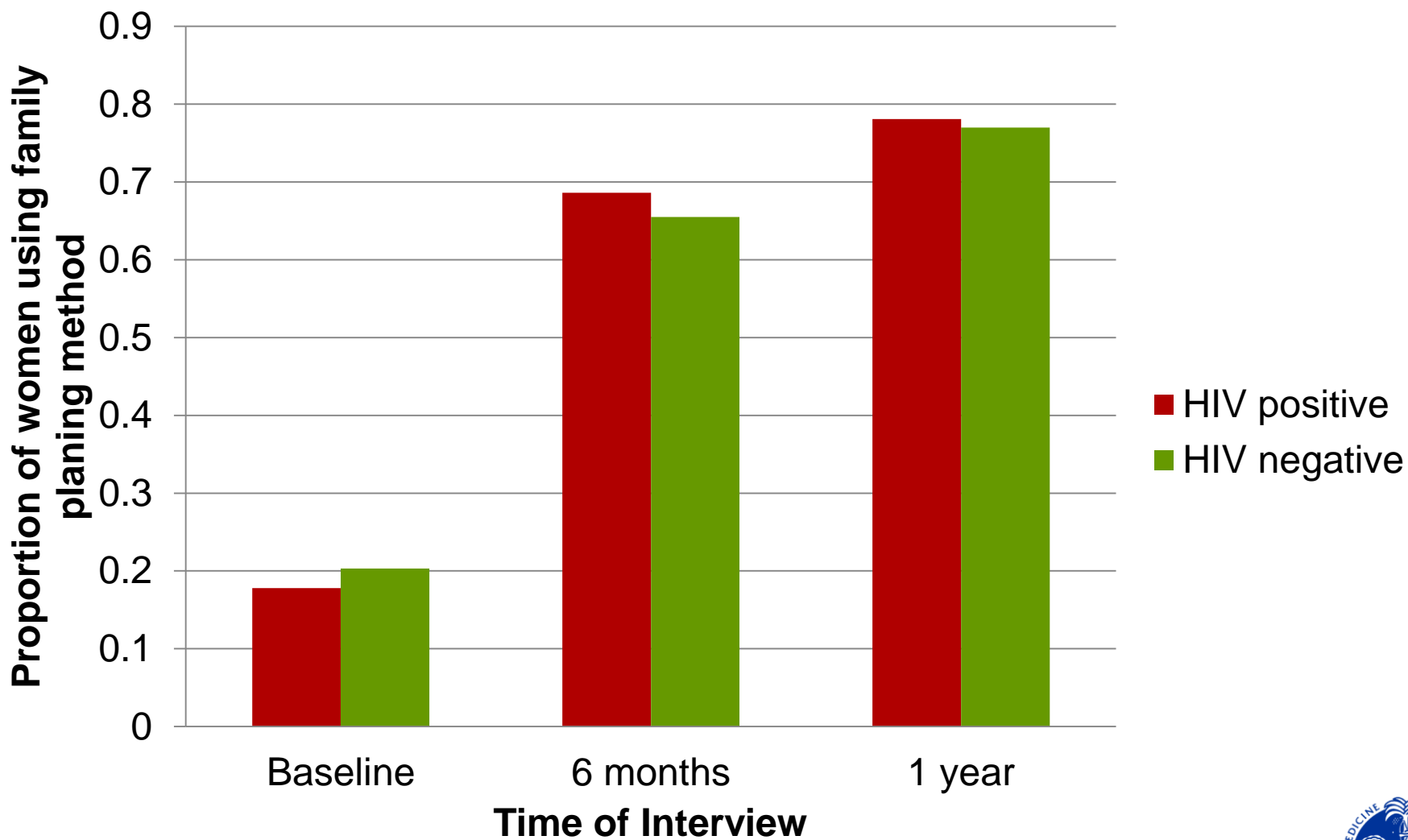
Results: Fertility Intentions

Odds Ratio for HIV-positive women





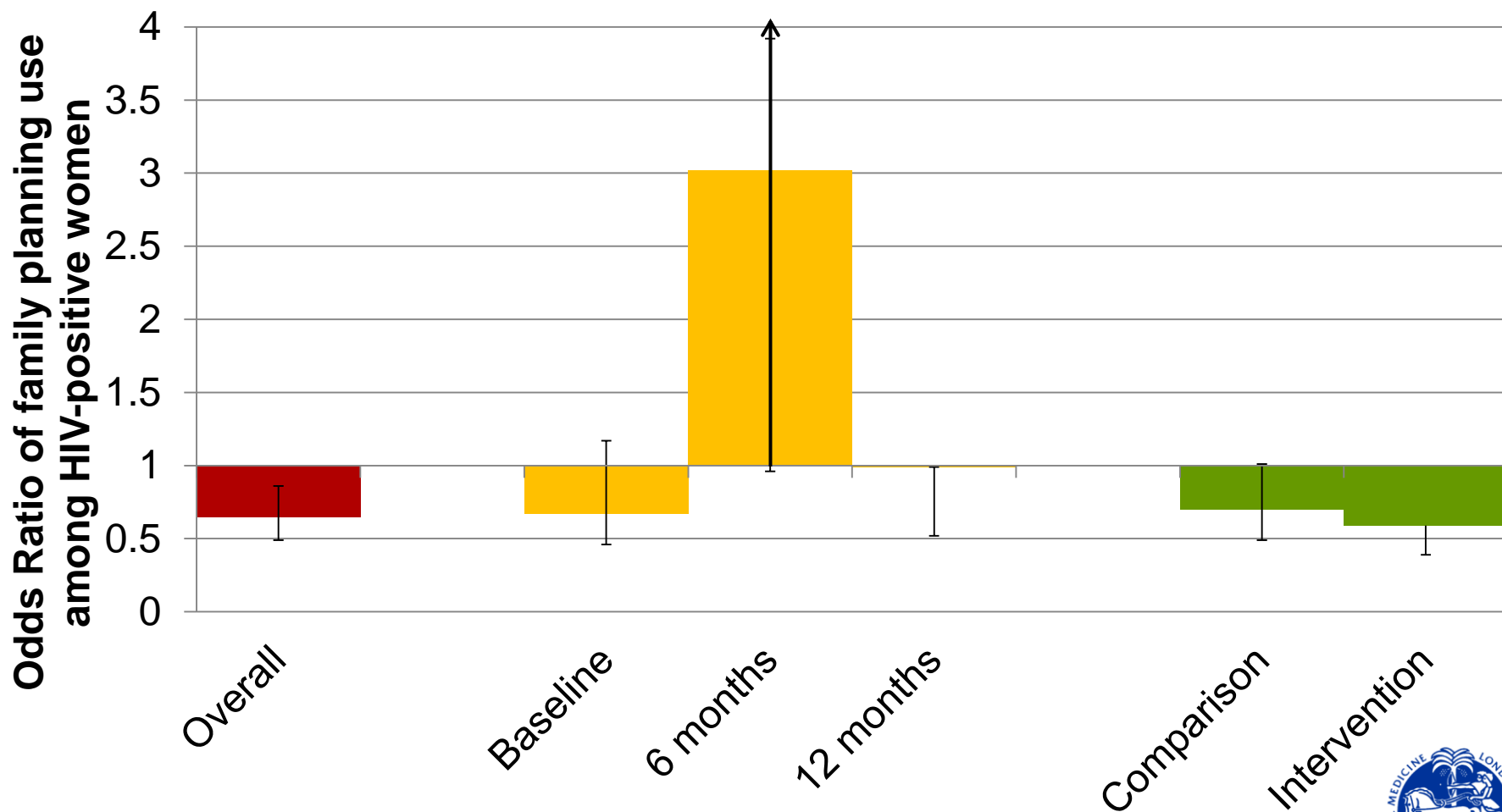
Results: Family Planning Use





Results: Family Planning Use

Odds Ratio for HIV-positive women





Conclusions

- HIV-positive women know earlier postpartum that they do not intend to have more children, and yet are less likely to be using family planning during the early postpartum period
- While family planning use is prevalent, the early postpartum period should be targeted during integration programs to best serve the needs of HIV-positive (and negative) women