

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Assessment of Knowledge, Attitudes, and Practice on Contraceptive Use among Women Attending Family Planning Services in Some Health Centers of Muhima District Hospital, Rwanda

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Abstract

Introduction: In developing countries, especially in Africa, reproductive health is a great concern to many stakeholders as maternal mortality and morbidity are very high compared to that in the developed world. Moreover, reproductive health knowledge and access to quality maternal health services in Africa are poor with significant health consequences. Appropriate reproductive health knowledge and attitude can empower women to access quality family planning services (preventive and curative), which are essential for improvement of women's reproductive health. **Objectives:** This research aimed to assess reproductive health knowledge, attitude, and practice on contraceptive use among women attending family planning services at Muhima district hospital. **Methods and Materials:** The study was cross-sectional in nature involving 326 randomly selected respondents among women attending family planning services at Muhima district hospital. The study instrument was a self-administered questionnaire. Data was analyzed using SPSS (Statistical Package for Social Science) statistics software 17.0 version.

Hypothesis: Looking at the aforementioned objective, one may wonder if the health education on contraceptive use given by health staff of Muhima district hospital is well done; we may also wonder about reproductive health beliefs and determinants of contraceptive use among women attending the family planning service; and to what extent women in Muhima district hospital have access to health education on contraceptive use. Trying to find an interim response to this question, we have come to realize that the impact of belief in personal and community health practices is strong; but individual beliefs may not be scientifically true and as such, may make one rightly or wrongly access health care. **Results:** The majority of the respondents knew when pregnancy can occur and believed that having sex even once with a man may result in pregnancy. 90.0% of respondents had knowledge of benefits of family planning. Consideration about personal health (86.0%) and husband's approval (74.9%) were major determinants of respondents' use of contraceptives. **Conclusions:** Though respondents were knowledgeable about the benefits of family planning, there is the need for continuous education of women about reproductive health issues and integration of men's participation in the family planning program to increase utilization of family planning services at Muhima district hospital.

Keywords: Knowledge, Attitudes, Practice, Contraceptives, Family Planning.

Introduction

Reproductive health occupies a central position in the nature of health as well as the development of a given population. However, the critical events of reproductive health are usually found in women who, due to their biological function, invariably, bear the greater burden of the shortcomings of reproductive health such as unsafe motherhood or unsafe abortion.

In developing countries, especially in Rwanda, there is need to improve maternal and child health care services as most deaths of women during pregnancy or delivery are preventable. In the Revised National Health Policy of Rwanda, among the two identified critical factors in the current situation of the health status of the country are the following: the neonatal mortality rate is 37 deaths per 1,000 and post neonatal mortality is 49 deaths per 1,000 live births [1].

On the light of this, one of the key National Policy on Reproductive Health objectives is to reduce maternal morbidity due to pregnancy and childbirth by 50% [2]. At least 200 million women want to use safe and effective family planning methods, but they are unable to do so because they lack access to information and services or the support of their husbands and communities. And more than 50 million of the 190 million women who become pregnant each year undergo abortions. Many of these abortions are clandestine and performed under unsafe conditions [3].

The international community has agreed that reproductive choice is a basic human right. But without access to relevant information and high-quality services, that right cannot be exercised. In Malawi, in a study conducted in 2006, most of the respondents knew the different types of family planning methods and reported that health facilities had adequate stock of family planning supplies [4].

However, it was found that most of the women and men were not using any modern family planning methods. This is mostly due to the fact that the family planning methods are perceived as having side effects, such as prolonged menstruation, men's concerns about impotence and genital sores, weight gain or loss, and subsequent infertility. Traditional family planning methods were mostly used for infertility problems. It has been estimated that about half of the total demand for contraception in Malawi remains unmet and, consequently, approximately 22% of pregnancies are unwanted [5].

Family planning helps everyone (women, children, men, families). Specifically, it protects women from unwanted pregnancies, thereby saving them from high-risk pregnancies or unsafe abortions. Besides protecting women from high-risk pregnancies, other benefits accruing from family planning methods include prevention from cancers that might occur. Literature review shows that the advantages of proper family planning are enormous as high fertility rate has been linked with underdevelopment in developing countries. Therefore, the focus of this present study is to make a clear assessment of knowledge, attitude, and practice on contraceptive use among women attending family planning services at four health centers in Muhima district hospital.

In Rwanda, both the qualitative and quantitative data show that men have a strong influence over fertility decisions and that some women use family planning secretly. Determinants of reproductive health service use rest on the individual, household, service and community levels [6].

Study Motivation

Family planning is beneficial to everyone: women, men, children, families, nations, and the whole world in general. Specifically, it protects women from unwanted pregnancies, thereby saving them from high-risk pregnancies or unsafe abortions. If all women could avoid high-risk pregnancies, the number of maternal deaths could fall by one-quarter.

Rwanda, with its 322 inhabitants per km², is one of the densely populated countries in Africa. Family planning in Rwanda in general and in the most of our particular present study constitutes a fundamental human right [7]. All methods of family planning are still beyond the reach of the population, while certain family planning services are often underemployed. In addition to numerous obstacles, many other reasons have not been yet elucidated as the origin of the underutilization of health services.

Conceptual Framework

This chapter aims to review the critical points of current knowledge including substantive findings as well as theoretical and methodological contributions to the present study. Its ultimate goal is to bring the reader up to date with current literature on the study topic and form the basis for future research that may be needed in this area.

Methods and Materials

Study Design

This is a Descriptive cross-sectional exploratory study on women of reproductive age attending family planning clinic services in different health centers of Muhima district hospital during the period mid-July to end of August 2011.

Study Area

Muhima district hospital is located in Nyarugenge district in Kigali city. It has many health centers under its supervision. In total, it serves the entire population of the whole district of the Kigali city, mainly in reproductive health, maternal and child health, including family planning. The total population in the reproductive age (15–49) period is 28036.

Sample Size Calculation

For the calculation of the sample size, we used the Schwartz formula:

$$N = \frac{z^2 (1 - a/2) P(1 - p)}{d^2}$$

Here N : sample size; z^2 : Z-score, the level of confidence at 95% in which it is recommended to be sure that the right population for sampling can be assumed at $\pm 5\%$ (0.05) of the sample estimated; p : prevalence estimated of the family planning methods used and a : the level of precision, which is equal to 5%.

$$\frac{N \geq z^2(p)(1 - P)}{\alpha^2} = \frac{(1,96)^2(0,5(1 - 0,5))}{(0,05)^2} = \frac{3,8416(0,25)}{0,0025} = 326 \text{ Woman}$$

Table 1: Number of women interviewed by health centers

Health center	Women expected	Women using PF	Proportion	Women interviewed
Biryogo	7915	1870	0.28	92
Gitega	6909	1996	0.25	82
Kabusunzu	5704	1974	0.20	66
Muhima	7508	2879	0.27	86
Total	28036	8719	01	326

FP: Family Planning

Random sampling technique was adopted; women were randomly selected according to their arrival order at the health center (HC). In total, 326 women distributed proportionally over four HCs, were interviewed in each HC (Table 1). The interview took 5 days. Thus, a systematic sampling technique was adopted by selecting women at regular intervals according to their sitting positions on a particular clinic day. The starting point was chosen at random.

Data Collection

Women involved in this present study were approached following the order of their arrival for their appointment. The purpose of the present study and its significance was discussed with them; then they were requested to participate voluntarily in the study. Weekly family planning sessions were used to collect data. The researcher personally distributed the data collecting instruments and collected the questionnaires when completed. Confidentiality was ensured. The researcher assigned codes and numbers to each questionnaire and observation. A pre-tested close-ended questionnaire was administered. It was explained in Kinyarwanda to assure better understanding.

Data analysis

The present study is a descriptive cross-sectional study of women of reproductive age at different health centers located in Muhima health district. We collected, saved, and analyzed data from our sample according to socio-economic and socio-demographic variables. From this, frequencies for qualitative variables, the mean and the median for the quantitative variables were calculated. Quantitative variables were grouped together to allow us to carry out binary analysis, looking for the association between risk behavior and factors influencing knowledge, attitudes, and determinant on contraceptive use, which is our dependent variable.

To allow us to put in evidence the association between dependent variables and the determinants on use of contraceptive, we used a statistic test for the comparison of proportions. Data analysis was done using SPSS (Statistical Package for Social Science) for close-ended responses; frequency distribution and percentages were used, where appropriate. Each item of the questionnaire was coded (assigned a number). The responses for open-ended questions were

analyzed using content analysis; all responses were analyzed to establish the main ideas or themes. Then these themes were categorized according to their characteristics and the information from the literature.

Ethical Considerations

Respondents were required to sign consent forms stating the aims and purpose of the research and requesting participation in the study. Anonymity has been guaranteed. A number was assigned to the questionnaire. The consent was kept separated from the questionnaire to ensure anonymity. The respondents were informed about their right to accept or refuse to give information. They were also informed that they were free to withdraw from research any time they felt like doing so.

Results

Socio-demographic Variables

Mean age of the respondents = 28.8, Std= 5.3 years, minimum = 18 years, maximum = 48 years. Number of children: Minimum = 0, maximum = 7 children. Table 2 presents the socio-demographic profile of the respondents.

Table 2: Profile of the respondents

Socio-demographic variables		Frequency	Percentage
Age	18 to 20 years	10	3.1
	21 to 30 years	219	25.9
	31 to 48 years	96	29.5
Marital status	Total	325	100
	Single	09	2.8
	Legally married	182	55.8
	Illegally married	122	37.4
	Divorced/separated	08	2.5
	Widowed	05	1.5
Education level	Total	326	100
	None	06	1.8
	Primary	160	49.2
	Secondary	149	45.8
	University	10	3.1
	Total	325	100

The respondent's profession	None	135	41.2
	Private	148	45.5
	Public	43	13.2
	Total	325	100
Number of children	0 to 4 children	296	90.8
	5 to 7 children	30	9.2
	Total	326	100
Monthly income of the household	Less than 30,000 RWF	88	27.2
	Between 30,000 and 100,000RWF	216	66.7
	Greater 100,000 RWF	20	6.2
	Total	324	100
	Religion	Adventist	38
	Catholic	109	33.4
	Muslim	101	31
	Protestant	75	23
	Other (specify)	03	0.9
	Total	326	100

Knowledge

Table 3 shows that 34.7% women surveyed were aware of family planning (FP) through different trainings at health centers levels. Other sources of information (media, school, friends) represent 48.8%. 16.6% mentioned that they got their knowledge of FP from all sources of information combined.

Table 3: Source of information about family planning

Source	Frequency	Percentage
Health center	113	34.7
Other	159	48.8
All	54	16.6
Total	326	100

Advantage of Family Planning

Birth spacing, orderly birth, and healthy child development are the key benefits (Table 4) cited by women in our survey (96.6%).

Table 4: Advantages of using family planning

Advantage	Frequency	Percentage
Space in birth, making orderly birth	314	96.6
Good growth of the children		
Prevention of diseases	01	0.3
Other	10	3.1
Total	326	100

Attitude toward Family Planning

To know the attitudes of women toward FP, they were asked whether they were favorable to FP, if they would encourage other women to use FP, if they think that FP can promote development, and if their religious belief encourages the use of FP. Table 5 summarizes the different reactions of the respondents.

Table 5: Attitudes toward FP

Attitudes towards FP		Frequency	Percentage
Are you favorable to FP	Yes	308	97.5
	No	08	2.5
Total		316	100
Can you encourage other women to use FP?	Yes	315	99.7
	No	01	0.3
Total		316	100
Do you think that FP can promote development?	Yes	309	98.4
	No	05	1.6
Total		314	100
Does your religious belief encourage FP?		198	62.7
	Yes	118	37.3
Total	No	316	100

Practice

As shown in Table 6, almost all respondents (96.9%) practice one or other of the family planning methods. Pills and injections are the most practiced methods (43.5% and 42.5% respectively). Regarding the duration of the FP practice, 45.2% of women practiced it for at least 2 years; 39.4% practiced it between 3 and 5 years and 15.4% for over 5 years.

Table 6: Practice of family planning

FP practice		Frequency	Percentage
FP utilization	Yes	313	96.9
	No	10	3.1
Total		323	100
FP methods used	Natural	5	1.6
	Condom	7	2.2
	Implant	33	10.2
	Pills	140	43.5
	Injection	137	42.5
	Total	322	100
Duration	Less than 2 years	147	45.2
	3 to 5 years	128	39.4
	More than 5 years	50	15.4
	Total	325	100

Bivariate analysis

Bivariate analysis allowed us to establish, using the statistical test of chi-square, the bond strength between the socio-demographic independent variables and each of our three dependent variables relating to FP (cf. Tables 7–9). These tests show that only the variable marital status was significantly related to the practice of FP ($p = 0.004$) and FP knowledge ($p = 0.01$).

Table 7: Summary of bivariate analyses of some independent variables with FP knowledge

Independent variables		FP knowledge (dependent variables)						χ^2	p-value	Decision
		Yes		No		Total				
		Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%			
Respondent's age (in years)	18–20	05	1.5	05	1.5	10	3.1	5.307	0.070	NS
	31–30	176	54.2	43	13.2	219	67.4			
	31–48	75	23.1	21	6.5	96	29.5			
Total		256	78.7	69	21.2	325	100.0			
Total respondent's education level	None	05	1.5	01	03	06	1.3	6.216	0.102	NS
	Primary	117	36	43	13.2	160	49.2			
	Secondary	125	38.5	24	7.4	149	45.8			
	University	09	2.8	01	0.3	10	3.1			
Total		256	78.8	69	21.2	325	100.0			
Marital status	Single	03	0.9	06	1.8	09	2.8	17.707	0.01	S
	Legally M.	154	47.2	28	8.6	182	55.8			
	Illegally M.	89	27.3	33	10.1	122	37.4			
	Div/separated	07	2.1	01	0.3	08	2.5			
	Widowed	04	1.2	01	0.3	05	1.5			
Total		257	78.8	69	21.2	326	100.0			
Respondent's profession	None	99	30.5	35	10.8	134	41	5.267	0.072	NS
	Private	125	38.5	23	7.1	148	45.5			
	Public	32	9.8	11	3.4	43	13.2			
Total		256	78.8	68	21.2	325	100.0			
Total number of children	0–4	235	72.1	61	18.7	296	90.6	0.599	0.439	NS
	5–7	22	6.7	08	2.5	30	9.2			
	Total		257	78.8	69	21.2	326			
Monthly income (in RWF)	< 30,000	63	19.4	25	7.7	88	27.2			
	30,000–100,000	175	54	41	12.7	216	66.7			
	>100,000	17	5.2	03	0.9	20	6.2			
	Total		255	78.7	69	21.3	324			
Religion	Adventist	32	9.8	6	1.8	38	11.7	3.820	0.776	NS
	Catholic	84	25.8	25	7.7	109	33.4			
	Muslim	80	24.5	21	6.4	101	31			
	Protestant	58	17.8	17	5.2	75	23			
	Other	3	0.9	00	0.0	03	0.9			
Total		257	78.8	69	21.2	326	100			

NT: Not Significant

S : Significant

Table 8: Summary of bivariate analyses of certain independent variables with attitude favorable to FP

Independent variables		Attitude favorable to FP						χ^2	p-value	Decision
		Yes		No		Total				
		Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%			
Respondent's age (in years)	18–20	8	2.5	1	0.3	9	2.9	3.543	0.170	NS
	31–30	207	65.7	6	1.9	213	7.6			
	31–48	92	29.2	1	0.3	93	29.5			
	Total	307	97.5	8	2.5	315	100.0			
Respondent's education level	None	6	1.9	0	0	6	1.9	1.118	0.773	NS
	Primary	151	47.9	3	3	154	46			
	Secondary	140	44.4	5	1.6	145	46			
	University	10	3.2	0	0.0	10	3.2			
	Total	307	97.5	8	2.5	316	100.0			
Marital status	Single	9	2.8	0	0.0	9	2.8	0.971	0.914	NS
	Legally M.	172	54.4	4	1.3	176	55.7			
	Illegally M.	114	36.1	4	1.3	118	37.3			
	Div/separated	08	2.5	0	0.0	8	2.5			
	Widowed	05	1.6	0	0.0	5	1.6			
Total	308	97.5	8	2.5	316	100.0				
Respondent's profession	None	125	40	4	1.3	130	41.3	1.91	0.383	NS
	Private	143	45.4	2	0.6	145	46			
	Public	38	12.1	2	0.6	40	12.7			
	Total	37	97.5	8	2.5	315	100.0			
Number of children	0–4	279	88.3	7	2.2	286	90.5	0.086	0.769	NS
	5–7	29	9.2	1	0.3	30	9.5			
	Total	308	97.5	8	2.5	316	100.0			
Monthly income (in RWF)	< 30,000	83	26.4	3	1.0	86	27.4	5.721	0.057	NS
	30,000–100,000	204	65	5	1.6	209	66.6			
	>100,000	19	6.1	0	0.0	19	6.1			
	Total	306	97.5	8	2.5	314	100.0			
Religion	Adventist	38	12	0	0.0	38	12	1.916	0.751	NS
	Catholic	100	31.6	4	1.3	104	32.9			
	Muslim	97	30.7	2	0.6	99	31.3			
	Protestant	70	22.2	2	0.6	72	22.8			
	Other	3	0.9	0	0.0	3	0.9			
Total	308	97.5	8	2.5	316	100.0				

Table 9: Summary of bivariate analyses of certain independent variables with the practice of FP

Independent variables		Practice of FP						χ^2	p-value	Decision
		Yes		No		Total				
		Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%			
Respondent's age (in years)	18–20	9	2.8	0	0.0	9	2.8	0.764	0.682	NS
	31–30	212	65.8	6	1.9	218	67.7			
	31–48	91	28.3	4	1.2	95	29.5			
	Total	312	96.9	10	3.1	322	100.0			
Respondent's education level	None	6	1.9	0	0.0	6	1.92	2.059	0.560	NS
	Primary	150	46.6	7	2.22	157	48.8			
	Secondary	146	45.6	3	0.92	149	46.3			
	University	10	3.1	0	0.0	10	3.1			
Marital status	Single	8	2.5	1	0.3	9	2.8	15.501	0.004	S
	Legally M.	178	55.1	4	1.2	182	56.3			
	Illegally M.	116	35.9	3	0.9	119	36.8			
	Div/separated	6	1.9	2	0.6	8	2.5			
	Widowed	5	1.5	0	0.0	5	1.5			
Total	313	96.9	10	3.1	323	100.0				
Respondent's profession	None	130	40.4	3	0.9	133	31.3	0.895	0.639	NS
	Private	140	43.5	6	1.9	146	45.3			
	Public	42	13	1	0.3	43	13.4			
Total	312	96.9	10	3.1	322	100.0				
Number of children	0–4	283	87.6	10	3.1	293	90.7	1.057	0.303	NS
	5–7	30	9.3	0	0.0	30	9.3			
	Total	313	96.9	10	3.1	323	100.0			
Monthly income (in RWF)	< 30,000	82	25.5	6	1.9	88	27.4	5.721	0.057	NS
	30,000–100,000	209	65.1	4	1.2	213	66.1			
	>100,000	20	6.2	0	0.0	20	6.2			
	Total	311	96.9	10	3.1	321	100.0			
Religion	Adventist	38	11.8	0	0.0	38	11.8	1.783	0.776	NS
	Catholic	104	32.2	4	1.2	108	33.4			
	Muslim	95	29.4	4	1.2	103	30.7			
	Protestant	73	22.6	2	0.6	75	23.2			
	Other	3	0.9	0	0.0	3	0.9			
Total	313	96.9	10	3.1	323	100.0				

Discussion

The result in this present study can be classified under four items: socio-demographic variables, knowledge of respondents on FP, the respondents' attitudes on FP, and the practice of FP.

Socio-demographic Variables

Age is a fundamental variable in analyzing demographic phenomena; but it is one of the most difficult to obtain when written records of events (especially civil status data) are far from exact. Special efforts were made in individual questionnaires to record respondents' correct age. Respondents were asked for both their date of birth and their age. We then checked the two pieces of

information for consistency. In cases where the respondent did not know her birth date or her age, we sought to obtain the information by looking at an official document (identity card, etc.) or by calculating the date of birth. If no official documents were available, we confirmed the age information provided by the respondent by referring to major life events (age at marriage, age of first child, etc.) or well-known national or regional events.

For the age of the respondents: Mean = 28.8, std = 5.3 years, minimum = 18, maximum = 48 years. For number of children: Minimum = 0, maximum = 7 children.

Knowledge

We found that among the participants, knowledge of family planning method is high in the study area. In addition, the majority of participants reported that family planning methods are available at their health centers. Furthermore, respondents reported that a variety of family planning methods are available at the health facilities including oral contraceptive pills, injectables, condoms, insertions, and spermicides.

A similar study of family planning programs in India's rural Bihar state indicated that improved access to services, expanded choice of available methods, and increased knowledge of family planning were important for the acceptance of contraception. However, opposition from husbands and in-laws, the desire for at least two sons, and lack of trust of voluntary health workers from different races/classes or religion were obstacles to the acceptance of contraception [7]. As indicated in the table three 34.7% women surveyed were aware of FP through different trainings at health centers levels of this analysis. In comparison to the study conducted in Ethiopian in 2012 by USAID, Ethiopia Federal Ministry of Health, Partners in Population development and Health Policy Project, woman bears an average of five children in her lifetime, the study shows that in 2011, 29% of married Ethiopian women of childbearing age (15–49) use any method of family planning [8].

Attitude toward Family Planning Methods

Attitudes toward the idea of avoiding pregnancy and specific methods of contraception are no doubt multidimensional and a statement of mere approval or disapproval fails to capture this complexity or the underlying reasons. Nevertheless, trends in approval as measured by identical questions in our survey has revealed how contraception has gone from being perceived as an alien, socially deviant practice that threatens health and undermines religious beliefs to being a routine, uncontroversial aspect of married life. Ability, or access, is similarly complex, with social as well as spatial components. The indicator of ability used in this paper, i.e., familiarity with some specific modern methods of contraception and where to obtain them, captures the most fundamental components of access.

Almost all women surveyed (97.5%) had a favorable attitude toward the practice of FP methods as it has been mentioned in Table 5 of this present study. Almost all women surveyed confirmed to have the will to encourage their neighbors to practice FP. The comparison percentage results of this present study is far better than the results reported in a similar study in Nigeria (27.1%) [9].

The results of this present study indicated that men often have positive attitudes toward family planning, but women believe that their husbands disapprove of family planning. The report further noted that spousal communication was positively associated with family planning method use (Toure, 1996). However, another study conducted by Ezeh (1993) in Ghana indicated that spousal influence, rather than being mutual or reciprocal, is an exclusive right of the husband. According to the Demographic and Health Surveys, many married women who wanted to avoid pregnancy are not using contraception because their husband objects. Nearly one in ten married women with unmet need cited husband's disapproval as the principal reason for nonuse of contraception [10].

Practice

Almost all respondents (96.9%) practicing family planning state that they practice one or other method at any given point in time. Pills (43.5%) and injections (42.5%) were the methods most commonly practiced in the health centers in this present study.

Regarding the duration of the practice of one or another FP method, 45.2% of women practiced it for at least 2 years; 39.4% practiced it between 3 and 5 years and 15.4% for over 5 years. Among the women surveyed, 13.9% said that they had complications related to the practice of FP.

Among these complications, they cited: Headache, pain in lower abdomen, weight gain, and menstruation that does not stop. This situation has been reported in surveys done in India and China on PF methods in urban areas where 13 women believed that the practice of FP leads to lower abdomen pain [11].

This shows that readiness to use family planning is the subjective need or desire to postpone births or cease childbearing altogether. These are not the only reasons for using contraception, but they are clearly the most common. Willingness refers to an attitude in favor of contraception and of certain contraceptive methods in particular.

In many societies, resistance to modern contraception is common at first and takes the form of outright refusal, for religious or cultural reasons or because of the fear of becoming sterile and other health concerns. Qualitative research in Africa has documented deep-seated resistance to the use of modern contraception [12].

Ability refers to being familiar with contraceptive methods and their supply sources and having reasonable access to them. Readiness, willingness, and ability are obvious preconditions for use and the three elements interact. For instance, readiness may lead a woman to learn about methods and supply sources. However, no assumptions about causal ordering can be made.

Conclusion and Recommendations

Conclusion

Rwandan women have not fully embraced family planning as a method of contraception as they traditionally accept child bearing as a source of pride and respect of their womanhood. Rumors and misconceptions about contraceptives, and fear of side effects were common.

But a massive effort is underway to educate communities, men as well as women, about the value of smaller families. The government is very conscious of demographic trends. Some overall strategies to address the unmet need for family planning are recommended, based on the findings of this present study. Education contributes significantly to the quality of women's lives.

According to this present study, the participants' knowledge of family planning method is high in the study area. 78.8% of the women surveyed were aware of FP methods through different trainings at health centers level. In addition, the majority of participants reported that family planning methods are available at their health centers.

Furthermore, 98.4% were favorable to family planning methods and think that FP can promote development. Almost all respondents (96.9%) practice one of the family planning methods.

However, more than half of the respondents said they did not use the methods of family planning which were seen as a negative point in terms of family planning.

In the point of view, Family Planning programs can have long-term consequences for economic growth, including reduced fertility and population growth, and the well-being of child survival, schooling of children and family health.

The UN 1994 Population Conference in Cairo concluded that family planning enhanced women's health and empowerment.

Recommendations

To the government:

Improve access to services, expanded choice of available methods, and increased knowledge regarding family planning; improve women's access to education;

Continuously encourage and train health service providers for effective promotion of family planning;

Encourage spousal communication and involve men in family planning decision making in order to bridge the gap between met and unmet need.

To healthcare providers:

Programs designed to meet women's need for family planning in Rwanda should also devise strategies to address spacing and limiting needs differently, and target women accordingly;

Community based family planning services need to be more expanded and strengthened in rural Rwanda so as to disseminate information, education, and

counseling on family planning and provide services to the needy, especially to the unreached and underserved populations;

By bringing family planning services closer to users, it would be possible to improve accessibility and availability of contraceptives.

To women:

Women using contraceptive methods should look for assistance to the service providers when they face side effects due to the use of one of the family planning methods.

To researchers:

More performance assessment studies are needed to be carried out in Rwanda to show substantial increase in the prevalence of contraceptive use in rural areas.

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Authors 'Contributions

-Kanyange Phoibe, Bsc, MPH; participated in the data collection, took part in the analyses and interpretation, conducted the literature search and review and wrote the first draft of the paper.

-Tegera Mpamya Frederic BSc, MPH; conceived, designed and coordinated the study, and critically revised the paper, and review and wrote the first draft of the paper and corresponding author of the paper .

-Joseph Ntaganira MD, DTM, MPH, PhD, Associate Professor; participated in the design of the study and the statistical analysis, and critically revised the paper and analytically reviewed the study for significant intellectual contents.

All authors read and approved the final paper.

Competing interest

Authors have declared that there is no conflict of interests exist.

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