



Understanding the Factors Associated with Abortion among Women Seeking Abortion Related Health Services in Phuentsholing General Hospital, Bhutan

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Abstract

Introduction: Abortion is illegal in Bhutan. However, “Medical Termination of Pregnancy” (MTP) had been allowed by the Ministry of Health and Education since 1999. The aims of this study were to understand the trend of abortion and associated factors leading to induced abortion in Phuentsholing General Hospital (PGH).

Methods: A retrospective study to understand the trends of all forms of abortion was carried out using secondary data from PGH data repository. The trend was analyzed between the periods 1st January 2008 to 31st December 2011. A prospective study was also carried out between 1st March 2012 and 28th February 2014 using a structured interviewer administered questionnaire on patients seeking medical care for abortion related ailments in PGH.

Results: The retrospective analysis showed that a total of 465 cases (average 9.75 cases/month) were treated in PGH. In the prospective study the median age of the respondents was 26 years (range 18-42 years). Most participants were older than 25 years 57.1% (44), married 93.4% (71), house wives, 59.7% (46) and primary or secondary level educated 45.5% (35). The main underlying reason for induced abortion was that the family was complete and not ready for family at 22.2% (6) each. In multivariate analysis, second month of pregnancy is less likely to undergo induced abortion, AOR 0.03 (95% CI 0.042, 0.805).

Conclusions: Phuentsholing General Hospital treated almost 10% of the total abortion in Bhutan with an average of 9.75 cases per month. The main reasons for undergoing induced abortion were family was complete and not ready for the family.

Keywords

Abortion, Induced, Bhutan

minimal medical standards, or both [2,3]. Fourteen percent of all unsafe abortions in low- and middle-income countries are among women aged 15-19 years. About 2.5 million adolescents have unsafe abortions every year, and adolescents are more seriously affected by complications than older women [4]. Deaths attributed to unsafe abortions in developing countries are estimated at 80,000 annually, i.e. 400 deaths per 1,00,000 abortions. Each day 192 women die because of complications associated with unsafe abortions which amount to one woman every eight minutes, all of them in developing countries [5].

The Penal Code of Bhutan states that abortion is illegal except when it is conducted to save the life of the mother or when the pregnancy is a result of rape, or when the mother is mentally unsound [6,7]. In 1999 the Ministry of Health and Education legalized the “Medical Termination of Pregnancy” (MTP). To carry out medical termination, the certification of two medical doctors is required. However, the number of abortion for medical reasons is minimal according to hospital sources [8]. Its incidence is expected to be low considering that there is still a strong adherence to Buddhist beliefs and given society’s acceptance of children born out of wedlock. However, according to some studies, over the years a growing number of Bhutanese women are seeking unsafe abortion in the neighbouring areas of India [6,8,9]. Obtaining accurate data for abortions is challenging, and especially so for unsafe induced abortion [7,10].

In Phuentsholing General Hospital (PGH), women seeking treatment for complications associated with unsafe abortion were seen routinely. Therefore, the aims of this study were to understand the trend and burden of abortions and factors associated with an abortion amongst women attending PGH. Additional aims were to determine the contraceptive use and underlying reasons for not using contraceptives.

Methods

Study area

The study was conducted in Phuentsholing General Hospital (PGH) under Chukha Dzongkhag. Phuentsholing Town is the second

Introduction

It is estimated around 42 million women worldwide seek an abortion for unintended pregnancy each year, and 20 million resort to unsafe abortions with 98% of them in developing countries [1]. Unsafe abortion is defined as a procedure for terminating an unintended pregnancy carried out either by persons lacking the necessary skills or in an environment that does not conform to

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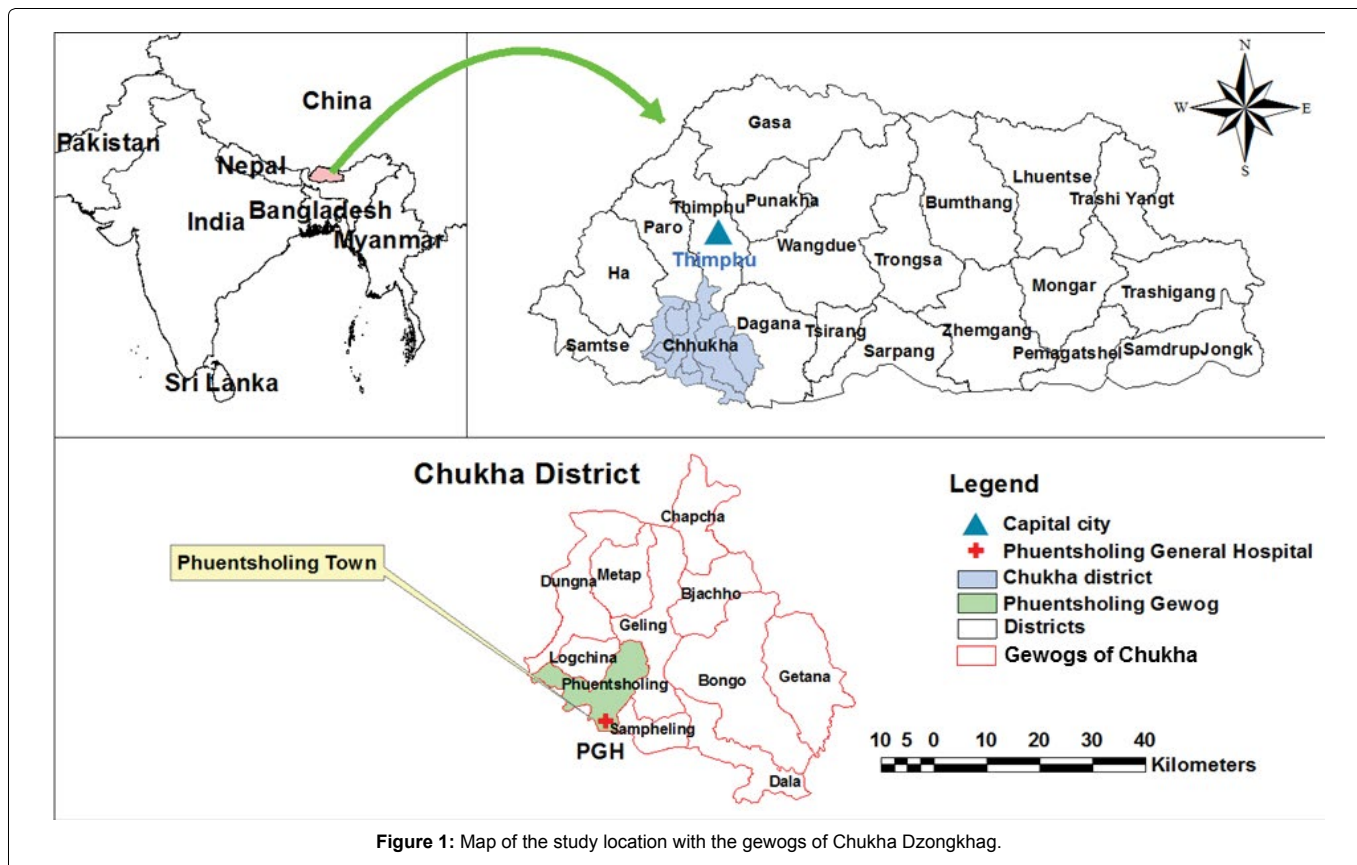


Figure 1: Map of the study location with the gewogs of Chukha Dzongkhag.

largest city in Bhutan. It is located 171 km south of Thimphu, and is the commercial hub of Bhutan. Indian town of Jaigaon located next to Phuentsholing allows easy access for a variety of reasons including employment, commercial and entertainment purposes to name a few. PGH is a 50 bedded hospital, with specialist services in General Surgery and Obstetrics and Gynaecology, besides the general care of the patients. The hospital caters to the people of Phuentsholing Town and other sub-districts of Phuentsholing, and Sampheling (Figure 1). PGH serves as the referral centre for gynaecological services from the neighboring health centres of Gedu Hospital (Chukha Dzongkhag), Samtse Hospital, Gomtu Hospital and Sibsoo Hospital under Samtse Dzongkhag, and Lhamozingkha BHU I under Dagana Dzongkhag. The total population of Phuentsholing for the year 2015 was approximately 24,721 [11,12].

Retrospective study

The retrospective study was conducted to understand the trend of abortion from all causes in PGH from 1st January 2008 to 31st December 2011. The data was extracted by two researches (KW and MRG) from admission forms of admitted patients and monthly morbidity reporting forms from the hospital data repository and crossed checked with the District Health Office (DHO) data base to validate the completeness of data. The data extracted were monthly reported abortions from all causes and sub-divided into Outpatient Department (OPD) patients and In-Patients.

Prospective study

The prospective study was conducted from 1st March 2012 to 28th February 2014 using a questionnaire. Based on other published studies, a standard questionnaire was modified into four parts with both closed and open-questions [13,14]. The part one of questionnaire related to demographic information of the participants; and part two related to reasons for undergoing abortion and methods used for abortion. Parts three and four of questionnaire were on outcome and complications of abortion and contraceptive information, respectively.

Attempts were made to administer the questionnaire to all the patients seeking abortion associated care in PGH: In-patient, Emergency Department and patients attending OPD. Patients who consented to participate in the study were included in the study after consent forms were signed. The questionnaire was administered to the participants by

Table 1: Summary of abortion trend extracted from PGH data base from 2008-2011.

	2008	2009	2010	2011
OPD	113 (90.4)	87 (75.7)	114 (95.0)	100 (92.6)
In-Patient	12 (9.6)	28 (24.3)	6 (5.0)	8 (7.4)
Total	125	115	120	108

the female nurses of PGH. The interviewers were given one day training on administering the questionnaire. The outcome of the abortion was obtained for each participant from the admission and discharged forms.

Statistical Analysis

Descriptive statistics (frequencies and mean) was used to describe the demographic characteristics and outcome of the event. The types of abortion were stratified by potential covariates and compared using Pearson's chi-squared test. Bivariate and multivariable logistic regression was used to examine the independent correlates with induced abortion built using backward elimination to identify significant covariates. An alpha value of 0.20 was used to determine which variables remained in the model. A value of $p \leq 0.05$ was considered significant. Data analysis was carried out using STATA Intercooled 10. Ethical approval for this study was provided by the Research Ethics Board of Health (REBH), MoH, Royal Government of Bhutan (reference number: REBH/Approval/11/018). Written informed consent was obtained from every respondent. Interviewers explained the general purpose, benefits, and any risks of the survey to each respondent in his or her local language, and respondents had the right to refuse participation in the survey at any point.

Results

Retrospective study

The retrospective study of four years showed that on an average, 9.75 cases per month (range 3-16) reported to hospital for abortion associated care. During this period, the highest cases were reported in 2008 with 125 cases (mean-10.42) and the lowest in 2011 with 108 cases (mean-9) (Table 1). The trend of abortion continued to be constant throughout year (Figure 2).

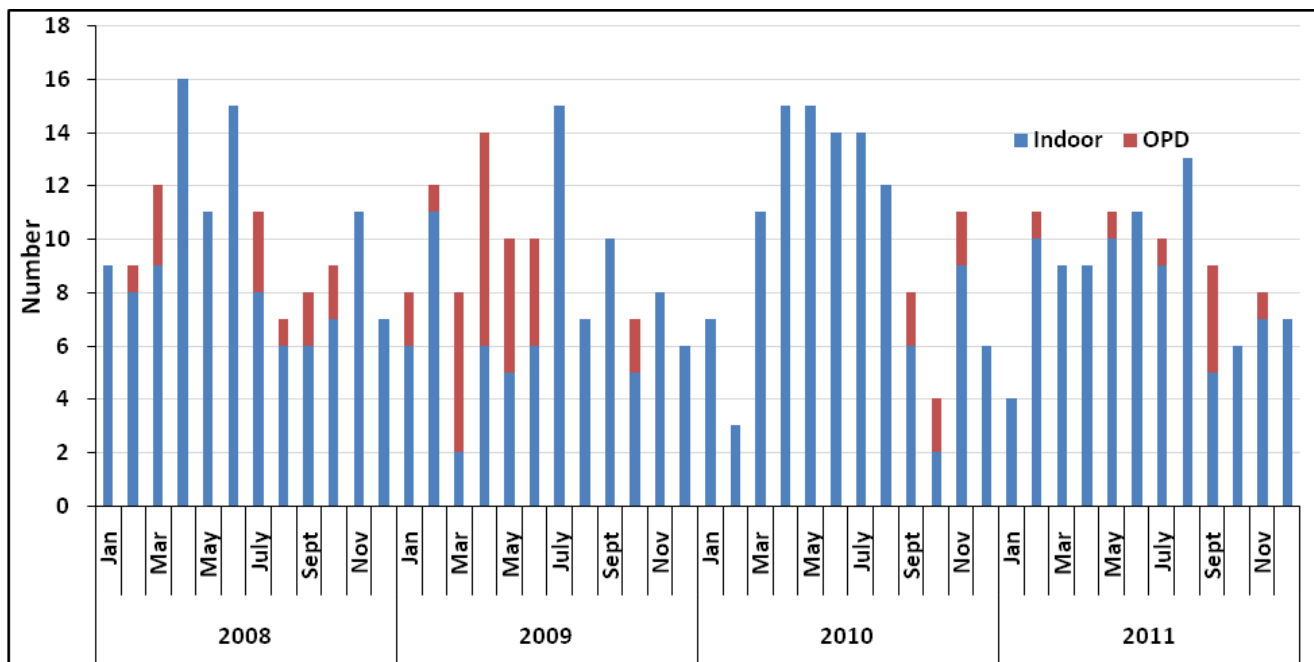


Figure 2: Abortion trend- total along with trends amongst In-Patients and OPD in Phuentsholing General Hospital, 2008-2011.

Table 2: Socio-demographic characteristic of study participants, induced abortion and other forms of abortion.

Characteristics	Total (%)	Induced abortion (%)	Other forms of abortion [†] (%)	p-value
Age in years				
< 25	33 (42.9)	14 (42.4)	19 (57.6)	0.241
25 years and above	44 (57.1)	13 (29.6)	31 (70.4)	
Educational level				
No formal education	30 (39.0)	9 (30.0)	21 (70.0)	0.731
Primary or secondary level	35 (45.4)	13 (37.1)	22 (62.9)	
Higher secondary and above	12 (15.6)	5(41.7)	7(58.3)	
Occupation				
House wife	46 (59.7)	13 (28.3)	33 (71.7)	0.251
Private employee	22 (28.6)	9 (40.9)	13 (59.1)	
Others	9 (11.7)	5 (55.6)	4 (44.4)	
Marital status				
Married	71 (93.4)	22 (31.0)	49 (69.0)	0.044*
Others [†]	5 (6.6)	4 (80.0)	1 (20.0)	
No of children				
No child	26 (34.2)	11 (42.3)	15 (57.7)	0.472
1-2 children	37 (48.7)	12 (32.4)	25 (67.6)	
3-5 children		3 (23.1)	10 (76.9)	
Months of pregnancy				
1	26 (34.2)			
2	27 (35.5)	16 (57.1)	12 (42.9)	0.01*
3-5	21 (27.6)	5 (18.5)	22 (81.5)	
3-5	2 (2.6)	6 (28.6)	15 (71.4)	
Contraception				
Yes	52 (67.5)	19 (36.5)	33 (63.5)	0.696
No	25 (32.5)	8 (32.0)	17 (68.0)	

*Other forms of abortion include- spontaneous and habitual abortion.

*Significant at p-value of 0.05.

†Others include- single, students, living together and divorcee.

Prospective study

Socio-demographic characteristics: A total of 77 patients were recruited for the prospective study over two years from 1st March 2012 to 28th February 2014. This included both induced and spontaneous abortions. The median age of the patients was 26 years (range 18-42 years). Most of the patients were older than 25 years accounting up to 57.1% (44). Primary or secondary level educated women made up the most patients 45.4% (35) followed by those women with no formal education at 39.0% (30). A majority of patients were married 93.4% (71); house wife and private employee made up the most patients at 59.7% (46) and 28.6% (22), respectively. More than forty eight

percent (37) of participants had 1-2 children, 34.2% (26) did not have any children. Of those who had children, 38.7% (27) of the children were in the age range of 1-5 years. Most of the women were one to two months pregnant. The commonest method of abortion amongst those who induced abortion was taking medicine (85.2%) (Table 2).

Contraceptive use and types of abortion: Two third of the study participants used contraceptives 67.5% (52). The most common type of contraceptive was injectable contraceptives followed by oral contraceptive, 48.1% (25) and 32.7% (17) respectively. Nearly half of the respondents, 41.9% (33) reported that quality of contraceptive services were good while 24.7% (19) reported the services were

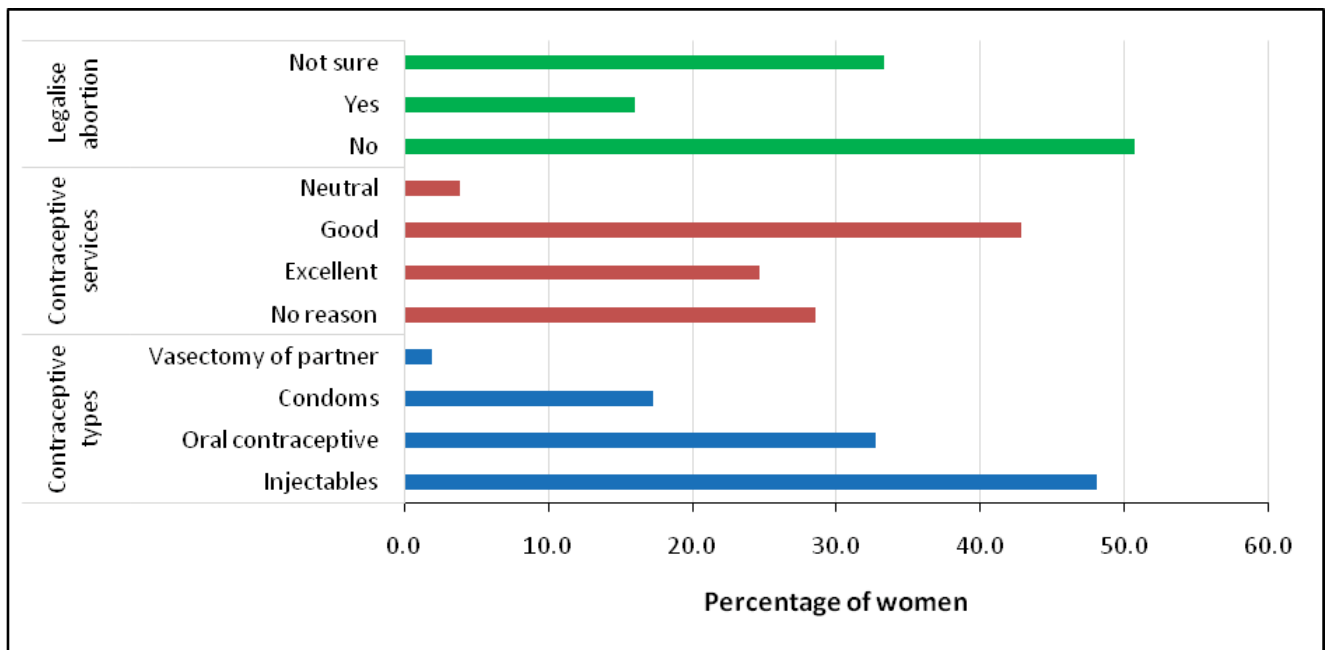


Figure 3: Contraceptive types and opinion regarding the quality of services and legalization of abortion as contraceptive methods.

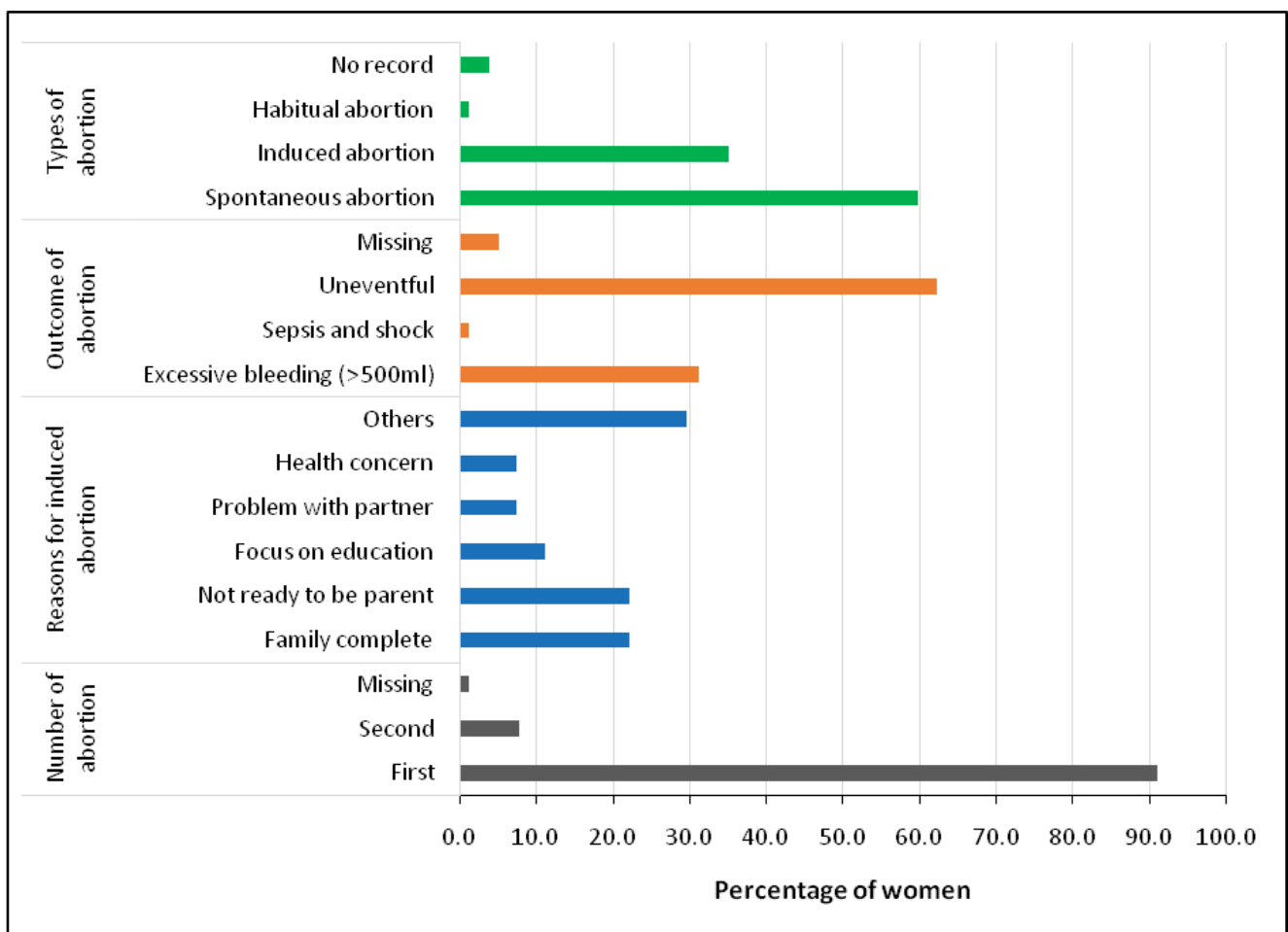


Figure 4: Types of abortion and outcomes with reasons for induced abortion.

excellent. More than 22.0% (17) failed to give any reasons for not using contraceptive. Half of the participants 49.4% (38) said that abortion should not be legalized as a form of contraceptives, 32.5% (25) were unsure whether abortion should be legalized, however, 15.6% (12) responded that abortion should be legalized (Figure 3).

The commonest type of abortion was spontaneous abortion (abortion that occurred naturally without medical or surgical

intervention) followed by induced abortion (both medical and surgical outside the hospital) at 59.7% (46) and 35.1% (27) respectively. The commonest outcome of the abortion was uneventful at 62.3% (48). In 31.2% (24) of participants had excessive bleeding (> 500 ml) and only one patient had serious complication of sepsis and shock (1.3%) due to spontaneous or induced abortion outside hospital. A very few participants 7.4% (2) each stated that contraceptive failure was the

Table 3: Multivariate logistic regression to find out association between the induced abortions with demographic variables.

Characteristics	OR	95% CI	AOR	95% CI
Age in years				
18-24	Ref		Ref	
25-42	0.57	0.221, 1.467	0.68	0.177, 2.592
Education				
No formal education	Ref		Ref	
Primary or secondary level	1.38	0.488, 3.898	0.62	0.158, 2.462
Higher secondary and above	1.67	0.416, 6.669	1.59	0.235, 10.768
Occupation				
House wife	Ref			
Private employee	1.76	0.606, 5.098	1.34	0.361, 4.988
Others	3.17	0.735, 13.705	1.26	0.166, 16.697
Marital status				
Married	Ref			
Others	8.9	0.941, 84.383	8.56	0.248, 295.922
Age of youngest child				
No child	Ref		Ref	
1-5	0.48	0.150, 1.523	0.17	0.009, 3.326
6-12	0.68	0.206, 2.253	0.22	0.009, 5.317
Above 12	1.36	0.077, 24.266	1.16	0.030, 45.149
Number of child				
No child	Ref		Ref	
1-2	0.66	0.232, 1.850	3.51	0.305, 40.371
3-5	0.41	0.091, 1.846	1	
Months of pregnancy				
1	Ref		Ref	
2	0.17	0.050, 0.581	0.03	0.042, 0.805
3-5	0.3	0.090, 1.003	0.39	0.099, 1.836
Contraceptive use				
No	Ref		Ref	
Yes	1.2	0.445, 3.367	2.98	0.461, 19.233

result of the pregnancy and did not want to continue pregnancy as a concern for the health of the participants and problem with the partner. For most of the participants 90.9% (70), this was the first abortion while it was second abortion for 7.8% (6) (Figure 4).

Determinants of induced abortion: Married women were less likely to undergo induced abortion as compared to those who were single, living together, student and divorcee. Months of pregnancy were significantly associated with other types of abortion (Table 2).

In multivariate analysis, only one variable was significant predictors of induced abortion. Women in second month of pregnancy were less likely to undergo abortion as compared to those in first month of pregnancy (AOR = 0.03, (95% CI 0.042, 0.805) (Table 3).

Discussion

Abortion from all causes have increased during the study period in Bhutan from 928 to 1190 [8,15-17]. However, there was fluctuation of abortion cases in PGH with highest reported in 2010 and lowest in 2009. In 2010, PGH treated about 10% of total abortion cases in the country. This could be as a result of induced abortion in Indian town of Jaigon because abortion as a form of contraceptive is illegal in Bhutan. In our study more than half of the women were admitted for induced abortion with some complications such as bleeding and internal injury. These complications can lead to abortion-related morbidity [18,19]. The morbidity due to unsafe abortion, particularly in developing countries, results in a heavy burden on women, their families and the health care system [20,21]. Restrictive laws on abortion also inhibit people from seeking medical care.

Despite significant annually reported abortion from all causes in PGH from 2008-2011, the study failed to enrol adequate number of participants. One of the possible impediments in enrolling participants in the study was due to the social stigma associated with abortion. Secondly, undergoing abortion is seen as morally incorrect and religiously sinful, given large proportion of Bhutanese are Buddhists. Social and cultural beliefs against abortion are other

barriers to accessing services. Whether legal or illegal, abortion is frequently censured by religious teachings and ideologies, hidden due to fear of reprisals or because of social condemnation and restrictive laws. Similar finding had been reported in other studies [22,23]. Higher rates of unintended pregnancy in an environment in which abortion is illegal and highly stigmatized may result in increased morbidity and mortality as a result of unsafe abortion [24].

The main reasons for induced abortion were family being complete, not ready to start a family, and focus on education [25-27]. Even though the contraceptive use among the participants was 67.5%, women failed to avail contraceptive services which are offered free of cost in Bhutan. Generally, contraceptive rate in Bhutan stands at 65.6% for 2011 [28]. Present study did not explore the reasons for low contraceptive use in PGH. However, it has been highlighted in literature that the main reasons teenager did not use contraceptive services was due to the attitude and responses from the service provider [29]. Despite offering free contraceptives in Bhutan, the accessibility may be one of the main barriers for availing the services. The free contraceptives in the hospitals and health centers have limited hour of services, opening from 9:00 AM and closing at 3:00 PM. Similarly, emergency contraceptive such as pills over morning are available but restricted in the hospitals only (personal communication). These services are not provided during the other times except for the condoms which are provided at many locations such as hotels and other public places. However, the availability of condoms is not monitored regularly. Improvement in access to emergency contraceptives could reduce unwanted pregnancy and thereby unsafe abortion.

Married women were less likely to undergo induced abortion as compared to those who are single, student, living together and divorcee in this study, which is in agreement with number of studies but contradicted a study from Ghana [30-33]. This finding of women in non-marital unions is more likely to choose induced abortion because single women have options when faced with unplanned pregnancies. The month of pregnancy was significant factor in multivariate analysis. As the pregnancy progressed the risk of induced abortion decreased. This could be as a result of complications associated with undergoing abortion as the pregnancy progressed [34].

The study has various limitations. Firstly, due to small number of study participants the power of study was weak. Secondly, interviewer being the nurses from the hospital introduced interviewer bias. Thirdly, all cases of abortion could not be recruited because of the heavy clinical works and responsibilities. Despite the limitations, this study shows that there are significant numbers of women undergoing induced abortion. Therefore, it is recommended to conduct similar study in other hospitals to find out the true burden of induced abortion.

Conclusions

There were significant cases of abortion from all causes that reported to PGH for abortion associated care. The common types of abortion were spontaneous abortion followed by induced abortion. The main reasons for induced abortion were completion of family and not ready to have another child. The commonest complication was loss of blood more than 500 ml. Also use of contraceptives among the study population was higher than the contraceptive rates of Bhutan.

Acknowledgement

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Author Contribution

KW and MRG conceived the idea. KW developed the questionnaires, analysed and interpreted data and drafted the

manuscript. MRG helped in data collection, compilation, and critical revision of the manuscript. Both authors read and approved the final version of the manuscript.

Conflict of Interest

We declare no conflict of interest.

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