DKT INTERNATIONAL

IUD Findings Summary May 2011 Study DKT International Indonesia

Background

DKT Indonesia contracted a research marketing agency to determine the knowledge, attitudes, practices and behavior of 200 midwives from six areas in Indonesia with respect to IUDs. The areas comprised Denpasar, greater Jakarta, Surabaya, Semarang, Medan and Makassar. The methodology used was in-depth interviews of midwives with at least seven years of experience in delivering family planning and reproductive health services.

Main Findings

- Profile of midwife clients tended to be women from the low to middle-income segment of the population, with some 61% having a monthly household income of US\$140-180. Most were aged 25-34 years with high school degrees.
- The IUD is a well-understood product yet continues to lag far behind demand for injectables and oral contraceptives. 38% of respondents stated that there had been an increase in IUD uptake in the last year and 47% saw stable use of IUDs, although the results varied according to area. Over the coming six months, 73% of midwives anticipated an increase in IUD patients.
- A full 100% of midwives stock IUDs in their clinics and see the product as having fewer side effects. The long efficacy of the product is seen as a major selling



Midwives in Aceh Province receive IUD insertion training.

point. A secondary benefit is the fact that there is less weight gain with IUD use. Compatibility of the IUD for breast-feeding mothers is also a stated benefit.

- The income opportunity from IUDs is perceived to be less than from injectables, contributing to a preference for the latter method. In brief, the fear that midwives will lose a steady income stream when an IUD has been inserted appears to be an impediment to method uptake.
- Midwives cited 'no difficulty' when it came to administering injectables. In comparison, some 11% described IUDs



as 'difficult' or 'very difficult' to administer. This factor may be contributing to slower uptake of IUDs in certain areas.

Post-school training is cited as a significant source of information, even more so than from midwifery academies. In-depth training that includes insertion and removal practice (which DKT has done) is the primary reason why such training is useful. On average, 85% of respondents feel sufficiently knowledgeable about IUDs, with only 3% claiming to never have been trained in IUD usage.

90% of respondents have a follow-up program to ensure regular, scheduled check-ups. Midwives believe that IUDs should be replaced between 3-5 years and 5-7 years.

Conclusion

Indonesian midwives are familiar with IUDs and are including them in their practices. IUDs are available and midwives generally feel well equipped to counsel clients and insert products. Post-midwifery academy training on IUD insertion and removal has proven to be an important component in increasing confidence levels among midwives. Most midwives maintain follow-up schedules with clients for regular check-ups, including IUD removal and replacement.



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