

Knowledge about missed contraceptive pills among married women at King Abdulaziz University Hospital

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Background: Oral contraceptive pills (OCPs) are one of the most reliable methods of contraception. However, lack of knowledge about oral contraceptive use and inconsistent pill-taking might result in decreased efficacy. The study reported here aimed to explore women's knowledge about oral contraceptive use and assess the factors associated with knowledge about OCPs among users.

Methods: This cross-sectional survey was conducted at King Abdulaziz University Hospital, Jeddah, Saudi Arabia between April and June 2014. We included married, non-pregnant women >18 years old who had used a combined 21-day OCP for at least 3 months prior to recruitment. A questionnaire was used to collect the participants' demographic information. It also assessed their knowledge about OCPs. Data were entered into and analyzed using SPSS software.

Results: A total of 357 women were recruited. Of these, 57.7% reported they knew what to do after missing one or two pills, but only 18.3% knew exactly what to do after missing more than two pills consecutively. Postgraduate women had a significantly higher knowledge score than illiterate women ($P=0.002$) and those who had completed at least primary education ($P=0.001$). Conversely, there was no difference in knowledge scores between Saudi and expatriate women ($P=0.2$). Monthly incomes ($P=0.2$) and mode of OCP selection ($P=0.2$) were also not significantly associated with knowledge scores.

Conclusion: Women had poor knowledge about OCP use. Appropriate measures should be taken to educate women about proper oral contraceptive use.

Keywords: oral contraception, oral contraceptive, Saudi Arabia, OCP

Background

Oral contraceptives are the most widely used method of contraception because of their accessibility and reversibility.¹ Unfortunately, their efficacy is limited by problems related to compliance with prescribed regimens, which is in turn related to knowledge about correct usage and the occurrence of adverse events. Failure rates of less than 1% have been reported in women who use oral contraceptive pills (OCPs) effectively, with rates as high as 9% in those who do not use pills consistently or correctly.^{2,3}

While there is a paucity of data regarding contraceptive use in Saudi Arabia, and data from studies conducted abroad cannot reflect the tendencies in the Saudi population. Some women do not use OCPs because of their incorrect perceptions regarding their utilization.⁴ Secondly, the medications that are used for emergency contraception are available through Gynecologist prescription in Saudi Arabia.⁵ OCPs are among the most frequent form of contraception in Saudi Arabia as well as in other Arab countries

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such as Jordan and Iran, where an estimated 18.4%–36.6% of women are reported to use the pill.^{6–8}

In the Middle East and North African (MENA) countries, an estimated 15%–58% of pregnancies are unintended. Women with unintended pregnancies may resort to abortion, and consequently increase their health risk, especially when the procedure is performed in an unsanitary setting or by unskilled medical personnel. In particular, women in MENA countries have an increased risk because abortion is forbidden or restricted in these areas. Unfortunately, unintended pregnancies are also an issue among women who use oral contraceptives.^{5,9} One report by Alsibiani⁵ that investigated misoprostol use as a self-administered medical abortifacient among Saudi women showed that 39.7% of the respondents used OCPs.

In Saudi Arabia, OCPs are available over-the-counter without prescription, and a pharmacist's advice might sometimes be a user's only source of information.^{10,11} Self-medication may result in inappropriate use of pills and consequently poor efficacy. However, women tend to start contraception on their own because of high fertility rates, less accessibility to health care for women, and large families. In one report,¹² it was found that 28.7% of Saudi women used an OCP for contraception. Most of the women lacked knowledge about OCPs and had a negative attitude toward their use. Although over three-quarters of the women had some knowledge about what to do if they missed a pill, less than 10% knew exactly what to do. Thus, in Saudi Arabia there are gaps in the knowledge and practices of women using OCPs for birth control. If large gaps in knowledge about OCP use are identified among users, recommendations can be made for health care providers to provide contraceptive counseling to all women.

The study therefore aimed to explore the knowledge and practices of women regarding oral contraceptive utilization and to assess the factors associated with knowledge about their use. We hypothesized that women have inadequate knowledge about oral contraceptive use and they do not understand missed-pill instructions.

Methods

Design and setting

This was a cross-sectional survey conducted between April 2014 and June 2014 at the outpatient departments of General Practice, Internal Medicine, Surgery, Gynecology, and the Well-baby Clinics of King Abdulaziz University Hospital in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.

Participants

After obtaining approval from the University of King Abdulaziz Institutional Ethical Committee, we invited married, non-pregnant women >18 years old who had used a combined 21-day OCP during the previous 3 months to participate in this survey. Women who did not consent to participate and those who had come for contraceptive advice were excluded from the study.

Sample determination and data-collection procedure

In a previous study conducted in Saudi Arabia, it was observed that 36.6% of women had good knowledge about the use of OCPs. Therefore, as per the World Health Organization's manual of sample-size determination in health sciences,¹³ for a margin of error of 5% and assuming a confidence interval of 95%, the required sample size was 357.¹²

Convenient non-probability sampling was done, and questionnaires were administered consecutively to participants, who were interviewed by female medical students in a private room. A total of 500 questionnaires were sent out for distribution. Of these, 357 were completed, giving a response rate of 71.4%. Most of the nonresponders did not want to discuss issues related to OCP.

Prior to the interview, all the students were lectured about oral contraception and the World Health Organization guidelines on oral contraceptive use. During interviews, the medical students used questionnaires to collect sociodemographic data from survey participants. The questions also assessed the participants' knowledge about oral contraceptive use.

The level of knowledge was categorized as poor (inadequate), average (some knowledge), or good (satisfactory) on a scale of 0–10. Women who had scores ranging from 0 to 4 had poor knowledge. Respondents with scores ranging from 5 to 7 and 8 to 10 had average and good knowledge, respectively.

Instrument

The survey instrument was derived from the World Health Organization's family-planning handbook for providers.¹⁴ The questionnaire comprised 30 questions, which were translated into Arabic, in five sections: (1) five items that elicited the personal data of the women, (2) five questions on obstetric history, (3) five questions on choice of family-planning method, (4) five questions on knowledge about starting the pill, and (5) ten questions on knowledge about OCP

use. The questionnaire is presented in the “Supplementary material” section of this paper.

Data analysis

The data were entered into and analyzed using SPSS software (v 20; IBM Corp, Armonk, NY, USA). Frequencies and proportions were computed for categorical variables, while means were calculated for continuous variables. An independent sample *t*-test was used to compare differences between continuous variables; the chi-square test was used to determine associations between categorical variables. The chi-square and Fischer's exact tests were used if the cell counts were <5. Statistical significance was set at the 0.05 probability level. Results are expressed as frequency (percent) and as mean \pm standard deviation (SD).

Results

A total of 357 women aged 32.60 ± 6.82 years completed the questionnaire. Over half of the women were Saudi, and close to half of the women in the sample were 26–35 years old (Table 1). In most cases, participants had either completed secondary or high school. More than 80% of the women were housewives and had a monthly household income of $\leq 10,000$ Saudi riyals (SAR).

The average number of pregnancies, including miscarriages/abortions, was 4.30 ± 2.62 . Most of the women (94.4%) had children; the estimated number of children per woman was 3.50 ± 2.17 . The average number of years of OCP use was 3.3 ± 3.7 years, and women reported missing a pill 1.30 ± 1.58 times per month.

As shown in Table 2, oral contraception was advised by a gynecologist in over half of the women, whereas approximately 24% of the respondents reported initiating OCP. Most respondents (79.9%) had read instructions in package inserts, and more than half agreed that they had fair knowledge about the use of OCPs. A large proportion (86.7%) of the respondents also reported using OCPs regularly.

Close to 60% of the respondents correctly responded that OCPs were one of the most reliable methods of contraception available in Saudi Arabia (Table 3). However, few women (20.4%) had correct knowledge about what to do in case they vomited within 2 hours of taking contraceptive pills. Similarly, less than 30% of the participants responded correctly that OCPs could be started on any day of the cycle if pregnancy was ruled out. Less than 15% of the women answered correctly that additional contraception was warranted when the OCP was initiated after the 5th day of the cycle, and close to half of the participants gave an incorrect

Table 1 Sociodemographic characteristics of the participants

Variable	Frequency (n=357)*	Percent
Age, years		
≤25	51	14.3
26–35	185	51.8
36–45	110	30.8
>45	11	3.1
Nationality		
Saudi	206	57.7
Non-Saudi	27	7.6
Education		
None	22	6.2
Primary school	34	9.5
Secondary	55	15.4
High school	134	37.5
University graduate	94	26.3
Postgraduate	18	5.0
Occupation		
Housewife	287	80.4
Teacher	20	5.6
Nurse	6	1.7
Office job	21	5.9
Self-employed	9	2.5
Student	13	3.6
Engineer	1	0.3
Income, SAR (USD)		
<5,000 (1,333)	162	45.4
5,000–10,000 (1,333–2,666)	133	37.3
10,000–15,000 (2,666–3,999)	45	12.6
15,000–20,000 (3,999–5,333)	11	3.1
>20,000 (5,333)	6	1.7
Ever been pregnant		
Yes	337	94.4
No	20	5.6
Have children		
Yes	337	94.4
No	19	5.3

Note: *The total might be <357 in cases where respondents failed or declined to respond.

Abbreviation: SAR, Saudi riyals; USD, United States dollars.

response or did not know what to expect before starting a new pack of OCPs.

Regarding missed pills, 64.5% of the participants were knowledgeable about what to do if they missed one or two pills. Furthermore, in case of three or more missed pills, 72.8% knew that they had to take the last pill as soon as possible while 69.7% knew that they had to continue taking the rest of the pack as prescribed. On the contrary, only about 15% knew that they had to use an additional method of contraception for the next 7 days, while approximately 16% knew that if the pills were missed in the 3rd week, they had to start a new pack after finishing the previous one without waiting for the 7-day pill-free interval.

Figure 1 shows that a large proportion of the women (n=228; 63.9%) had inadequate knowledge (score of 0–4)

Table 2 Initiation of oral contraception and the participants' attitudes and habits regarding its use

Characteristic	Frequency (n=357)*	Percent
Selection of OCP for contraception		
Advised by a general physician	30	8.4
Advised by a gynecologist	224	63.1
Others	97	27.2
Cannot remember	4	1.1
Received instructions from a physician on use of the OCP		
Yes	236	66.7
No	63	17.8
Not sure	13	3.7
OCP not prescribed by a doctor	42	11.9
Read instructions in package insert		
Yes	283	79.9
No	71	20.1
Perceived knowledge about OCP		
Strongly agree	70	19.8
Agree	106	29.9
Somewhat agree	105	29.7
Not sure	61	17.2
Not at all	12	3.4
Do you use OCPs as recommended?		
Yes	307	86.7
No	47	13.3
Do you know what should be done if you forget one or two pills?		
Yes	199	57.7
No	85	24.6
Not sure	61	17.7
Do you know what should be done if you forget three or more pills in a row?		
Yes	63	18.3
No	171	49.6
Not sure	111	32.2

Note: *The total might be <357 in cases where respondents failed or declined to respond.

Abbreviation: OCP, oral contraceptive pill.

about OCP use. Only 2.2% had satisfactory knowledge (score of 8–10). Women were most likely to have satisfactory knowledge about what do after missing one to two pills ($P<0.001$). A relatively higher proportion of women with a higher educational attainment (50.0%), lower income (50.0%), previous pregnancy (75.0%), and history of OCP use (100.0%) had higher knowledge scores. Women who were prescribed OCPs by a gynecologist or who self-initiated OCPs (37.5% in both cases) and those who received instructions from a physician (50.0%) or read instructions on package inserts (50.0%) also had higher knowledge scores (Table 4). Further analysis using analysis of variance showed that postgraduate women had a significantly higher knowledge score than illiterate women ($P=0.002$) and those who had completed at least primary education ($P=0.001$).

Conversely, there was no difference in knowledge scores among Saudi and expatriate women ($P=0.2$). Similarly, monthly incomes ($P=0.2$) and mode of OCP selection ($P=0.2$) were not significantly associated with knowledge scores.

Discussion

In order to determine the knowledge and practices pertaining to oral contraceptive use among women at a tertiary health care center in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, we identified the demographic status of the participants, the characteristics of OCP users, and their perceived knowledge about initiating and using OCPs. Although a similar study had been conducted in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia,⁹ the authors did not assess the women's understanding of OCP instructions related to missed pills or their knowledge about withdrawal bleeding during oral contraceptive use.

Over half of the women in this study had completed either high school or secondary education. Further, we found that women who had a higher educational attainment were more likely to have satisfactory knowledge about OCPs. This finding is consistent with those of other authors who found that women's knowledge of and attitudes toward contraception were associated with their level of education.^{9,15}

We found that women missed a pill on average 1.30 ± 1.58 times per month. While we did not investigate the reasons for missed pills in our study, it is plausible that women missed one or more pills in a cycle because they did not take their pills at the same time each day, they did not fully understand the instructions in package inserts, or they had received insufficient information or help from their health care provider. A recent study by Frost et al demonstrated that every year only 50% of the women at risk of unintended pregnancy used OCPs consistently and correctly.¹⁶ In addition, they found that 27% of women had a higher risk of unintended pregnancy owing to inconsistent or incorrect use of OCPs. Another 15% were at high risk because of gaps in contraceptive use caused by various factors, including difficulty in using or accessing methods, infrequent sexual intercourse, or poor perceptions of risk for pregnancy.¹⁶ According to other authors,¹⁷ being a new user or having had a previous unintended pregnancy was associated with inconsistent use.

In this study, oral contraceptive was initiated by a gynecologist in 63.1% of the women. This finding is consistent with earlier reports from Saudi Arabia, which found that OCPs were initiated by a gynecologist in most cases.^{6,9} Al-Turki⁶ reported that in 64.5% of the cases, oral contraceptives were initiated by physicians. In the West,

Table 3 Participants' responses to questions that assessed missed pills*

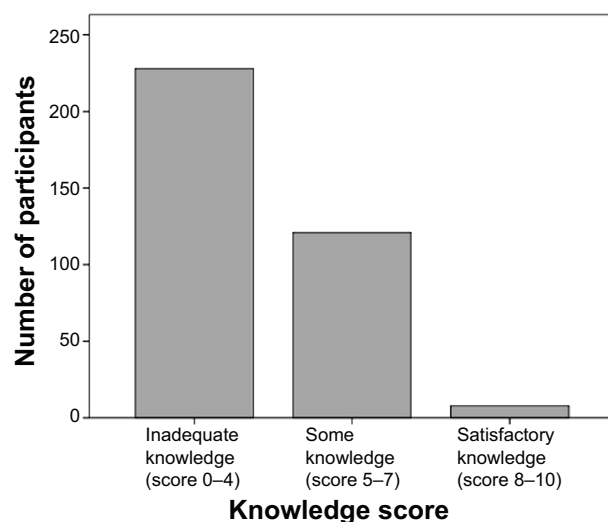
Assessment questions	Correct	Incorrect	Don't know	Total (N=357)
1. The oral contraceptive pill is one of the most reliable contraceptive methods.	204 (57.6)	115 (32.5)	35 (9.9)	354
2. In case of vomiting within 2 hours of taking OCP, another pill should be taken as soon as possible.	72 (20.4)	216 (61.2)	65 (18.4)	353
3. OCP can be started any day of the cycle if the woman is sure that she is not pregnant.	96 (27.2)	228 (64.6)	29 (8.2)	353
4. Additional contraception is required when oral contraceptive pill is started after the 5th day of the cycle.	50 (14.1)	261 (73.7)	43 (12.1)	354
5. You must wait for withdrawal bleeding to start the new pack.	175 (49.4)	158 (44.6)	21 (5.9)	354
6. What should be done if you forget one to two pills?	220 (64.5)	57 (16.7)	64 (18.8)	341
What should you do if you forget three or more pills?				
1. Take the last pill you missed as soon as you remember.	227 (72.8)	43 (13.8)	42 (13.5)	312
2. Continue taking the rest of the pack as usual.	216 (69.7)	50 (16.1)	44 (14.2)	310
3. Use an additional method of contraception for the next 7 days.	46 (15.3)	193 (64.3)	61 (20.3)	300
4. If three or more pills are missed in the 3rd week, a new pack should be started after finishing the pack without a 7-day pill-free interval.	48 (16.2)	77 (26.0)	171 (57.8)	

Notes: *Data are presented as frequency and frequency (percent). The total in each row may not add up to 100%, as some respondents failed or declined to respond to a question.

Abbreviation: OCP, oral contraceptive pill.

it was reported that 78% of Planned Parenthood clinics offered quick-start pill initiation, as did 47% of public-health departments.¹⁸ However, the authors found that 38% of obstetricians and gynecologists, 27% of other public clinics, and 13% of family physicians initiated OCPs in their patients.¹⁸

Although most women in our study were advised by a gynecologist, they had inadequate knowledge about OCPs. This underscores a lack of patient education by physicians. While we did not assess the quality of patient education provided by physicians, it is possible that other factors, including the patient's understanding of instructions,

**Figure 1** Participants' knowledge scores on oral contraceptive use.

memory, and level of education may influence knowledge scores. Besides, women may be well educated at the time of initial prescription but they may not be followed up for a long period or receive incorrect information from other sources.

In this study, 79.7% of the women who participated because they wished to be assessed for their knowledge on OCPs had read the instructions in OCP package inserts, and more than half of the participants agreed that they had fair knowledge about oral contraceptive use. Unfortunately, these women had inadequate knowledge about OCPs, and their misconstrued perception may put them at high risk of experiencing an unintended pregnancy. Difficulties in understanding missed-pill instructions contained in package inserts have been reported in a recent systematic review.¹⁹ In that report, the authors suggested that providing written brochures with information on missed-pill instructions may improve women's knowledge of how to manage missed pills. Furthermore, they suggested that graphic-based missed-pill instructions and those that did not include extensive information may help improve comprehension.

Ten questions in our study assessed women's perceived knowledge about initiating and using OCPs. Although 57.7% of the respondents believed they knew what to do if they forgot one or two pills, 64.5% gave the correct answer about the measure to undertake in such a situation. We found that perceived knowledge about missing one to two pills per cycle was associated with a good score. Earlier studies from Saudi Arabia^{9,12} showed similar results. In one study,⁹ 79%

Table 4 Association of sociodemographic characteristics with knowledge score*

Variable	Inadequate knowledge (0–4)	Some knowledge (5–7)	Satisfactory knowledge (8–10)
Income, SAR (USD)			
<5,000 (1,333)	112 (49.1)	46 (38.0)	4 (50.0)
5,000–10,000 (1,333–2,666)	81 (35.5)	50 (41.3)	2 (25.0)
10,000–15,000 (2,666–3,999)	24 (10.5)	20 (16.5)	1 (12.5)
15,000–20,000 (3,999–5,333)	7 (3.1)	3 (2.5)	1 (12.5)
>20,000 (5,333)	4 (1.8)	2 (1.7)	0 (0.0)
Mode of OCP selection			
General physician	18 (8.0)	11 (9.1)	1 (12.5)
Gynecologist	145 (64.2)	76 (62.8)	3 (37.5)
Self-prescribed	52 (33.0)	29 (34.0)	3 (37.5)
Others	7 (3.1)	5 (4.1)	1 (12.5)
Cannot remember	4 (1.8)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)
Previous pregnancy			
Yes	216 (94.7)	115 (95.0)	6 (75.0)
No	12 (5.3)	6 (5.0)	2 (25.0)
Instructions by doctor regarding OCP use			
Yes	149 (65.9)	83 (69.2)	4 (50.0)
No	44 (19.5)	16 (13.3)	3 (37.5)
Not sure	9 (4.0)	4 (3.0)	0 (0.0)
Not prescribed by doctor	24 (10.6)	17 (14.2)	1 (12.5)
Instructions read on the OCP leaflet			
Yes	181 (80.1)	95 (79.2)	7 (87.5)
No	45 (19.9)	25 (20.8)	1 (12.5)
Perceived knowledge about OCP use			
Strongly agree	50 (22.1)	19 (15.8)	1 (12.5)
Agree	64 (28.3)	40 (33.3)	2 (25.0)
Somewhat agree	63 (27.9)	39 (32.5)	3 (37.5)
Not sure	42 (18.6)	17 (14.2)	2 (25.0)
Not at all	7 (3.1)	5 (4.2)	0 (0.0)
Regular use of OCP			
Yes	189 (84.0)	110 (90.9)	8 (100.0)
No	36 (16.0)	11 (9.1)	0 (0.0)
Perceived knowledge about missing one to two pills			
Yes	110 (50.9)	82 (67.8)	7 (87.5)
No	70 (32.4)	15 (12.4)	0 (0.0)
Not sure	36 (16.7)	24 (19.8)	1 (12.5)
Perceived knowledge about missing three or more pills			
Yes	35 (16.1)	27 (22.5)	1 (12.5)
No	119 (54.8)	49 (40.8)	3 (37.5)
Not sure	63 (29.0)	44 (36.7)	4 (50.0)
Age, years			
≤25	30 (13.2)	18 (14.9)	3 (37.5)
26–35	120 (52.6)	62 (51.2)	3 (37.5)
36–45	69 (30.3)	39 (32.2)	2 (25.0)
>45	9 (3.9)	2 (1.7)	0 (0.0)
Ethnicity			
Saudi	131 (57.5)	70 (57.9)	5 (62.5)
Non-Saudi	97 (42.5)	51 (42.1)	3 (37.5)
Occupation			
Housewife	188 (82.5)	92 (76.0)	7 (87.5)
Other	40 (17.5)	29 (24.0)	1 (12.5)
Education			
None	19 (8.3)	2 (1.7)	1 (12.5)
Primary	27 (11.8)	6 (5.0)	1 (12.5)
Secondary/High school	120 (52.6)	67 (55.4)	2 (25.0)
Graduate/Postgraduate	62 (27.2)	46 (38.0)	4 (50.0)

Note: *Data are presented as frequency (percent) unless otherwise specified.

Abbreviations: OCP, oral contraceptive pill; SAR, Saudi riyals; USD, United States dollars.

of the women reportedly knew they had to take an extra pill after missing one, in less than 12 hours.

In the current study, fewer women knew what to do after missing one or two pills than after missing three or more pills in a row. A similar finding was reported by Zapata et al¹⁹ who found evidence that more women knew what to do after missing one pill than after missing two or three pills (level I to level II-3) and knew what to do after missing two pills than after missing three pills (level II-3).

In the study by Al-Shaikh et al,⁹ it was reported that 13.5% of the women had knowledge about what to do in case of vomiting within 2 hours of taking an OCP. We found that a similar proportion of women in our study knew that another pill should be taken as soon as possible in the event of vomiting within 2 hours of taking an OCP. These findings also reveal that the women in this study have gaps in their knowledge about OCPs.

There are six oral contraceptive knowledge domains: use, side effects, risks, efficacy, mechanism of action, and assessment of benefits.²⁰ We attempted to assess users' knowledge from a perspective of method of use. As far as we are aware, this is the first study to have been conducted in a region of Saudi Arabia that has focused on the domain of method of use. From the perspective of method of use, we found that only 27.2% of women knew that OCPs could be started on any day of the cycle if pregnancy was excluded. We also found that half of the women were not aware that it was unnecessary to wait for withdrawal bleeding to occur before starting a new pack of OCPs. Furthermore, up to 63.9% of the women in this study had inadequate knowledge (score of 0–4) regarding OCP use, and only 2.2% had a satisfactory knowledge (score of 8–10). This percentage is very low as compared with the 12% reported by other authors who conducted a study in 636 women attending 15 general practices in the south and west regions of England.²¹

Limitations

This study has some limitations that should be taken into consideration in future study designs. First, because this was a single-center hospital-based study, the findings cannot be extrapolated to the whole of Jeddah. Second, we did not address several knowledge domains, including the side effects, risks and efficacy, mechanism of action, and assessment of benefits of OCPs, as mentioned earlier. Importantly, our assessment of missed pills was weak, as we did not assess other misconceptions regarding OCP use or other plausible but incorrect answer choices. Third, our sample did not represent all educational and socioeconomic levels.

An equal representation of the study variables would have been beneficial in detecting an association between these variables and knowledge scores. Fourth, recruitment from a medical establishment biased the sample toward women who were more likely to seek medical attention and therefore received a prescription from a physician.

Conclusion

Women had large gaps in their knowledge about oral contraceptive use although they perceived the contrary. In particular, women lacked knowledge about what to do after missing more than two pills consecutively or vomiting within 2 hours of taking an OCP. They also lacked knowledge about withdrawal bleeding during OCP use. Importantly, and of future interest, are the possible gaps in patient education on oral contraceptive use, risks associated with their use, efficacy, and adverse effects. Since physicians, pharmacists, and nurses are the primary sources of information, it is of utmost importance that women's level of knowledge be assessed and that they eventually be counseled. In the same line, manufacturers of OCPs should make the information in package inserts easier and relevant to practical situations, so that women can understand instructions regarding missed pills or know what to do in the event of vomiting or diarrhea. We believe that such information would increase women's knowledge and consequently improve patient compliance. Finally, primary health care providers, including physicians, nurses, and pharmacists, have a responsibility to counsel patients so that they understand OCP instructions.

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Disclosure

The authors declare no conflicts of interest in this work.

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Supplementary material

Questionnaire used in the study

Personal information

1. How old are you? _____ years old
2. What is your nationality?
 - a) Saudi
 - b) Non-Saudi. Please specify _____
3. What is your highest level of education?
 - 1) None
 - 2) Primary school
 - 3) Secondary
 - 4) High school
 - 5) University/Graduate
 - 6) Postgraduate
4. What is your occupation?
 - 1) Housewife
 - 2) Teacher
 - 3) Doctor
 - 4) Nurse
 - 5) Office job
 - 6) Self-employed
 - 7) Other _____ (please specify)
5. What is the monthly income of your family (household)? _____
 - 1) Less than SAR5,000
 - 2) Between SAR5,000 and 10,000
 - 3) Between SAR10,000 and 15,000
 - 4) Between SAR15,000 and 20,000
 - 5) Greater than SAR20,000

Obstetric history

6. How long have you been married? _____ years
7. Have you ever been pregnant? Consider terminated pregnancies (abortion/miscarriage)
 - a) Yes, _____ time(s) (in total)
 - b) No
8. Number of miscarriages/abortions: _____
9. Do you have children?
 - 1) Yes
 - 2) No
10. If yes then how many children do you have? _____

Family planning method used

11. For how long have you been using the oral contraceptive pill? _____ years, _____ months
12. How did you select this method of contraception (oral contraceptive pill)?
 - 1) Advised by your general physician
 - 2) Advised by your gynecologist
 - 3) Self-medication
 - 4) Other _____
 - 5) Don't remember

(Continued)

13. Were you given instructions about the method of using pills by your doctor?

- a) Yes
- b) No
- c) Not sure
- d) Oral contraceptive pill not prescribed by a doctor

14. Did you read the pill package insert?

- 1) Yes
- 2) No

15. Do you think that you have adequate knowledge about the correct use of pills?

- 1) Strongly agree
- 2) Agree
- 3) Somewhat agree
- 4) Not sure
- 5) Not at all

Knowledge about starting the oral contraceptive pill

The following statements are about the use of contraceptive methods.

What do you think? Are the statements correct (C), incorrect (I), or 'I don't know' (?)

16. The oral contraceptive pill is the most reliable contraceptive method**17. In case of vomiting within 2 hours of taking an oral contraceptive pill, another pill should be taken as soon as possible**

Which of the following is correct?

18. An oral contraceptive pill can be started any day of the cycle if the woman is sure that she is not pregnant

- 1) Correct
- 2) Incorrect
- 3) Don't know

19. Additional contraception is required when an oral contraceptive pill is started after the 5th day of the cycle

- 1) Correct
- 2) Incorrect
- 3) Don't know

20. You must wait for withdrawal bleeding to start the new pack

- 1) Correct
- 2) Incorrect
- 3) Don't know

Knowledge about oral contraceptive pill use**21. Do you use oral contraception as recommended?**

- 1) Yes
- 2) No

22. How many days a month on average have you missed your pill? ____ days**23. Do you know what should be done if you forget one or two pills?**

- 1) Yes
- 2) No
- 3) Not sure

If the response to question 22 is yes/unsure then ask:

24. What should be done if you forget one to two pills?

- 1) Take pill as soon as you remember and take the scheduled medicine as well, even if it means taking two pills in 1 day
- 2) Other response _____
- 3) Don't know

25. Do you know what should be done if you forget three or more pills in a row?

- 1) Yes
- 2) No
- 3) Not sure

If the response to question 25 is yes/unsure then ask:

What should be done if you forget three or more pills?

Which statements are correct (C), incorrect (I), don't know (?)

26. Take the last pill you missed as soon as you remember _____

27. Continue taking the rest of the pack as usual _____

28. Use an additional method of contraception for the next 7 days _____

29. If three or more pills are missed in the 3rd week, a new pack should be started after finishing the pack without a 7-day pill-free interval _____

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