

Unintended Pregnancy During COVID-19 Pandemic Among Women Attending Antenatal Care in Northwest Ethiopia: Magnitude and Associated Factors

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Background: COVID-19 pandemic has a great impact on the disruption of maternal health-care services. Family planning is one component of maternal health-care service that needs attention during this devastating time. Compromise on family planning services and the preventive strategies of COVID-19 might increase the burden of unintended pregnancy, but there is limited evidence that shows the magnitude of unintended pregnancy during the COVID-19 pandemic. Therefore, the objective of this study was to assess unintended pregnancy during the COVID-19 pandemic and its associated factors among women attending antenatal care in northwest Ethiopia.

Methods: This study was an institutional-based cross-sectional study, including 424 women attending antenatal care from November 12/2020 to December 12/2020. The study participants were selected using a systematic random sampling technique. A pretested questionnaire was used. Binary logistic regression (bivariable and multivariable) was employed. The adjusted odds ratio with a 95% confidence interval was used to declare statistically significant variables based on $p < 0.05$ in the multivariable logistic regression model.

Results: The magnitude of unintended pregnancy during the COVID-19 pandemic among women attending antenatal care was found to be 47.17% (42.2–52.2%). Women did not expose to community education (AOR=2.2; 95% CI 1.1–4), women with no bad obstetric history (AOR=2.3; 95% CI 1.3–4.1), a woman was not the primary decision maker for family planning service (AOR=2.9; 95% CI 1.5–5.7), no complication during index pregnancy (AOR=5.4; 95% CI 2.2–13) and women with no health-care provider support (AOR=2.4, 95% CI 1.4–3.9) were significantly associated with unintended pregnancy.

Conclusions: The magnitude of unintended pregnancy was found to be high. Community education about maternal health services including family planning, improving women's decision-making power for maternal health-care services, giving emphasis on pregnancy-related complications with health-care provider support, and pregnant women with bad obstetric history were suggested to reduce the problem.

Keywords: unintended pregnancy, Gondar, Ethiopia

Background

Routine health-care services reduced due to the introduction of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic. COVID-19 pandemic can lead to limited health-care services especially on sexual and reproductive healthcare (SRH) aspects, such as

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screening of sexually transmitted infections and contraception utilization. Diminishing in SRH access due to the introduction of COVID-19 is one predisposing factor for unintended pregnancy either directly or indirectly.¹ Currently there is a research question that needs to be covered timely whether the magnitude of unintended pregnancy exacerbated or not due to the introduction of COVID-19? The disease coronavirus (COVID-19) is an international health emergency. Major disruption to health-care services due to the condition of the diseases will last even for long period.² The COVID-19 directly affects the utilization of SRH by the principles of isolation, physical distancing, Restrictions, and stay at home then family planning provision will be diminished and unintended pregnancy might be increased. COVID-19 indirectly associated with increased time dedicated to sexual intercourse among couples this, in turn, predisposes to unintended pregnancy. Parallel to that, restrictions and lockdowns are hindering the utilization contraceptive services and supplies. These could predispose to millions of unsafe abortions and death of the women.

Unintended pregnancy is a basic concept that is used to understand the demand and unmet need for contraception.³ For saying pregnancy is unintended if it is either mistimed or unwanted. Unwanted pregnancy occurs when no more children or no child is desired. Whereas mistimed pregnancy is described as when the pregnancy occurs earlier to the desired time but needed later.⁴ In general, unintended pregnancy is a pregnancy that occurred without consideration of whether or not contraception was being used but the pregnancy was not wanted at the time conception occurred.^{5,6} It is a public health issue globally, and it is one of the major reproductive and sexual health problem which ends with a higher risk of mortality and morbidity among reproductive age groups of women.⁷ There is evidence that shows at the global level 80 million women experienced unintended pregnancy each year. In Ethiopia, around one-third of women have experiences of unintended pregnancy even before the occurrence of COVID-19.⁸ Contraceptive accesses during the era of COVID-19 were limited due to programmatic shifting to the prevention and control of COVID-19.⁹ In addition, the prevention and control strategies for COVID-19 indirectly increase the risk of sexual violence.^{10,11} This in turn one factor for the increase in the magnitude of unintended pregnancy.¹²

Despite the aforementioned challenges, there is limited evidence that shows the magnitude of unintended pregnancy and its associated factors among pregnant women.

Therefore the objective of this study was to assess the magnitude and associated factors of unintended pregnancy among pregnant women attending antenatal care in Gondar city northwest Ethiopia.

Methods

Study Design, Area and Period

An institution-based cross-sectional study was conducted among pregnant women attending antenatal care in Gondar city from 12th of November to 12th of December 2020. Gondar city is located 760 km away from Addis Ababa, the capital city of Ethiopia. Currently, there are eight public health facilities in Gondar city and from all those public health facilities approximately 2000 pregnant women had got ANC services from the report of the preceding month.

Sample Size Determination

The sample size of this study was obtained by using the formula for a single population proportion. $n = \frac{(Za/2)^2 \times P(1-P)}{(W)^2}$ estimated Proportion of women who had experienced unintended pregnancy during COVID-19 pandemic was 50%, a level of significance 95%, a margin of error 5%, and non-response rate 10%. Where n= Initial sample size

$Z = 1.96$, the corresponding Z-score for the 95% CI $P = \text{Proportion} = 50\%$

$W = \text{Margin of error} = 5\% = 0.05$ $n = \frac{(Za/2)^2 \times P(1-P)}{(W)^2} = \frac{(1.96)^2 \times 0.5(1-0.5)}{(0.05)^2} = 384$

Taking non-response rate 10% the final sample size required for our study was 424.

Sampling Technique

All public health facilities in Gondar city were taken in a study setting. The sample size was allocated proportionally to the eight public health facilities in the city based on the number of pregnant women that visited each health facility during the preceding month before data collection. Then, the study participants were selected through a systematic random sampling technique. The K interval/fraction was calculated by $K = N/n =$ where N=total number of pregnant women attending antenatal care per month from a single public health facility in Gondar city and n=the required sample should be taken per health facility. Then to start the interview, we had used the lottery method from the 1st pregnant woman attending antenatal care to the value of k antenatal care

attendee per a given health facility. Then the interview started from the one selected pregnant woman antenatal care attendee and continued by recruiting every k value pregnant woman antenatal care attendee based on their sequence of exit after check-up, up to the required 424 participants. All pregnant women who attained antenatal care included in the study and pregnant women who are not voluntary to give full information were excluded from the study.

Data Collection Tools and Procedures

Data were collected for variable related unintended pregnancy and a pre-tested face-to-face interview took place. A minimum of one-meter distance was kept between interviewers and interviewees. The questionnaire was first prepared in English and translated to Amharic, and then back to English for the sake of consistency consisting of four sections. Three BSc midwives were distributing the questionnaire and collect data. Two BSc midwives with similar work experience were assigned to supervise the data collection process and monitored data collectors.

Data Processing and Analysis

The data were coded, entered into EPI-info version 7, cleaned, and exported to SPSS software version 20 for statistical analysis. Descriptive statistics, bivariate and multivariate logistic regressions were performed to identify factors associated with the dependent variable. The Odds ratio with a 95% confidence interval was computed to determine the level of significance.

Results

Socio-Demographic Characteristics of the Study Participants

A total of 424 women participated in the study. The majority of the respondents were between ages of 20–34 years and 309 (72.9%) of them were Orthodox and 384 (90.6%) were married. All study participants were Amhara in Ethnicity with 274 (64.6%) of them from rural residence and 239 (56.4%) had no formal education. Their median monthly income was 2400 EB with (IQ R of 1900–3286EB) [Table 1](#).

Prevalence of Unintended Pregnancy

The magnitude of unintended pregnancy during the COVID-19 pandemic among women attending antenatal care was found to be 47.17% (95% CI 42.2–52.2%) [Figure 1](#).

Table 1 Socio-Demographic Characteristics of Study Participants Northwest Ethiopia; 2020 (n=424)

Characteristics	Frequency	Percentage
Age of woman in year		
15–19	22	5.2
20–34	262	61.8
35–49	140	33
Religion		
Orthodox	309	72.9
Muslim	98	23.1
Others*	17	4
Residency		
Rural	274	64.6
Urban	150	35.4
Marital status		
Married	384	9.6
Others**	40	9.4
Educationalstatus of woman		
Has no formal education	239	56.4
Grade 1–8	49	11.6
Grade 9and above	136	32.1
Occupational Status of women		
Farmer	129	30.4
Housewife	21	5
Private employee	81	19.1
Government employee	158	37.3
Others***	35	8.2

Notes: Others*=Catholic and protestant; Other**=Single, divorced, widowed; Other***=Student, daily laborer.

Factors Associated with Unintended Pregnancy During COVID-19 Among Women Attending Antenatal Care

In multivariable analysis, five variables exposure to community education, decision-maker for attending family planning services, Bad obstetric history, pregnancy-related complications during index pregnancy, and health-care provider support were continued to be significant with unintended pregnancy.

Women who did not expose to community education 2.2 times more likely unintended pregnancies (AOR=2.2; 95% CI 1.1–4) as compared to those exposed to maternal and child health-related community education. Women without bad obstetric history 2.3 times more likely unintended pregnancy (AOR= 2.3; 95% CI 1.3–4.1) as compared to women with bad obstetric history. Women were not the primary decision-maker for family planning services 2.9 times more likely unintended pregnancy

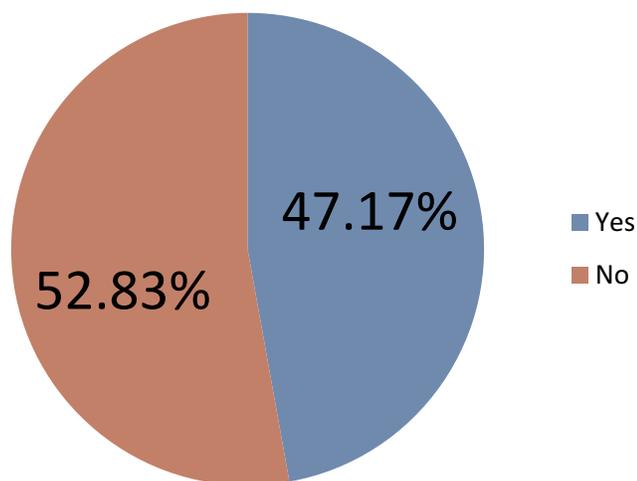


Figure 1 Magnitude of unintended pregnancy during COVID-19 pandemic among women attending antenatal care.

(AOR=2.9, 95% CI 1.5–5.7) as compared to those women were the primary decision-maker, women who did not develop index pregnancy-related complication 5.4 times more likely unintended pregnancy (AOR=5.4, 95% CI 2.2–213) as compared to those who develop a pregnancy-related complication, respondents without health-care provider support 2.4 times more likely unintended pregnancy (AOR=2.4; 95% CI 1.4–3.9) as compared to those with health-care provider support [Table 2](#).

Discussion

Currently, great attention shifting to the outbreak management of COVID-19 might affect the quality of maternal and neonatal health-care services especially family planning services. Stay at home and other preventive strategies of COVID-19 can exacerbate the magnitude of unintended pregnancy.

This study finds that the magnitude of unintended pregnancy is 47.17%.

Respondents without exposure for community education 2.2 times more likely unintended pregnancy as compared to women with community education about maternal health services. The possible explanation could be women who have no exposure to community education cannot understand the formal communication with health-care providers at the time of family planning services and even the family planning failure rate might increase due to miss use of the contraceptive that they had given by the health-care providers.

Women with no bad obstetric history 2.3 times more likely the pregnancy was unintended as compared to women with bad obstetric history. The possible explanation could be due to health-seeking behavior among women with bad obstetric history make the pregnancy planned and wanted to save their life. Previous history of bad obstetric history the determinative for the subsequent pregnancy whether it is planned or unplanned.

Respondents who were not the primary decision maker for family planning use 2.9 times more likely the pregnancy is unintended. This finding is supported by a study done in Cambodia.¹³ The possible explanation could be women who cannot decide on maternal health service especially for family planning mostly exposed to upland and unwanted pregnancy. This type of pregnancy mostly associated with less to attend the full elements of the maternity continuum of care.¹⁴

Respondents who did not develop pregnancy-related complications before index pregnancy 5.4 times the pregnancy was unintended as compared to those in normal state. This might be due to negligence among respondents for the subsequent pregnancy. Once the pregnancy experience is normal women might not conscious of family planning and unintended pregnancy might increase.

Women with a lack of health-care provider support are 2.4 times unintended pregnancy as compared to respondents with health-care provider support at the time of visiting a health facility for family planning services. The possible explanation might be due to women satisfied by health-care provider the probability to use family planning increase and unintended pregnancy can be prevented. To the reverse, if the health-care provider approach was not good she might refuse the use of family planning services and unintended pregnancy might increase.

Conclusions

The magnitude of unintended pregnancy was found to be high. Community education about maternal health services including family planning, improving women's decision-making power for maternal health-care services, giving emphasis to pregnancy-related complications with health-care provider support, and pregnant women with bad obstetric history were suggested to reduce the problem.

Table 2 Bivariable and Multivariable Logistic Regression Analysis of Factors Associated with Unintended Pregnancy Among Women Attending Antenatal Care

Variables	Unintended Pregnancy		COR 95% CI	AOR 95% CI
	Yes	No		
Age				NA
15–19	11	11	1	
20–34	117	145	1.3(0.8–1.9)*	
35–49	72	68	1.1(0.4–2.6)**	
Residency				NA
Rural	135	139	1	
Urban	65	85	0.7(0.5–1.1)***	
Education of women				NA
No formal education	89	150	1	
Grade 1–8	28	21	1.1(0.6–2.2)	
Grade 9 and above	83	53	2.6(1.7–4.1)***	
Exposure to community education				
Yes	23	201	1	1
No	49	151	2.8(1.6–4.8)***	2.2(1.1–4)**
Decision maker for family planning service				
Primarily by women	16	208	1	1
Other than by woman	49	151	4.2(2.3–7.7)***	2.9(1.5–5.7)***
Bad obstetric history				
Yes	28	196	1	1
No	51	149	2.3(1.4–3.9)***	2.3(1.3–4.1)**
Pregnancy related complication				
Yes	7	217	1	1
No	33	167	6.1(2.6–14.1)***	5.4(2.2–13)***
Health care provider support				
Yes	58	166	1	1
No	80	119	1.9(1.2–2.9)***	2.4(1.4–3.9)**

Notes: NA=not have association to outcome variable 1: reference category,*=0.05<p<0.2, **=0.001<p<0.05, ***=p<0.001.

Abbreviations: COR, crude odds ratio; AOR, adjusted odds ratio; CI, confidence interval.

Data Sharing Statement

The data set used and analyzed during the current study is available from the corresponding author on the reasonable request.

Ethics Approval and Consent to Participate

Ethical clearance was obtained from the Institutional Review Board (IRB) of the University of Gondar. A formal letter of approval was taken from Gondar city health office. The purpose, risk, and benefits of the study were explained in detail. We told as participation was on a voluntary basis, and they can withdraw at any time if there is any inconvenience at the time of

the interview, and written informed consent was obtained from every study participant before data collection and for those less than 18 years old written informed consent was taken from their parents/guardians. And it was approved by the ethical review committee on behalf of IRB of the University of Gondar. The author would like to confirm that this study was conducted in accordance with the declaration of Helsinki.

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Author Contributions

All authors made a significant contribution to the work reported, whether that is in the conception, study design, execution, acquisition of data, analysis and interpretation, or in all these areas; took part in drafting, revising or critically reviewing the article; gave final approval of the version to be published; have agreed on the journal to which the article has been submitted; and agree to be accountable for all aspects of the work.

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Disclosure

The authors have declared that they have no competing of interests.

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