

An Assessment of Selected Sub-Systems of the Egyptian NORPLANT[®] Program

**Fatma El Zanaty, Ph.D., Laila Nawar, Ph.D. and
Ramadan Hamed, Ph.D.**

July, 2001

This project was conducted from July 1, 2000 to June 30, 2001. This project was funded by the U.S. AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT (USAID) under the terms of Cooperative Agreement Number HRN-A-00-98-00012-00 and Sub-agreement Number CI00.59A. The opinions expressed herein are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the view of USAID.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Background

There have been two sets of pre-introductory clinical trials of NORPLANT[®] implants in Egypt. The Rockefeller Foundation and the Population Council supported the first trial in the early 1980s and the Egyptian Fertility Care Society (EFCS), with support from the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and technical assistance from Family Health International (FHI), conducted the second clinical trial in 1988.

Physicians from five university hospitals in Egypt provided NORPLANT[®] implants to 1,536 women during the period 1988-94. An acceptability study (EFCS 1995) indicated that 93 percent of the NORPLANT[®] clients surveyed were satisfied with the method.



Based on the positive experience gained through these clinical trials, the Ministry of Health and Population's (MOHP) Central Administration for Family Planning decided to proceed with the development of the NORPLANT[®] Introductory Program and produced a strategy and regulations for NORPLANT[®] service provision.

The program began in November 1995 when NORPLANT[®] service provision was re-introduced in the five university hospitals that were included in the clinical trials. NORPLANT[®] service was then introduced to more university hospitals and teaching hospitals. In November 1996, it was decided to expand NORPLANT[®] services. The revised plan added the use of mobile teams, consisting of one physician and one nurse from university or teaching hospitals. These mobile teams visited MOHP health facilities according to predetermined schedules to provide one-day NORPLANT[®] services.

As of April 2000, NORPLANT[®] services have been provided in 11 university hospitals, 8 teaching hospitals and 93 MOHP health facilities. The mobile teams provided NORPLANT[®] insertions free of charge. However, insertions done through university and teaching hospitals as well as at the MOHP health facilities were provided for a fee (average LE 20). In mid-August 1999 the MOHP decided to provide NORPLANT[®] free of charge at all MOHP health facilities. This decision has

substantially increased demand for NORPLANT[®] insertions at these sites. The MOHP and FRONTIERS began discussing the need for investigating these service delivery aspects in 1999. From those consultations this study emerged.

Study Objectives

The study has the following short-term objectives:

1. To assess the completeness and accuracy of the NORPLANT[®] central level management information system (MIS) and client record cards, specifically related to the ability of the NORPLANT[®] program to ensure the timely removal of expired NORPLANT[®] implants.
2. To identify factors influencing provider attitudes and motivation to provide NORPLANT[®] services.
3. To develop an understanding of NORPLANT[®] users' perspectives of the method, including their satisfaction with the services they have received and their knowledge about the need for timely removal.

Study Methods

The study employed an observational cross-sectional analysis of settings where NORPLANT[®] services are currently provided. It employed 4 types of data collection instruments and 2 types of research methods. An abbreviated audit of the client record system at selected facilities and an audit of the central level MOHP MIS of NORPLANT[®] users were conducted. In addition, NORPLANT[®] providers and users were interviewed.

The study compared information on clients obtained from the clinics' client records (in clinic registries and logbooks) to the actual client records available at the MOHP MIS central level to assess the reliability and completeness of the recording system and to check if information on the NORPLANT[®] clients recorded in the health facility logbook was also included in the central level MIS.

A Standardized questionnaire was produced for use with all consenting physicians and nurses who provided NORPLANT[®] services at the study clinics, and who were available during the data collection period.

In addition, two categories of NORPLANT[®] users were requested to give consent for interviews:

1. Women who came to the study sites during the data collection period to have NORPLANT[®] inserted or to receive follow-up services within one month of insertion. These women were requested to consent to exit interviews. This group of women are referred to as "new users".

2. Women who began NORPLANT[®] use between 1-4 years ago. These women were identified by their medical records and were contacted at their homes by the health care providers to ascertain if they would agree to an interview at the clinic or their home. This group of women are referred to as “continuing users”.

The study was conducted in approximately one-third (36 sites in total) of the three types of health facilities providing services: MOHP, university and teaching hospitals, that were purposively chosen by a panel of experts.

The study instruments were pre-tested in five clinics that were not included in the study sites. Data collectors and supervisors participated in an intensive one-week training workshop that started on September 30, 2000. Data collection activities began in the second week of October 2000 and lasted for five weeks.

Findings

For all study sites, the study collected data on the mean monthly NORPLANT[®] caseload per clinic during the period August 1999 - September 2000 for both insertions and removals. The figures indicate that in general, for all the period shown, the monthly mean number of NORPLANT[®] insertions per clinic is 11.3 and the median is 9.5 with a range of mean insertions of 1.8 – 40.1. Also, the monthly mean number of removals is 1.2 and the median is 0.1, with a range of removals of 0 – 9.6.

The majority of the physicians providing NORPLANT[®] services are male (62 percent) and more than one-half of them are 40 years old or more (mean age is about 41 years). More than 90 percent of the physicians have attained post-graduate degrees. Approximately 94 percent of the physicians who provide NORPLANT[®] services have attended training courses on the insertion and removal of NORPLANT[®]. Overall about one-half of the physicians who provide NORPLANT[®] reported a felt need for additional training in NORPLANT[®] removal.

About two-thirds of the nurses are less than 40 years old, with a mean age of 34 years. Overall, nurses reported working in NORPLANT[®] service provision for an average of almost two and one-half years. However university hospital nurses had more experience in NORPLANT[®] service provision (mean number of years is 8.3). Almost all of the nurses have received training in family planning and the large majority (79 percent) have received training in NORPLANT[®] service provision.

The study compared information on clients obtained from the clinics' client records (in clinic registries and log books) to the actual client records available at the MOHP MIS central level to assess the reliability and completeness of the recording system. Records that existed in both clinic registers and MIS represented about two-thirds (64%) of the cases. One-third of clients' records were available in clinics' registers but not in the MIS.

A review of accuracy of the information was conducted for client records that existed in both the clinic and the central MIS (that produced a score of 1 for perfect fit and zero for no fit). Findings indicated that accuracy for the insertion date is high (0.95), moderate for the insertion complications (0.67), low for removal date (0.4) and last family planning used (0.48), and very low for the woman's address (0.25).

With regard to accuracy of the clients' addresses, the study indicates that only about 56 percent of the continuing users selected at random for the home interview were actually reached using the locator information on the client records. An additional 37 percent of NORPLANT[®] clients could not be located because their addresses were incomplete. Furthermore, in the majority of clients' records information on the relative's address was not collected.

During the home interview, the study also assessed if each continuing user was given a follow-up card as well as the accuracy of the information recorded in that card. Nearly half (45%) of continuing NORPLANT[®] users received a card and were still keeping it. Two-fifths (40%) received the follow-up card but it was later lost. In 15 percent of cases, women said that they did not receive a card. Cases in which the card was available also indicated some discrepancies in accuracy of information recorded on the card, but overall the information on the client card corresponded with the clinic records particularly on the year of insertion.

Physicians were asked about their views about NORPLANT[®] advantages and disadvantages. The advantages most frequently mentioned were that NORPLANT[®] is a long-acting method (reported by 71 percent) and that it is a safe and effective method (61 percent). About one-half of physicians mentioned that women do not need to remember doing anything to avoid pregnancy, like taking a pill daily. The most frequently reported disadvantage of NORPLANT[®] is that it causes menstrual cycle disturbance (reported by 62% of physicians). The next most frequently mentioned disadvantage is that it sometimes causes severe bleeding (42%), followed by difficulty of removal (36%). In general, the study findings did not suggest the presence of negative attitudes by service providers towards NORPLANT[®] as a family planning method.

The study findings indicated a lack of consensus among physicians about NORPLANT[®] contraindications and suggest the need for more training of physicians on this issue. Also, physicians faced difficulties in NORPLANT[®] removal. About two-fifths (43%) of physicians who had ever removed NORPLANT[®] reported that the most frequent problems met were that the site of implanted capsules was not clear (36%) and the difficulty of removing all rods in one session (32%).

Although the majority of physicians reported that there is a system in place to follow-up clients who fail to make follow-up visits, about four-fifths of physicians (80%) reported that there is no mechanism in place to do home visits for those women. The implication is that women who may forget the removal date will not be contacted by clinic staff to be advised for removal.

The study findings indicated that about 10% of the new users had not previously used another method before NORPLANT[®]. The IUD and injectables were used each by about one-third of the new NORPLANT[®] users and the pill was used by about one-fourth of the women before they switched to NORPLANT[®].

This study also collected information on counseling and information given to clients by service providers before and after NORPLANT[®] insertion. Almost all of the women (96%) reported being told about the use duration of NORPLANT[®], (i.e., five years). About two-thirds were told about NORPLANT[®] advantages and one-half were told about NORPLANT[®] insertion procedures. However, counseling on potential side-effects was provided to only 39% of the women.

The majority reported being told about the need for follow-up visits (92%). However, only 85% reported that they received a card including the schedule for follow-up visits. Only about one-fourth of women were told about the due date for removal before they left the clinic. In addition, about 69% of women were advised what to do in case they experienced side-effects.

The study examined the satisfaction with the NORPLANT[®] method and related aspects of service provision received among new users. Almost all new clients (98%) reported that the insertion procedure went well and no problems were faced. About (74%) reported that they didn't feel pain or fear during the insertion procedure. Most (89%) of the new users who received a free method reported that they would still request NORPLANT[®] insertion if they were asked to pay for it. About three-fourths (76%) of the new users who paid for the method reported that the payment made was reasonable (mean payment for the method was LE 16.9).

The study also collected data on the experiences of continuing users (n=624) of NORPLANT[®] (i.e., women who had NORPLANT[®] inserted 1-4 years ago). The two most commonly cited advantages to NORPLANT[®] use among this group are its long duration (36%) and fewer side effects (24%). Some of the continuing users mentioned that they had less side-effects with NORPLANT[®] or side-effects that were more tolerable compared with other family planning methods that they tried before NORPLANT[®].

With regard to the principal disadvantage, about two-fifths (42%) of the continuing users do not perceive any disadvantage for NORPLANT[®]. The most frequently reported disadvantage was that NORPLANT[®] causes menstrual cycle disturbance (cited by 26%). Other reported disadvantages included headache, weight gain and pain (reported each by about 6%).

Home interviews indicated that about 17 percent of woman (n=103) had NORPLANT[®] removed before 5 years of use. Experiencing bleeding was the main cause of dissatisfaction with the method that led to early removal (reported by about one-half of women who stopped using NORPLANT[®]). An additional one-fourth mentioned that they had NORPLANT[®] removed because of its other side-effects. The decision to remove NORPLANT[®] was primarily made by the woman herself (62%), while 29% of the women stated that the physician recommended removal.

Both NORPLANT[®] continuers and discontinuers were asked about the duration of NORPLANT[®] use since insertion. The study findings indicated that about one-half of woman who discontinued NORPLANT[®] use had the implants removed before the second year of use. Overall, the average duration of NORPLANT[®] use among continuers and discontinuers was 1.8 and 1.4 years, respectively.

Both continuing users and discontinuers were asked about side-effects experienced during NORPLANT[®] use. As expected, substantially higher proportions of NORPLANT[®] discontinuers reported experiencing NORPLANT[®] side-effects compared to the continuers group. Among the discontinuers group the most frequently reported side-effects experienced were severe bleeding (47%), weight changes (39%), menstrual cycle disturbance (35%) and suffering continuous headache (28%). For the continuers group, the most frequently reported side-effects for NORPLANT[®] were menstrual cycle disturbance (30%), amenorrhoea (18%) and weight changes (17%).

Women who had NORPLANT[®] removed (n=103) did report some difficulties with the removal experience. About one-half of women said that the removal procedure was difficult (e.g. felt pain,

too long removal time). About one tenth complained that they had to make at least two visits to the clinic to have NORPLANT[®] removed.

Seventy-one percent of women who had NORPLANT[®] removed switched to another family planning method after removal. Among this group, about 38% switched to the IUD, about 33% switched to the pill, and about 26% switched to injectables.

Among all of the sample women who began using NORPLANT[®] between 1-4 years ago, the vast majority reported general satisfaction with the method, and the services. About 80% reported having no felt pain or fear during the insertion procedure. Almost all women who reported that the rods were recognized by others in their arms (n=139) indicated that they were not annoyed because of that. About 90 percent of women who were still using NORPLANT[®] intend to continue NORPLANT[®] use to the end of the five-year duration. Almost two-thirds (61%) of all women stated that they would recommend NORPLANT[®] to others. However, women who discontinued NORPLANT[®] use (n=103) were less satisfied with the method. Only 42 percent of this group reported that they were comfortable with NORPLANT[®] use and 28 percent said that they will recommend NORPLANT[®] to others.

The study raised a number of recommendations. They addressed issues related to quality of care, program sustainability and the ability of MOHP MIS to track and locate women eligible for removal, including:

1. Provide further training to service providers involved in NORPLANT[®] service provision. Assessment of the specific training needs for quality NORPLANT[®] service provision is needed.
2. Promote accessibility to removal services and quality of these services.
3. Develop adequate client follow-up systems to contact clients eligible for removal
4. Develop an integrated quality oriented monitoring and evaluation system for NORPLANT[®] service delivery sites.
5. Reconsider the decision to provide NORPLANT[®] free of charge, in view of the findings on women's readiness to pay for NORPLANT[®] among the majority of women who received a free method to promote NORPLANT[®] program sustainability.
6. Develop appropriate mechanisms to promote central MIS capacity to locate and track women to ensure that women have NORPLANT[®] removed or replaced when they become no longer effective.

CONTENTS

Executive Summary	ii
List of Figures	x
List of Tables	xii
Acknowledgments.....	xiii
Study Team	xiv
Background	1
Study Objectives	2
Study Design	2
Findings.....	7
Overview of Findings and Program Implications	29
Recommendations.....	32
References.....	34

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: Average monthly number of NORPLANT [®] insertions and removals	8
Figure 2: Agreement on key indicators between client record information at MIS central level and clinic level	12
Figure 3 : Decision making roles on FP methods as reported by NORPLANT [®] physicians	13
Figure 4 : What are the advantages of NORPLANT [®] ?	14
Figure 5 : What are the disadvantages of NORPLANT [®] ?	14
Figure 6 : What is the information you provide to women who come to insert NORPLANT [®] ?	15
Figure 7 : What are the contraindications of NORPLANT [®] use?	15
Figure 8 : Difficulties in Removal of NORPLANT [®] Implants.....	16
Figure 9 : What are the infection control procedures that should be followed during NORPLANT [®] insertion/removal?	16
Figure 10 : Follow-up care provided to women who inserted NORPLANT [®]	17
Figure 11 : Physicians' reports on what they do in case of facing NORPLANT [®] shortage.....	17
Figure 12 : Mechanisms for the promotion of NORPLANT [®] services	18
Figure 13: What are the five most important problems in NORPLANT [®] service provision?	19
Figure 14 : Previous FP method used among new NORPLANT [®] users	20
Figure 15 : Factors affecting the decision to accept NORPLANT [®] among new users	21
Figure 16 : Information given to new clients by service providers	21
Figure 17 : Follow-up information given to new acceptors after NORPLANT [®] insertion	22
Figure 18 : Satisfaction with NORPLANT [®] methods and services among new clients.....	23
Figure 19 : Continuing users reports on principal advantage and disadvantage of NORPLANT [®]	23
Figure 20 : Principal reason for discontinuing use of NORPLANT [®] before 5 years	24
Figure 21 : Duration of NORPLANT [®] use (continuers)	25
Figure 22 : Duration of NORPLANT [®] use (Discontinuers).....	26
Figure 23 : Side effects experienced during NORPLANT [®] use.....	26

Figure 24 : Switching to another method among NORPLANT[®] discontinuers 28

Figure 25 : Selected indicators on client satisfaction with NORPLANT[®] method/service..... 28

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Sample sites by location and type of facility	4
Table 2: Sampling results for the Home Interviews with continuing users of NORPLANT®	5
Table 3: Sampling results (completed forms) by type of health facility.....	7
Table 4: Study sites by type and selected characteristics (n=36 clinics)	7
Table 5: Selected socio-demographic characteristics of physicians who provide NORPLANT®	9
Table 6: Selected socio-demographic characteristics of nurses.....	10
Table 7: Selected socio-demographic and economic characteristics of new and continuing users of NORPLANT®	11
Table 8: Matching client records at MIS central level and clinic level	12
Table 9: Client follow-up cards: receipt by NORPLANT® users and agreement of information with clinic records	13
Table 10: Source of information on NORPLANT® among new users.....	20
Table 11: Decision makers and place of removal as reported by discontinued users (n=103)...	25
Table 12: Experience with NORPLANT® removal as reported by discontinued users.....	27
Table 13: Tolerance of side-effects and medical assistance received.....	27

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

El Zanaty & Associates team would like to acknowledge the support and dedication of a large number of institutions and individuals. The support of Dr. Yehia El-Hadidi, the General Director of Population and Family Planning Sector/ MOHP, has been instrumental in the successful implementation of this study. Many thanks are also extended to Dr. Morsy Mansour, the National NORPLANT[®] Program Coordinator, for his supportive role in facilitating the data collection activities.

We are deeply grateful to the technical assistance received from the Population Council's Frontiers in Reproductive Health Program staff, which made the conduct of this study possible. Without their technical support this study would have not been completed.

We would also like to acknowledge the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) for supporting the implementation of this study and for the valuable comments received.

Our deep appreciation is also due to all physicians and nurses working in NORPLANT[®] service provision for their cooperation during data collection phase.

Also, our thanks and appreciations are extended to each member of El-Zanaty & Associates' team, including professional, administrative and field staff. Their hard work and dedication made possible the conduct of this study.

Finally, we would like to express our appreciation to all clients who were interviewed in this study. Without their participation, this study would have been impossible to undertake.

STUDY TEAM

El Zanaty & Associates Team

Fatma Hassan El- Zanaty Principal Investigator
Ramadan Hamed Study Coordinator

Senior staff

Faten Abd El-Fattah
Madiha El-Banhawy
Zakaria Abd El-Samea

Data processing and statistics

Rashad Hamed
Mohamed Abou El-Ella

Research Assistant

Mohamed El-Ghazaly

Administrative Support

Wegdan Yehia Hussian
Atef Mohamed Sayed

Data Collection Team

Moneir Ibrahim	Field work Coordinator
Gamal Hashem	Supervisor
Mohamed Ahmed	Supervisor
Alaa Badr	Supervisor
Hany Mohamed	Supervisor
Hany El-Beltagy	Supervisor
Mahmoud Shahata	Supervisor
Wael Abd El-Karim	Supervisor
Mahamed Mahrous	Supervisor
Amr Shokry	Supervisor
Rashed Essam El-Din	Supervisor
Mohamed Salim	Supervisor
Mohamed El-Dabaa	Supervisor
Osman Awad	Supervisor
Hoda Mahmoud	Interviewer
Doaa Mohamed Hassan	Interviewer
Hanaa Solaiman	Interviewer
Gehan Refaat	Interviewer
Mona Moustafa	Interviewer
Hanaa Kotb	Interviewer
Ghada Moustafa	Interviewer
Noha Fakhry	Interviewer
Doaa Ibrahim	Interviewer
Farida Said	Interviewer
Hanaa Ibrahim	Interviewer
Naglaa Hassan	Interviewer
Nafesa Mohamed	Interviewer
Nevien Sabry	Interviewer
Eyman Ramadan	Interviewer

Sahr Abd El-Rahman	Interviewer
Hanaa Abd El-Karim	Interviewer
Afaf Awad	Interviewer
Eyman Youssef	Interviewer
Marwa Mohamed	Interviewer
Rehab Fawzy	Interviewer
Mervat Zaghoul	Interviewer
Randa Abd El-Kader	Interviewer
Amal Refaat	Interviewer
Rabab Abd El-Fattah	Interviewer
Sherien Ayman	Interviewer
Sanaa Abd El-Atty	Interviewer
Gehan Ragab	Interviewer
Eyman Karam	Interviewer
Reham Hussain	Interviewer
Randa Moustafa	Interviewer
Reda Farouk	Interviewer
Asmaa Zakaria	Interviewer
Manal Mamdoh	Interviewer
Noha Mohamed	Interviewer
Sanaa Ahmed	Interviewer
Naglaa Fathy	Interviewer

Population Council’s FRONTIERS Team

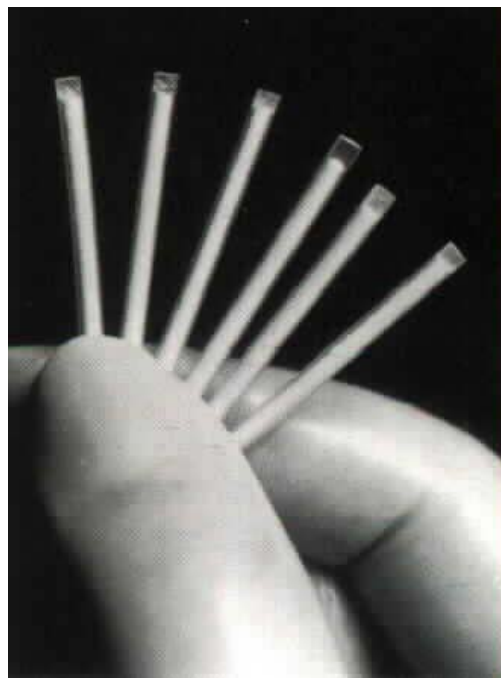
Laila Nawar	WANA Regional Advisor and Co-PI
Maha El Rabbat	Program Officer
Dale Huntington	Regional Director, ANE
Sahar Hegazi	Regional Communication Officer
Ibrahim Kharboush	Fellow

Admin Support

Gihan Hosny	FRONTIERS Executive Secretary
-------------	-------------------------------

BACKGROUND

There have been two sets of pre-introductory clinical trials of NORPLANT[®] implants in Egypt. The Rockefeller Foundation and the Population Council supported the first trial in the early 1980s and the Egyptian Fertility Care Society (EFCS), with support from the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and technical assistance from Family Health International (FHI), conducted the second clinical trial in 1988. Physicians from five university hospitals in Egypt provided NORPLANT[®] implants to 1,536 women during the period 1988-94. An acceptability study (EFCS 1995) indicated that 93 percent of the NORPLANT[®] clients surveyed were satisfied with the method. Based on the positive experience gained through these clinical trials, the Ministry of Health and Population's (MOHP) Central Administration for Family Planning decided to proceed with the development of the NORPLANT[®] Introductory Program and produced a strategy and regulations for NORPLANT[®] service provision. This provided guidelines for expanding the use of NORPLANT[®] beyond the university hospital environment of the clinical trials.



In November 1994 a task force was created that designed the NORPLANT[®] Introduction Program. The original plan for the Program included two elements. The first element was a broad geographic (horizontal) introduction of NORPLANT[®] that would offer leading OB/GYN specialists throughout Egypt experience in providing this new contraceptive. The second element was the vertical introduction of NORPLANT[®] in two governorates designed to include more types of health facilities. The Program began in November 1995 when NORPLANT[®] service provision was re-introduced in the five university hospitals that were included in the clinical trials. NORPLANT[®] service was then introduced to more university hospitals and teaching hospitals. In November 1996 the task force decided to expand NORPLANT[®] services to selected urban MOHP sites and to modify the original plan for expanding NORPLANT[®] services. The revised plan added the use of mobile teams, consisting of one physician and one nurse from university or teaching hospitals. These mobile teams visited MOHP health facilities according to predetermined schedules to provide one-day NORPLANT[®] services.

As of April 2000, NORPLANT[®] services have been provided in 11 university hospitals, 8 teaching hospitals and 93 MOHP health facilities. The mobile teams provided NORPLANT[®] insertions free

of charge. However, insertions done through university and teaching hospitals as well as at the MOHP health facilities were provided for a fee (average LE 20). In mid-August 1999 the MOHP decided to provide NORPLANT[®] free of charge at all MOHP health facilities. This decision has substantially increased demand for NORPLANT[®] insertions at these sites.

There are several critical elements to providing high quality NORPLANT[®] services, including the following:

- the completeness of client records at the service delivery sites
- the maintenance and linkage of local and central level registries of users
- the capacity of local facilities to track and locate women who fail to return for removal, and providers' technical knowledge and attitudes about providing NORPLANT[®]

The MOHP and FRONTIERS began discussing the need for investigating these service delivery aspects in 1999. From those consultations this study emerged.

STUDY OBJECTIVES

Long-term Objective

This study will help ensure that providers offer NORPLANT[®] in a balanced and culturally sensitive way with proper attention to safety and quality issues, and the needs of users.

Immediate Objectives

The study has the following short-term objectives:

1. To assess the completeness and accuracy of the NORPLANT[®] central level management information system (MIS) and client record cards, specifically related to the ability of the NORPLANT[®] program to ensure the timely removal of expired NORPLANT[®] implants.
2. To identify factors influencing provider attitudes and motivation to provide NORPLANT[®] services.
3. To develop an understanding of NORPLANT[®] users' perspectives of the method, including their satisfaction with the services they have received and their knowledge about the need for timely removal.

STUDY DESIGN

The study employed an observational cross-sectional analysis of settings where NORPLANT[®] services are currently provided. NORPLANT[®] providers (physicians and nurses) were interviewed, at the facility where they work. In addition two categories of NORPLANT[®] users were requested

to give consent for interviews:

1. Women who came to the study sites during the data collection period to have NORPLANT[®] inserted or to receive follow-up services within one month of insertion. This group was requested to consent to exit interviews.
2. Women who began NORPLANT[®] use between 1-4 years ago. These women were identified by their medical records and were contacted at their homes by the health care providers to ascertain if they would agree to an interview at the clinic or their home. An abbreviated audit of the client record system at selected facilities and an audit of the central level MOHP MIS of NORPLANT[®] users were conducted.

Study Instruments and Research Methods

The study employed 4 types of data collection instruments and 2 types of research methods.

1. Record system audit

The study compared information on clients obtained from the clinics' client records (in clinic registers and logbooks) to the actual client records available at the MOHP MIS central level to assess the completeness of the recording system, and to check if information on NORPLANT[®] clients recorded in the health facility logbook was also included in the central level MIS. A review of the accuracy of the information was also conducted for client records that existed in both the clinic and the central MIS.

2. Provider interviews

A standardized questionnaire was produced for use with all consenting physicians and nurses who provided NORPLANT[®] services at the study sites, and who were available during the data collection period.

3. Exit interviews

Standardized interviews were conducted with consenting women who had just received NORPLANT[®] insertion at the study sites. Interviews were also conducted with women who came to the clinic for a follow-up visit after one month of insertion and had just received services and counseling. This group of women will be referred to as "new users" in the study findings sections.

4. Home interviews

Follow-up interviews were conducted with randomly selected women who had NORPLANT[®] inserted between 1-4 years ago at facilities included in the study sample. This group of women will be referred to as "continuing users" in the study findings sections (keeping in mind that some of these women discontinued NORPLANT[®] use later).

Sampling Procedures

NORPLANT[®] services are provided in 11 university hospitals, 8 teaching hospitals and 93 MOHP hospitals. The study was conducted in a purposively chosen sample of approximately one-third of these sites to ensure selection of the three types of health facilities providing NORPLANT[®] services: MOHP, university and teaching hospitals. Table 1 shows the selected study sites in the 15 governorates covered. Twenty-nine clinics were selected from MOHP, three clinics from university hospitals and four clinics from teaching hospitals, yielding a total of 36 sites in the study.

Record system audit

Twenty client entries were selected randomly from the MIS for each of the study's 36 clinics. These entries were transcribed on the blank client record sheets¹ that MOHP clinics use to

record information for women who have had NORPLANT[®] inserted. Data collectors were instructed to locate data from client record sheets from the clinic registers/logbooks. For some clinics the total available MIS records were less than 20 cases. In these small caseload clinics all of the available records were used. The information collected from the clinics' registers/logbook was then compared with the information retrieved from the central MIS. Discrepancies were detected (both completely missing cases and cases with non-matching information). A form was developed that used an ordinal ranking of the fit between these two independent data sources and also of the degree of completeness of the information. The ranking classified each data item as either 0 (no fit) or 1 (perfect fit).

Table 1: Sample Sites by Location and Type of Facility

Governorate	Clinic	Type
Cairo	El-Demerdash	University
	El- Mataria	Teaching
	Mansheit El- Bakry	MOHP
	Dar El- Salam	MOHP
	El- Monera(General)	MOHP
	El- Zawia El- Hamraa.	MOHP
Alexandria	Atfal El- Raml	MOHP
	Dar Ismail	MOHP
	El – Amria	MOHP
Port Said	El- Nasr	MOHP
	El- Manakh	MOHP
Dakahlia	El- Mansoura	University
	Aga	MOHP
	Dekarnes	MOHP
Qaloubia	Banha	Teaching
	Kalub	MOHP
	Dar El- Welada	MOHP
Menofia	Shebein El- Kom	Teaching
Kafr El Sheikh	Kafr El-Sheikh	MOHP
	Kelein	MOHP
Behira	Kafr El- Dawar	MOHP
Ismailia	El- Kantara	MOHP
Beni Suef	Beni Suef(General)	MOHP
	Naser	MOHP
Fayoum	Ebsheaway	MOHP
	Tameia	MOHP
Menya	Sozan Mobark Center	MOHP
	El- Menya (General)	MOHP
Assuit	Assuit	University
	Assuit (General)	MOHP
	El- Badary	MOHP
Qena	Abou Manaa Bahari	MOHP
	Nekada	MOHP
Souhag	Souhag	Teaching
	Souhag (General)	MOHP
	Dar El- Salam	MOHP
Total		36

¹ The client record sheet includes data on client's name, some socio-demographic data (e.g., age, parity, education), date of insertion, client's address and husband name, name and address of one of the client's relatives (not residing at the same household), name of the physician who inserted NORPLANT[®], expected date of removal, actual removal date and reasons for removal. This sheet included 19 data items.

Client follow-up card audit

During home interviews, each woman was asked if she has received a follow-up card from the clinic. The information recorded on the card (if available) was copied on a form that was designed for this purpose. The corresponding information from the clinic's registers was also copied on the same form. Information of these two sources was then matched in the office.

Monthly caseload and staffing information

A clinic form was designed to collect information from each of the study sites on the number and types of service providers, the number of service providers who received training on NORPLANT[®] insertion/removal, the year that NORPLANT[®] services were first provided, and the availability of client follow-up services and other information related to NORPLANT[®] insertion and removal. This form also abstracted data on NORPLANT[®] monthly caseload (insertion/removal) from each clinic's logbook for the 14 month period of August 1999-September 2000.

Home interviews of continuing users

Women eligible for home interviews were defined as those women who had NORPLANT[®] inserted between 1 to 4 years ago. Clinic staff (usually nurses) in each of the study's 36 sites were instructed in systematic random selection procedures to identify 18 client names from the clinic register/ logbook for a total of 648. Special forms were developed for recording locator information, (the woman's name, her husband's name and her address). Due to inaccuracies in addresses and other difficulties in locating the woman (even if the address was correct), additional women were randomly selected to reach the target number of home interviews. A total of 624 home interviews were completed out of 1,125 randomly selected clients (55 percent) (see Table 2). The majority of clients included in the sample of home interviews were women who had NORPLANT[®] inserted less than two years ago (because of the lack of information in clinic registers on women who had NORPLANT[®] inserted more than two years ago). However, due to incomplete logbooks, missing addresses, and the unavailability of logbooks in some clinics for more than two years, it was necessary to include in this sample some women who had NORPLANT[®] inserted less than 12 months ago to achieve the target sample. For this latter group (n= 174), the mean duration of insertion is 8.4 months and the median is 10 months. Clinic staff (usually the *Raida* or the nurse) approached the women selected for home interviews to obtain their informed consent. Consenting women were given the option of either visiting the health facility to meet with the female interviewer or conducting the interview at home, at their convenience.

Table 2: Sampling Results for the Home Interviews with Continuing Users of NORPLANT[®]

Outcome of interview	Percent	N
Completed	55.5	624
Address not located	37.2	419
Address located but no woman with same name	2.7	30
Refused	0.2	2
Other*	4.4	50
Total	100.0	1,125

*women who received NORPLANT[®] service in other governorates through mobile teams and were registered in the clinics' logbooks

Exit Interviews

All eligible NORPLANT[®] users were contacted after they had received services and were asked to give consent for an interview. This process continued in each clinic until 20 clients were interviewed.

Data Collection Procedures

Pre-test of the study instruments

The study instruments were pre-tested in five clinics that were not included in the study sites. The pre-test training lasted for three days. Two teams were involved in the pre-test activities for one week. Each team consisted of five interviewers and two supervisors. Review sessions were held with the interviewers and supervisors to get their feedback. Necessary changes were made to the study instruments by El-Zanaty & Associates and the Population Council staff.

Training of data collectors

Data collectors and supervisors participated in an intensive one-week training workshop that started on September 30, 2000. Approximately 40 female interviewers and 15 male supervisors attended the training. The training included information on the NORPLANT[®] program in Egypt and intensive training on how to fill out the study instruments using appropriate visual aids. The principal investigator and research coordinator led training sessions over four days. The last two days of the training workshop included role plays and a quiz. Finally, 36 interviewers and 13 supervisors with the best performance were selected to participate in the field data collection activities.

Field work

Thirteen data collection teams, each consisting of one male supervisor and two to four female interviewers (based on the number of clinics assigned to each team) were formed. Each team was assigned to work in one or two governorates. One interviewer was assigned to a study site. The interviewer was responsible for conducting client exit interviews, home interviews (for clients who received NORPLANT[®] service at this clinic) and provider interviews. In addition, the interviewer was responsible for completing the information sheets on client cards. Based on client caseload information and the target number of interviews, each interviewer was instructed to stay between two to four weeks at the clinic to collect data needed.



The supervisor was responsible for organizing the teamwork; field editing of the completed forms and making sure that the target sample was achieved. In addition, the supervisor was responsible for completing the clinic form. Due to variability in caseload between clinics, gathering the target number of 20 exit interviews for some clinics was difficult. Therefore, data collection was extended in some clinics for an additional week.

Quality control measures were applied throughout the data collection period including the close supervision of data collection procedures. The principle investigator, research coordinator, fieldwork coordinator and

Population Council staff made regular visits to the study sites to observe the field work and monitor informed consent procedures. In addition, ten percent of the study sites were randomly selected to compare the data collected with the clinic's records. Data collection activities began in the second week of October 2000 and lasted for five weeks. Table 3 shows the number of study instruments completed by type of health facility.

Table 3: Sampling Results (completed forms) by Type of Health Facility

Type of Hospital	MOHP	University	Teaching	Total
Exit interviews	572	83	85	740
Home interviews	500	54	70	624
Physicians interviews	47	11	8	66
Nurses interviews	50	6	8	64
MIS client entries checked*	334	52	73	460
Client's card	189	24	63	276

*This number represents matched clients' records (available in both clinic registers and MIS). However, the overall number of MIS client entries checked was 720

FINDINGS

Clinics Characteristics

Table 4 presents data on selected characteristics of the study sites by type of facility. The clinics providing NORPLANT[®] insertion services have on average 4.3 physicians providing family

planning services, and close to half are trained on NORPLANT[®] insertion (2.3 physician). The number of physicians who

Table 4: Study Sites by Type and Selected Characteristics (n=36 clinics)

Characteristics	MOHP (n=29)	University (n=3)	Teaching (n=4)	Total (n=36)
Mean No. of physicians	4.2	7.0	3.0	4.3
Mean No. of physicians trained on NORPLANT [®] Insertion	1.9	6.7	2.3	2.3
Mean No. of physicians trained on NORPLANT [®] removal	1.7	6.7	2.3	2.2
Mean No. of family planning nurses	2.5	4.3	2.0	2.6
Percent of sites that provide removal services	69.0	100	100	75.0

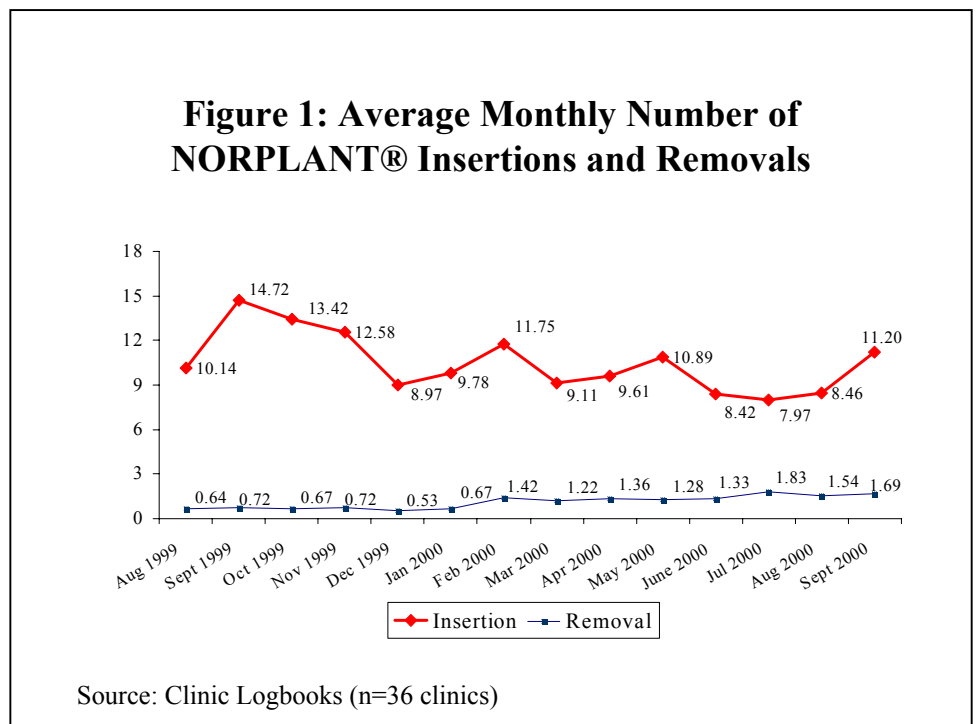
Source: Clinic information form

received training on NORPLANT[®] removal is slightly less (on average 2.2 physician). The average number of nurses involved in family planning service provision (2.6) is lower than the number of physicians. The mean number of physicians and nurses providing NORPLANT[®] services at the university hospitals is about double the mean number of the same service categories at MOHP

clinics and teaching hospitals. It may be noted here that, based on available information on number of physicians trained on NORPLANT® insertion, it was found that mean number of insertions during the month of September, 2000 per physician at MOHP clinics (7.5 insertions) was much higher than the comparable mean for physician at university hospitals (3.2) or teaching hospitals (3.0). Removal service is not available in all MOHP clinics (69 percent only), but available in all university and teaching hospitals.

Figure 1 shows the trend of mean monthly NORPLANT® caseload per clinic during the period August 1999 - September 2000 for both insertions and removals. In general, for all the period

shown, and all clinics the monthly mean number of insertions per clinic is 11.3 and the median is 9.5 with a range of insertions of 1.8 – 40.1. Also, the monthly mean number of removals is 1.2 and the median is 0.1, with a range of removals of 0 – 9.6. Considering clinics by type, the findings indicated that for all the period shown, the monthly mean number of insertions



and removals per MOHP clinic is 10.9 and 0.2 respectively. For the university hospital, the comparable means are 12.5 and 6.9, and for the teaching hospital 12.7 and 4.0, respectively.

Selected Socio-demographic Characteristics of Physicians

Table 5 presents the findings on socio-demographic characteristics of the physicians who provide NORPLANT® services in the study sites. The majority of the physicians are male (62 percent) and more than one-half of them are 40 years old or more (mean age is about 41 years). More than 90 percent of the physicians have attained post-graduate degrees (diploma, master or doctorate degree). In fact, all the university and teaching hospital physicians have attained post-graduate degrees, indicating a high education level overall among physicians who provide NORPLANT® services. On average university hospital physicians have worked about six years in providing NORPLANT® services compared to about three years for teaching hospitals physicians and a year and half for MOHP physicians.

Table 5: Selected Socio-Demographic Characteristics of Physicians who Provide NORPLANT® (n=66)

Characteristics	MOHP (n=47)	University (n=11)	Teaching (n=8)	Total (n=66)
Sex				
Male	53.2	100	63.0	62.1
Female	46.8	0.0	37.0	37.9
Age				
Less than 30	2.1	18.2	0.0	4.5
30-39	29.8	72.8	25.0	36.4
40+	68.1	9.0	75.0	59.1
mean age	41.7	33.6	44.0	40.6
Education (highest degree attained)				
University degree	10.6	0.0	0.0	7.5
Diploma / Master / Ph.D.	89.4	100.0	100.0	92.5
Experience with NORPLANT® service provision				
Mean no. of years working in NORPLANT® service provision	1.4	5.6	2.9	2.3
Received training in NORPLANT® insertion/removal? (yes)	93.6	100.0	87.5	93.9
Need additional training in insertion? (yes)	27.2	9.1	12.5	22.7
Need additional training in removal? (yes)	61.7	18.2	50.0	53.0

Source: physician interview

Physicians were asked about the training they received in family planning and reproductive health as well as in NORPLANT® insertion and removal. They were also asked if they thought that the training they received in NORPLANT® insertion and removal was sufficient. Almost all the physicians indicated that they received training in family planning and reproductive health areas. Approximately 94 percent of the physicians who provide NORPLANT® services have attended training courses on the insertion and removal of NORPLANT® but physicians in teaching hospitals were less likely to be fully trained. Overall about one-half of the physicians who provide NORPLANT® reported a felt need for additional training in NORPLANT® removal.

Selected Socio-Demographic Characteristics of Nurses

Table 6 presents data on selected socio-demographic characteristics of nurses. About two-thirds of the nurses are less than 40 years old, with a mean age of 34 years. The majority of them received nursing school level (88 percent), which requires a minimum of 12 years of schooling. Overall, nurses reported working in NORPLANT® service provision for an average of almost two and one-half years. However, university hospital nurses had more experience in NORPLANT® service provision (mean number of years is 8.3). These nurses are also relatively older and more qualified compared to MOHP and teaching hospitals nurses. Almost all of the nurses have received training in family planning and the large majority (79 percent) have received training in NORPLANT® service provision.

Table 6: Selected socio-demographic characteristics of nurses (n=64)

Characteristics	Percent			
	MOHP (n=50)	University (n=6)	Teaching (n=8)	Total (n=64)
Age				
Less than 25	20.0	0.0	12.5	17.2
25-30	22.0	16.7	25.0	21.9
30-39	26.0	16.7	12.5	23.4
40+	32.0	66.7	50.0	37.5
Mean age	33.5	39.7	35.4	34.3
Education (highest degree attained)				
Nursing school	94.0	66.7	62.5	87.5
Nursing school + one year specialization	6.0	33.3	37.5	12.5
Years working in NORPLANT[®] service provision	26.0	0.0	0.0	20.3
Less than one year	30.0	0.0	0.0	23.4
1	8.0	16.7	25.0	10.9
2	26.0	0.0	62.5	28.1
3	10.0	83.3	12.5	17.3
4+	1.6	8.3	2.9	2.4
Mean				
Received training in family planning and reproductive health?				
Yes	98.0	100.0	100.0	98.4
Number of training workshops attended				
1-2	44.9	0.0	25.0	28.1
3	26.5	16.7	75.0	31.7
4+	28.6	83.3	0.0	30.2
Mean	3.0	4.8	2.6	3.1
Topics of training workshops				
FP methods	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
NORPLANT [®]	75.5	100.0	87.5	79.4
Reproductive Health	55.1	100.0	75.0	61.9
TOT	28.6	83.3	0.0	30.2
Registration	8.2	50.0	0.0	11.1

Source: nurse interview

Selected Demographic and Socio-economic Characteristics of NORPLANT[®] Users

Table 7 presents data on selected demographic and socio-economic characteristics of new and continuing users of NORPLANT[®] obtained through exit interviews and home visits (respectively). The data show that new users are on average younger (mean age = 31.4 years) than continuing users (mean age = 34.3 years) and the difference is significant ($p < 0.05$). Both groups of women had nearly the same mean number of living children (slightly more than four). On average, the mean age of youngest child was 2.8 years for new users which is significantly lower than the mean age of 4.8 years for continuing users (the difference is significant, $p < 0.05$).

It should be noted that the study findings reflected a higher percentage of women who use NORPLANT[®] for spacing purposes among new users (14 percent) than continuing users (only 9 percent) (not shown in the table). This may explain the difference in the mean age of youngest child. In addition, the mean age of youngest child for the continuing users refers to date of interview rather than date of insertion.

It is interesting to note that continuing users were on average better educated, married to husbands who were also relatively better educated and were more likely to work for cash (however, only difference in work status is significant, $p < 0.05$). The results from the Standard of Living Index (SLI) further corroborate this finding (see the bottom of Table 7 for description of constructing the SLI index). The mean SLI value for continuing users is 12.5 compared to 11.9 among new users (the difference is significant, $p < 0.05$). This finding may reflect the influence of making NORPLANT[®] free of charge among women belonging to lower socio-economic levels.

Client Record System

Audit

The study compared information on clients

obtained from the clinics' client records (in clinic registries and log books) to the actual client records available at the MOHP MIS central level to assess the reliability and completeness of the recording system. Table 8 summarizes these findings. Records that existed in both clinic registers and MIS (regardless of the accuracy of client's information) represented about two-thirds (64%) of the cases. One-third of clients' records were available in clinics' registers but not in the MIS. The majority of this category was found at MOHP facilities. Three percent of the clients records were

Table 7: Selected Socio-Demographic and Economic Characteristics of New and Continuing Users of NORPLANT[®]

Characteristics	Percent	
	New users (n=740)	Continuing users (n=624)
Age¹		
<25	14.2	3.8
25-34	50.5	45.5
35+	35.3	50.6
Mean age	31.4	34.3
Living children		
1	2.1	1.1
2-3	43.6	35.9
4+	54.3	63.0
Mean	4.1	4.2
Age of youngest child¹		
Less than a year	23.7	4.8
1	14.2	13.0
2	13.4	16.0
3+	48.7	66.2
Mean	2.8	4.8
Education		
Illiterate	52.0	52.5
Read and write	12.7	11.6
Primary/preparatory	16.6	14.0
Secondary and above	18.7	22.0
Work status¹		
Not working	84.2	76.3
Working/no cash	4.6	6.3
Working for cash	11.2	17.5
Husband education		
Illiterate	33.6	30.0
Read and write	16.1	17.0
Primary/preparatory	18.5	20.8
Secondary and above	31.8	32.2
Standard of Living Index (SLI)^{1,2}		
Low (2-10)	31.2	20.7
Medium (11-13)	36.5	40.4
High (14-25)	32.3	38.9
Mean SLI	11.9	12.5

Source: client exit and home interviews

1. Differences are significant ($P < 0.05$)

2. A composite index for socio-economic status of the household. It includes a set of variables related to housing conditions and ownership of consumer durables of the woman's household. The housing conditions included in the index and their scoring are as follows: one point for each room in the household; one point for piped drinking water, modern flush toilet, electricity and a cement/ cement tile floor; and two points if the floor material was wood parquets, ceramic tiles, marble or wall-to-wall carpet. In addition, one point was given for ownership of each of the following items: a radio with cassette recorder; a black and white television; a color television; a video; a telephone; an electric fan; a water heater, a refrigerator, a washing machine, a bicycle, a private car/ motorcycle, transport equipment, farm or other land and livestock. Based on data of exit and home interviews, the value of this index ranged between 2-25

available in the central MIS but not in the clinics, (about 13 percent of university hospitals' records fall in this category).

Accuracy of client records information between clinic and central MIS

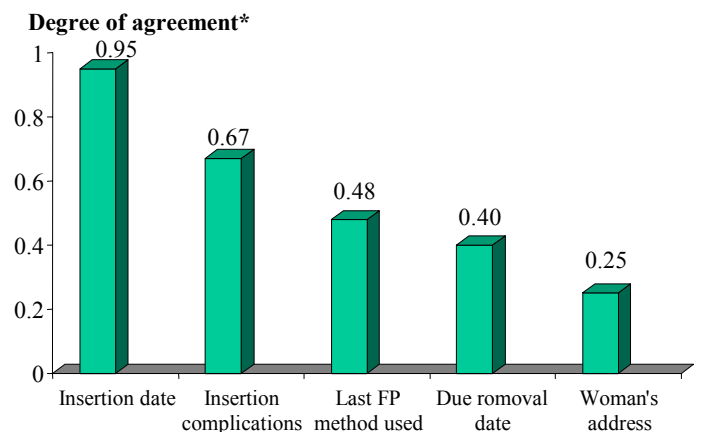
Table 8: Matching Client Records at MIS Central Level and Clinic Level

	Percent			
	MOHP (n=580)	University (n=60)	Teaching (n=80)	Total (n=720)
Client records exist in clinics and MIS	57.9	86.7	91.3	64.0
Client records exist in clinics but not in MIS	40.0	0.0	7.5	33.0
Client records exist in MIS but not in clinics	2.1	13.3	1.2	3.0

Source: central/MIS and clinic registers

A review of accuracy of the information was conducted for client records that existed in both the clinic and the central MIS (n=460). Each client record included 19 information items. These indicators were compared in the two sources (clinics' registers and MIS), and each item was given a score of 1 in case of "perfect fit" and 0 in case of "no fit." Figure 2 presents the findings of these comparisons for only selected information items. The mean of the degree of concordance between the two sources of data is high for the

Figure 2: Agreement on Key Indicators Between Client Record Information at MIS Central Level and Clinic Level



* 1 for perfectly matched information (complete agreement) and 0 for no match (complete disagreement)
Source: clinics registers and central MIS (n=460 records)

insertion date (0.95), moderate for the insertion complications (0.67), low for removal date (0.4) and last family planning used (0.48), and very low for woman's address (0.25).

Accuracy of the clients' addresses

Each facility that provides NORPLANT[®] should keep complete and correct information about the clients' addresses and the addresses of one of their relatives in order to ensure follow-up care, including removal of the implants. The availability of this information is critical for clients who fail to return to clinics for removal at the end of NORPLANT[®] use duration. Table 2 (presented earlier) indicates that only about 56 percent of the continuing users selected at random for the home interview were actually reached using the locator information on the client records. An additional 37 percent of NORPLANT[®] clients could not be located because their addresses were incomplete. Furthermore, in the majority of clients' records information on the relative's address was not collected. In only 3 percent of the cases the address was complete and correct but it was not

possible to interview the women. This represents cases that implicitly refused to give consent for follow-up contact, and it is noted to be a very small proportion of the total sample.

Existence of the clients' cards

The MOHP Systems Development Project established a follow-up system for all family planning clients, including NORPLANT® users. Client who receive a family planning method are given a card to record the dates of follow-up visits. To assess the accuracy of information of the client follow-up

card for NORPLANT® users, interviewers were instructed to ask each continuing user during the home interview if she was given this card. If she answered yes, the interviewer requested to see the card and to transcribe all the information recorded on it to a form designed for this purpose. Field supervisors recorded the comparable information for the same woman from the clinic register on the

same form. Information from both sources was then compared and discrepancies identified (Table 9). The table shows that 45 percent of continuing NORPLANT® users received a card and were still keeping it. Two-fifths (40%) received the follow-up card but it was later lost. In 15 percent of cases, women said that

they did not receive a card. Cases in which the card was available also indicated some discrepancies in accuracy of information recorded on the card, but overall the information on the client card corresponded with the clinic records particularly on the year of insertion.

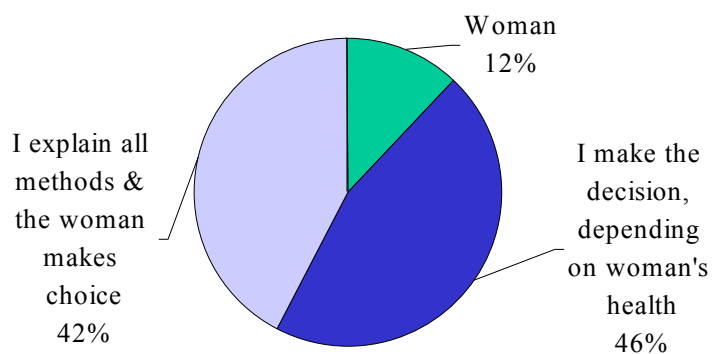
Table 9: Client Follow-up Cards: Receipt by NORPLANT® Users and Agreement of Information with Clinic Records

Item	Percent
Received a card from the clinic? (n=624)	
Yes, and I still keep it	45
Yes, but later was lost	40
No	15
Matched Items (agreement)*, (n=267)	
Client serial number	0.88
Year of insertion	0.98
First follow up scheduled visit date	0.60
First follow up actual visit date	0.71

Source: home interviews and clinics' logbooks
 * perfect agreement = 1.00, perfect disagreement = 0.00

Figure 3: Decision Making Roles on FP Methods as Reported by NORPLANT® Physicians

Who decides about the appropriate FP method?



Source: physician interview (n=66)

Health Care Providers' Attitudes and Technical Knowledge

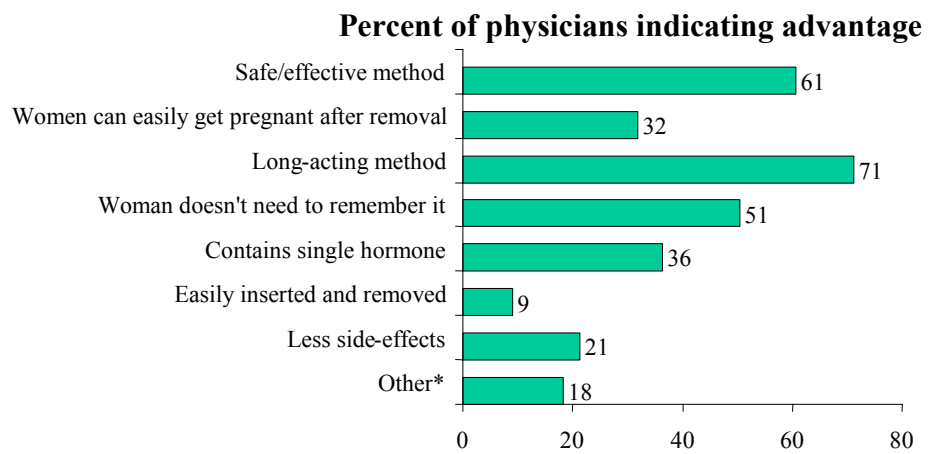
Physicians were asked about who decides which family planning method is most appropriate for a woman to use (Figure 3). Two-fifths of the physicians (42%) indicated that they explain to the client all family planning methods and talk with them about their health conditions, and then the woman makes the choice. An

additional 12 percent stated that the woman makes the choice. Taken together these findings indicate that slightly over one-half of the physicians report some degree of choice-making authority rests with the client. Unfortunately, the remaining 46% of the physicians claim full responsibility for selecting the client's family planning method.

Physicians were asked about their views about NORPLANT® advantages and disadvantages. The advantages most frequently mentioned were that NORPLANT® is a long-acting method (reported by 71 percent) and that it is a safe and effective method (61

percent) (Figure 4). About one-half of physicians mentioned that women do not need to remember doing anything to avoid pregnancy, like taking a pill daily. The most frequently reported disadvantage of NORPLANT® is that it causes menstrual cycle disturbance (reported by 62% of physicians) (see Figure 5). The next most frequently mentioned disadvantage is that it sometimes

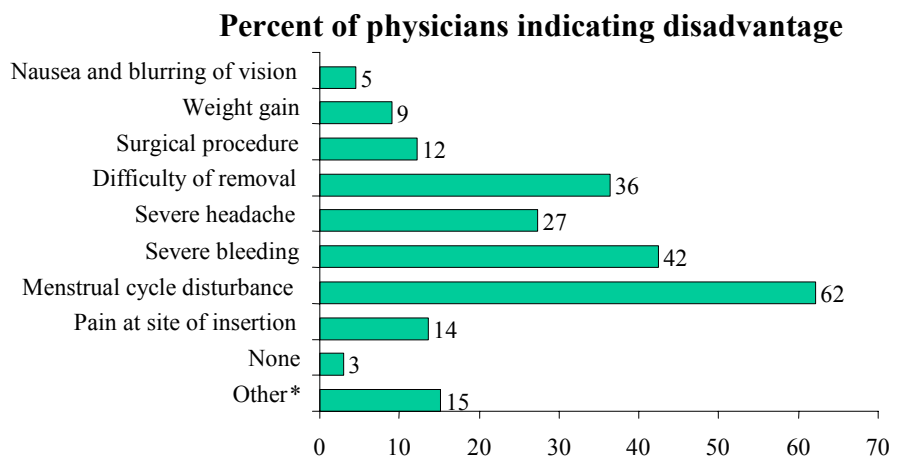
Figure 4: What are the Advantages of NORPLANT®?



*includes does not need vaginal examination, does not affect breastfeeding, does not interrupt intercourse, physician dependent

Source: physician interview (n=66)

Figure 5: What are the Disadvantages of NORPLANT®?



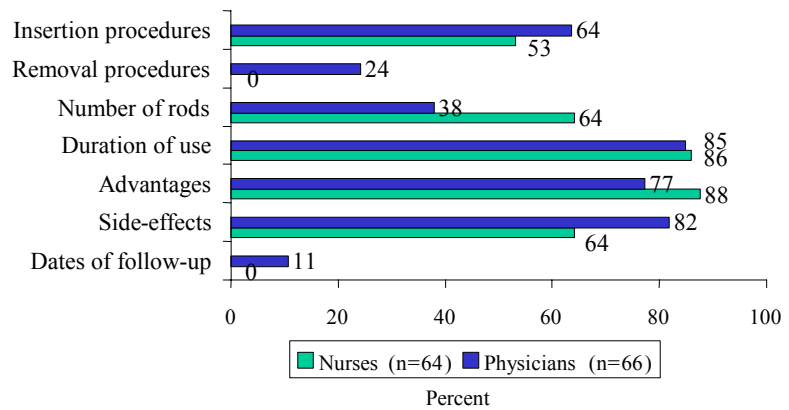
*Includes: affects libido, visible in arm, causes illness, affects breastfeeding if used before 6 months after delivery, possibility to select inappropriate candidates

Source: physician interview (n=66)

causes severe bleeding (42%), followed by difficulty of removal (36%). Other disadvantages mentioned were NORPLANT® causes severe headache (27%), pain at site of insertion (14%), weight gain (9%) and that its insertion and removal required a surgical procedure (12%). In a separate question (results not shown in Figure 5), physicians were asked about the side effects of NORPLANT®. The responses indicate a moderate level of awareness or knowledge. The majority of them mentioned menstrual cycle disturbances (86%). About one-half mentioned headache (60%), weight gain (50%) and bleeding (49%).

Both physicians and nurses were asked about the type of information they provide to women who come to have NORPLANT® inserted (Figure 6). The most commonly cited information points are duration of use, advantages and side-effects. However, fewer physicians (38 percent) and nurses (64

Figure 6: What is the Information you Provide to Women who Require a NORPLANT®?

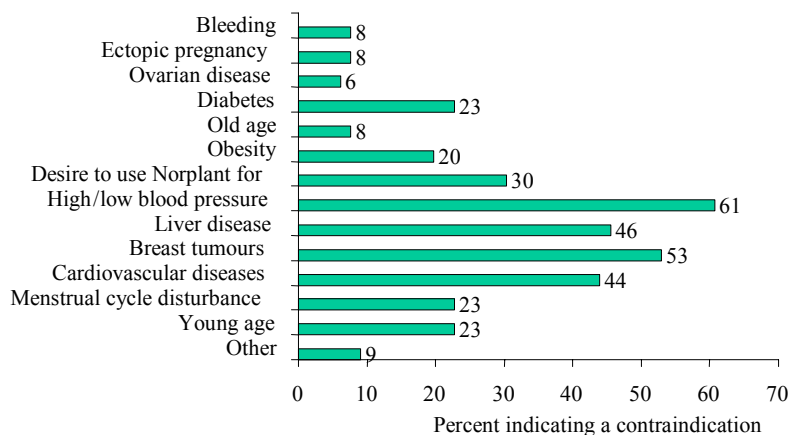


Source: physician and nurse interviews

percent) mentioned the number of NORPLANT® rods and insertion procedure (64 and 53 percent). Only 24% of the physicians mentioned removal procedures.

Figure 7 presents the results on physicians' knowledge about the contraindications for NORPLANT® use. These results reflect lack of consensus among physicians about NORPLANT® contraindication and suggest the need for more training of physicians on

Figure 7 : What are the Contraindications of NORPLANT® Use?



Source: physician interview (n=66)

this issue. With the exception to the presence of tumors of the breast (cited by 53% of the physicians) and experience of high/low blood pressure (cited by 61% of the physicians) other causes were reported by a low percentage of physicians, and inaccurate or false contraindications were provided.

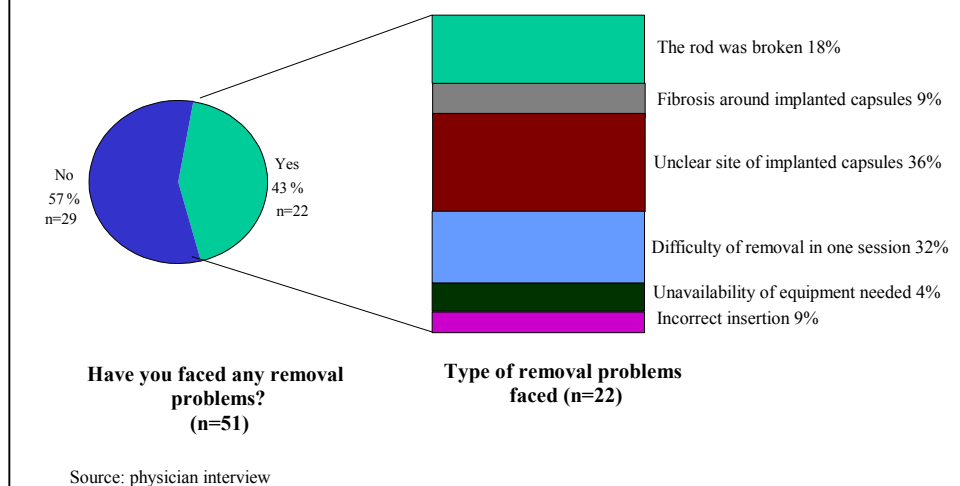
Selected Aspects of Service Provision and Related Performance Appraisal

Experience with

NORPLANT® removal

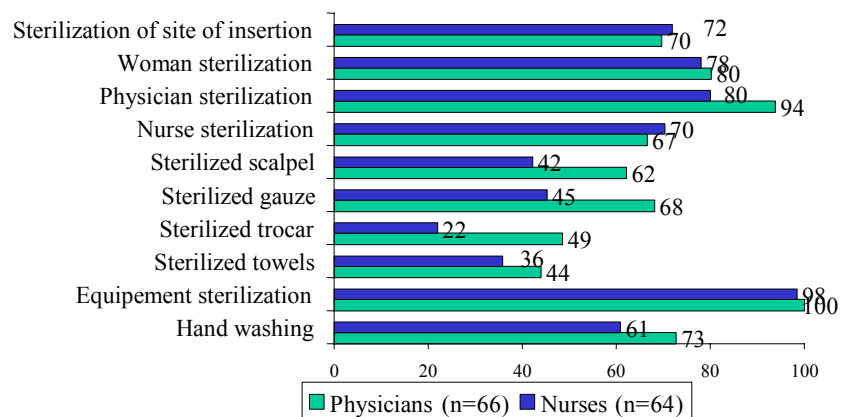
Physicians who ever removed NORPLANT® (n=51) were asked if they have ever faced difficulties in NORPLANT® removal. About two-fifths (43%) responded affirmatively (Figure 8). The most frequent problems met

Figure 8: Difficulties in Removal of NORPLANT® Implants

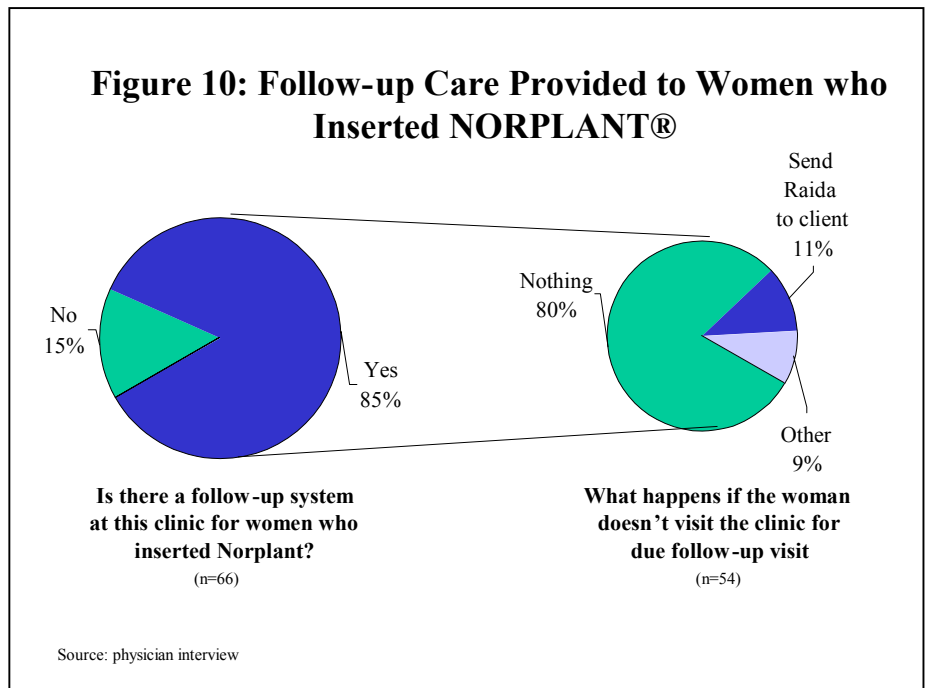


were that the site of implanted capsules was not clear (36%) and difficulty of removing all rods in one session (32%). The latter difficulty implies that more than one visit to the clinic was needed by the woman to completely remove which is a cause for concern. Other difficulties faced were that the rod was broken during removal (18%) and incorrect insertion of the capsules and the presence of fibrosis around implanted capsules (reported each by 9 percent of physicians who faced removal problems).

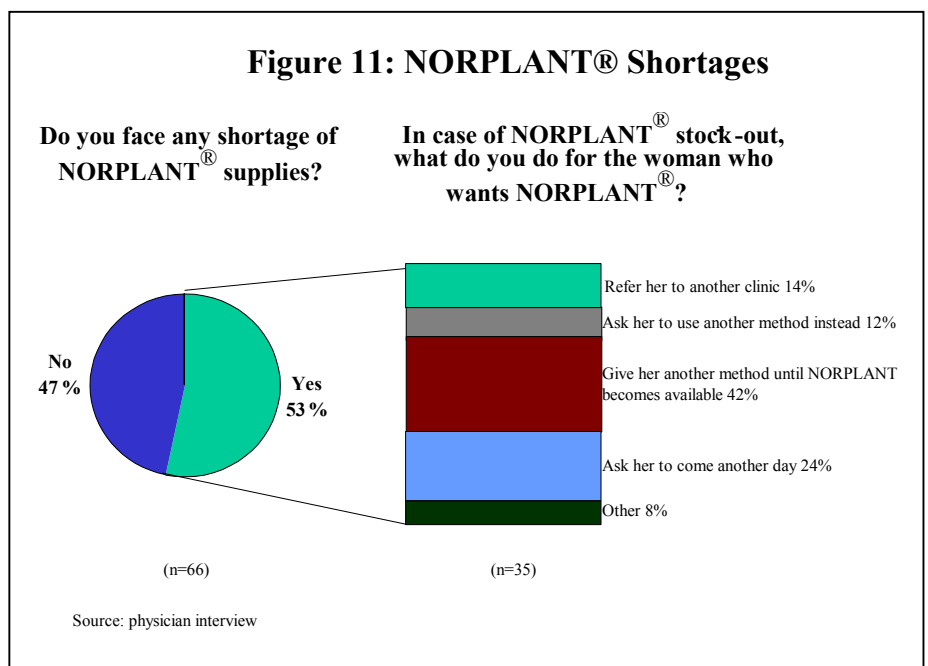
Figure 9: What are the Infection Control Procedures that Should be Followed During NORPLANT® Insertion/Removal?



An important aspect of safe provision of NORPLANT[®] services is care given to infection control measures during insertion and removal procedures. Figure 9 presents information on how both physicians and nurses reported they manage infection prevention. Health care providers placed high importance on equipment sterilization as well as physician and woman sterile practices. Other infection control procedures reported by at least two-thirds of the study's physicians and nurses included sterilization of the site of insertion, nurse sterilization and hand washing. Patterns of responses given on infection control procedures seem to be more or less the same for both physicians and nurses.



Since NORPLANT[®] is a provider dependent method, it is important that the health care system ensure health care providers follow up to ensure that users have NORPLANT[®] removed or replaced when the implants becomes no longer effective. Figure 10 shows that the majority of physicians indicated that their clinics maintain a follow-up system for women who inserted NORPLANT[®]. In fact, this system primarily involves the use of follow-up cards with scheduled dates for follow-up visits to the clinics (which 40% of the continuing users reported losing, Table 9). There appears to be an over-reliance on this system, when physicians were asked about



what happens if a woman doesn't visit the clinic for her due follow-up visit, about four-fifths of physicians (80%) reported that there is no mechanism in place to do home visits for those women.

This means that women who may forget due removal date/end of NORPLANT[®] effective use duration will not be contacted by clinic staff to be advised for removal. About one-tenth of physicians, however, reported that usually the clinic sends a *Raida* (community outreach worker) to the woman's home to remind her about the due follow-up visit.

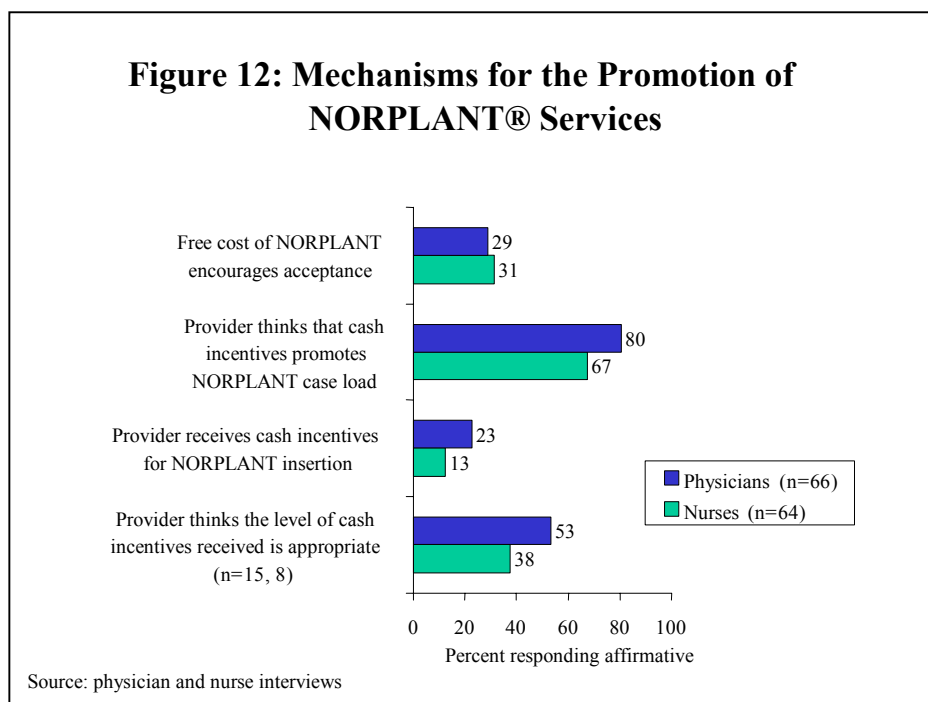
Figure 11 presents data on the availability of NORPLANT[®] supplies as reported by physicians. About one-half of physicians indicated that they sometimes experience a shortage of NORPLANT[®] supplies. When asked what they do in this situation if a woman requests NORPLANT[®] insertion, about two-fifths reported that they give the woman another method until NORPLANT[®] supplies become available. An additional 12 percent said they ask the woman to use another method instead of NORPLANT[®]. About one-fourth of the physicians reported that they ask the woman to come to the clinic later (another day) when NORPLANT[®] will be available. About 14% of the physicians, however, reported that they refer the woman to another clinic, if they think NORPLANT[®] supplies are available there.

Promotion of NORPLANT[®]

This study examined how NORPLANT[®] are promoted or encouraged (see Figure 12). Service providers were asked a set of questions on whether or not they receive cash incentives for NORPLANT[®] insertion and the level of these incentives. A small percentage of physicians and nurses (23 and 13 percent, respectively) reported that they receive cash incentives for NORPLANT[®] insertion. Among this group, about one-half of physicians and one-third of nurses

think that the level of cash incentives received is appropriate. For other service providers who thought that the level of incentives is not appropriate, they were asked about their perception of the appropriate level of incentives. The average cash incentive payment proposed by physicians for physicians was LE 327 per month and for nurses was LE 152 per month.

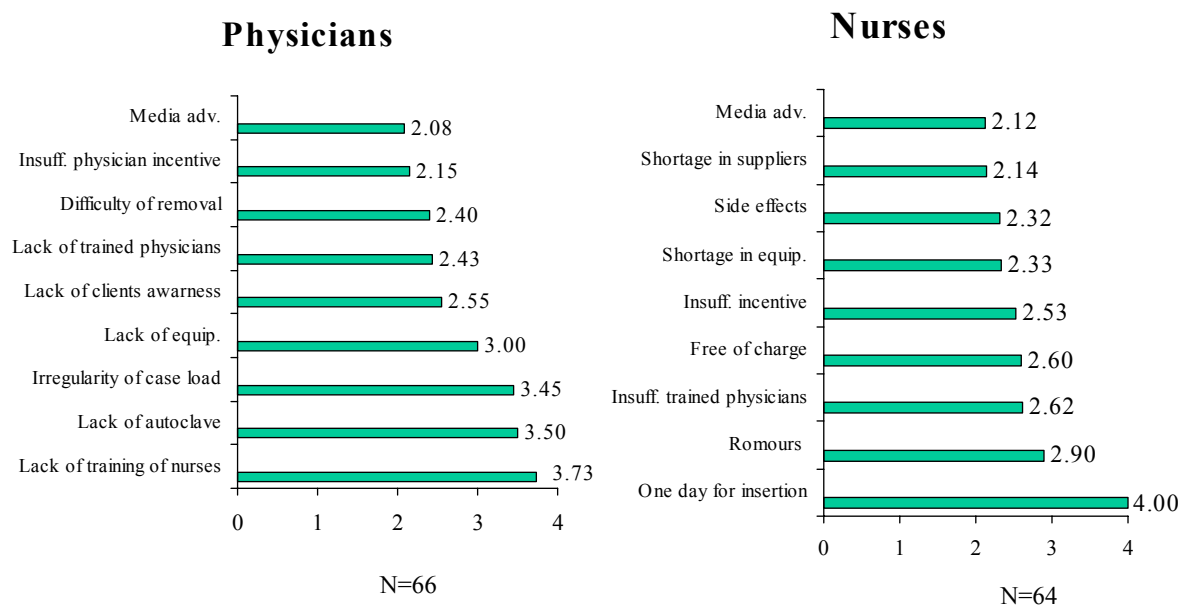
With regard to nurses, they proposed an average incentive payment for physicians of LE 150 and



for nurses LE 84 (not shown). In general, for all physicians and nurses interviewed, the majority report that monetary incentives could contribute to increase NORPLANT[®] insertion caseload (80% of physicians and 67% of nurses).

It may be noted here that, according to MOHP policy for incentives, women requesting NORPLANT[®] insertion were originally asked to pay LE 20 for the method. This amount was distributed among service providers working in NORPLANT[®] services. However, as indicated earlier, MOHP is now offering NORPLANT[®] free of charge, but still the same amount for each NORPLANT[®] set inserted (LE 20) is distributed to service providers as follows: 3 percent for administrative staff, and the rest is divided among 60 percent for physicians and 40 percent for nurses and Raida Rifia (social workers).

Figure 13: What are the Five most Important Problems in NORPLANT[®] Service Provision*?



*A lower value for statements shown indicates higher importance to respondents

Source: Physician and nurse interviews

Finally, physicians and nurses were asked about their views about the five most important problems in NORPLANT[®] service provision program. Figure 13 shows their responses. Both physicians and nurses think that the most important problem is the lack of media advertising about NORPLANT[®]. Though priorities given by physicians and nurses on NORPLANT[®] program problems differed, the type of problems reported were more or less the same. Problems reported included the need for more training of service providers, lack of NORPLANT[®] supplies, lack of equipment needed, and insufficient provider incentives.

Table 10: Source of Information on NORPLANT[®] among New Users (n=740)

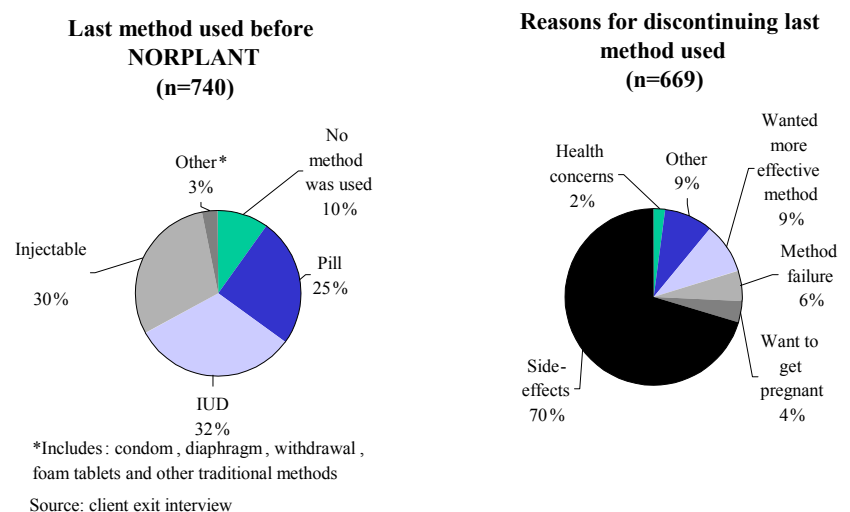
	Percent
Did you know about NORPLANT[®] before use?	
Yes	93.6
Source of information	
Physician/nurse	18.4
Mass media	24.9
Relatives	19.7
Friends/neighbors	34.7
Others	2.3
Did you know source of NORPLANT[®] before use?	
Yes	91.2
Source known (n=675)	
MOHP facility	79.9
University hospital	19.7
Teaching hospital	10.5
Other	9.9

Source: client exit interview

Clients' knowledge about NORPLANT[®] and satisfaction with NORPLANT[®] services

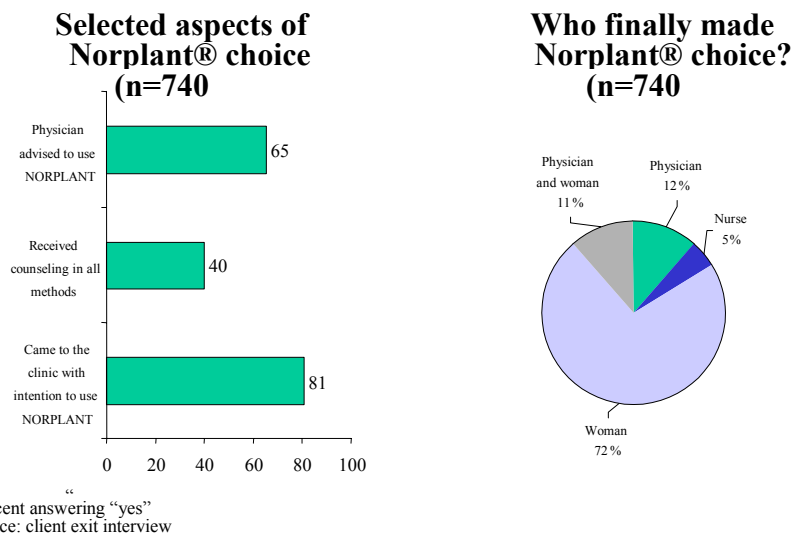
Table 10 presents data on sources of information on NORPLANT[®] as reported by new users. Almost all of the new users (94%) knew about NORPLANT[®] before they came to the clinic to have it inserted. More than one-half knew about NORPLANT[®] through “word of mouth” (e.g., satisfied relatives, friends or neighbors using NORPLANT[®]). Mass media was reported by about one-fourth of the new users as their source of information. About 18% of the new users learned about NORPLANT[®] first from the health care provider (physicians/nurses) but not necessarily on the day of insertion. The new users of NORPLANT[®] were asked if they learned about sources of NORPLANT[®] before use. The majority (91%) said “yes.” MOHP health facilities were most often reported by women as their source (80%).

Figure 14: Previous FP Method Used among New NORPLANT[®] Users



All of the new NORPLANT® users were asked about the last family planning method used before NORPLANT® insertion and their reasons for discontinuing or switching from that method (Figure 14). About 10% of women reported that no method was used before NORPLANT® (i.e., new

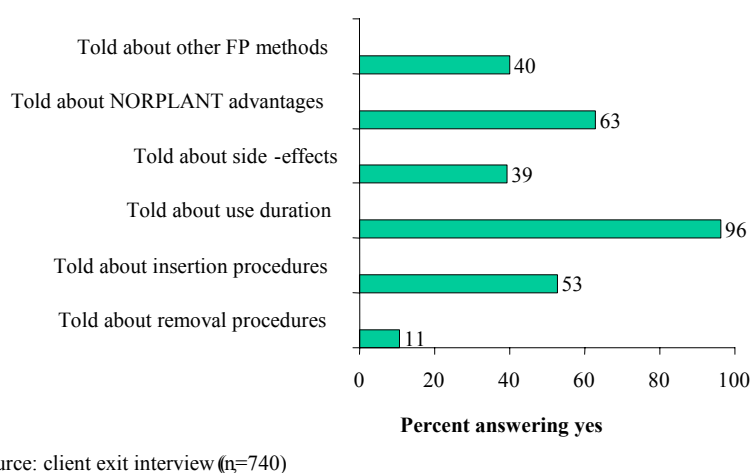
Figure 15: Factors Affecting the Decision to Accept NORPLANT® Among New Users



acceptors). The IUD and injectables were used each by about one-third of women before switching to NORPLANT®. The pill was used by about one-fourth of women. As expected, method side-effects were the major reason for discontinuing last method used before NORPLANT® (reported by 70% of the women). Other reported reasons for discontinuing last method included the need for a more effective method (9%), method failure (6%) and that the woman wants to get pregnant (4%) (Figure 14).

Figure 15 provides relevant data on factors affecting the decision to begin using NORPLANT®. About four-fifths (81%) of the women indicated that they came to the clinic with the intention to use NORPLANT® (i.e., already decided on the method to be used). About two-thirds (65%) of women said that

Figure 16: Information Given to New Clients by Service Providers



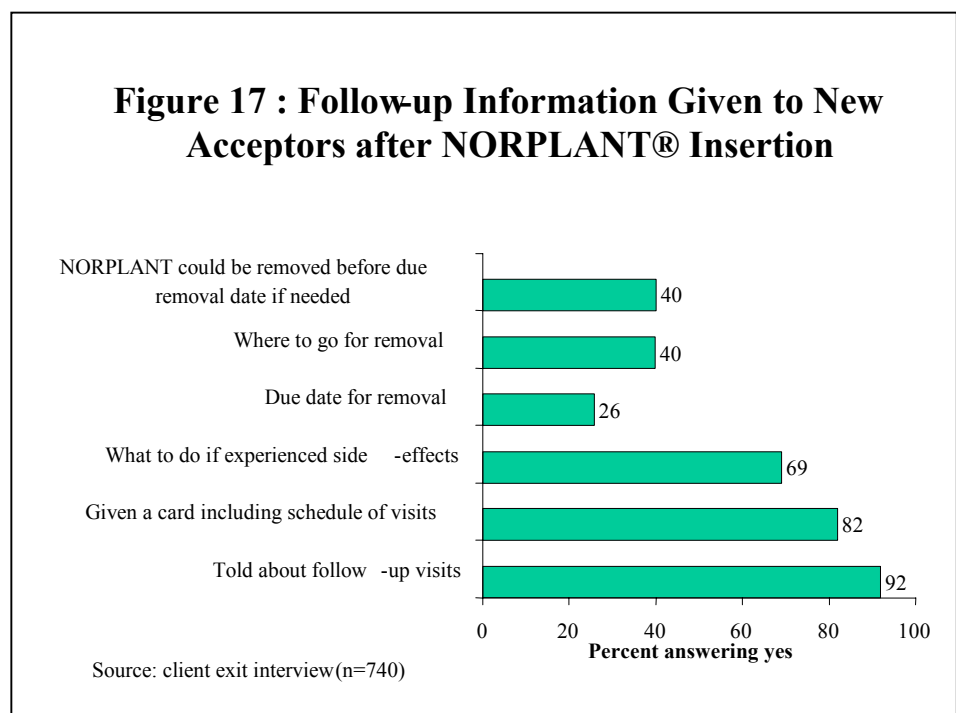
the physician advised them to use NORPLANT®. Only two-fifths (40%) of the women interviewed reported that they received counseling on all family planning methods.

As a following question on who finally made the choice for NORPLANT® method, the majority of the new users (72%) stated that they themselves made the final choice and another 11% reported that the physician and the woman jointly made the decision. These data indicate that women’s informed choice was reasonably upheld (Figure 15).

This study also collected information on counseling and information given to clients by service providers before and after NORPLANT® insertion. Figure 16 shows information given to new users by service providers before the NORPLANT® insertion procedure. Almost all of the women (96%) reported being told about the use duration of NORPLANT® (i.e., five years). About two-thirds were told about NORPLANT® advantages and one-half were told about NORPLANT® insertion procedures. Counseling on potential side-effects was provided to only 39% of the women. In fact, during client exit interviews, most new users reported that physicians told them “if anything wrong happened, return to the clinic,” without specifying the potential side-effects (not shown in the figure). In addition, only 11% of the new users were told about NORPLANT® removal procedures before having the implants inserted. This last point indicates a short-coming in the provision of pre-insertion information.

All new users were asked to report on follow-up information given to them by service providers after NORPLANT® insertion (Figure 17). The majority reported being told about the need for follow-up visits (92%).

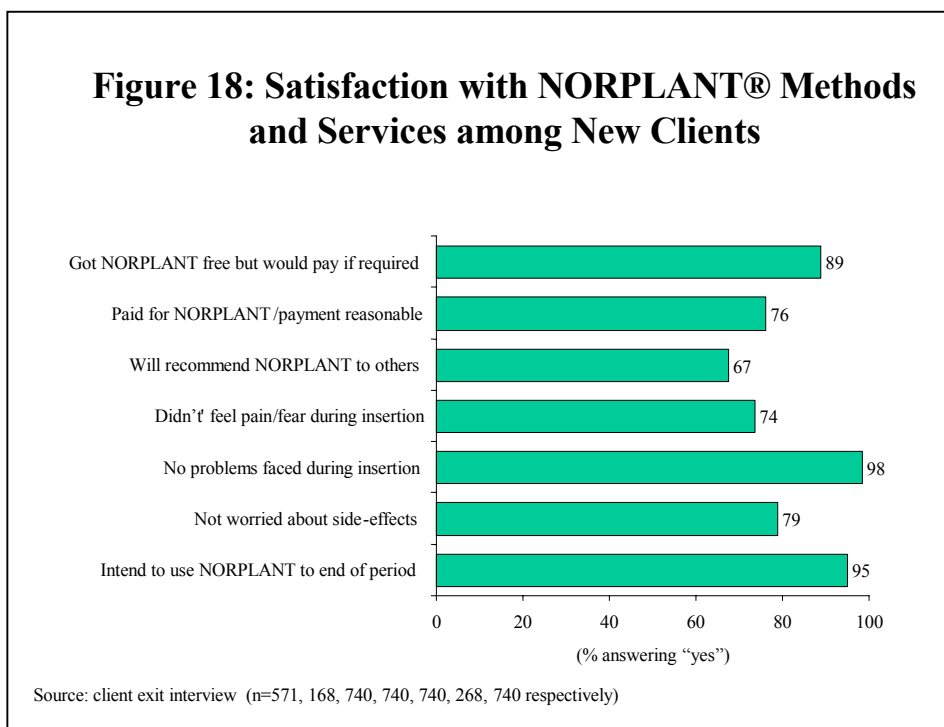
However, only 82% reported that they received a card including the schedule for follow-up visits. Although the vast majority were told about NORPLANT® use duration (96%, see Figure 16), only about one-fourth of them were told about the due date for removal before they left the clinic.



This is a serious information gap that needs to be emphasized in provider training. Also, only about two-fifths of clients were told that NORPLANT® could be removed before the due date for removal if needed, and almost the same proportion of women were told about clinics that provide removal

services. In addition, about 69% of women were advised what to do in case they experienced side-effects (Figure 17).

The study examined the satisfaction with the NORPLANT® method and related aspects of service provision received among new users. Almost all new clients (98%) reported that the insertion procedure went well and no problems were faced. About 74 percent reported that they didn't feel pain or fear during the insertion procedure (Figure

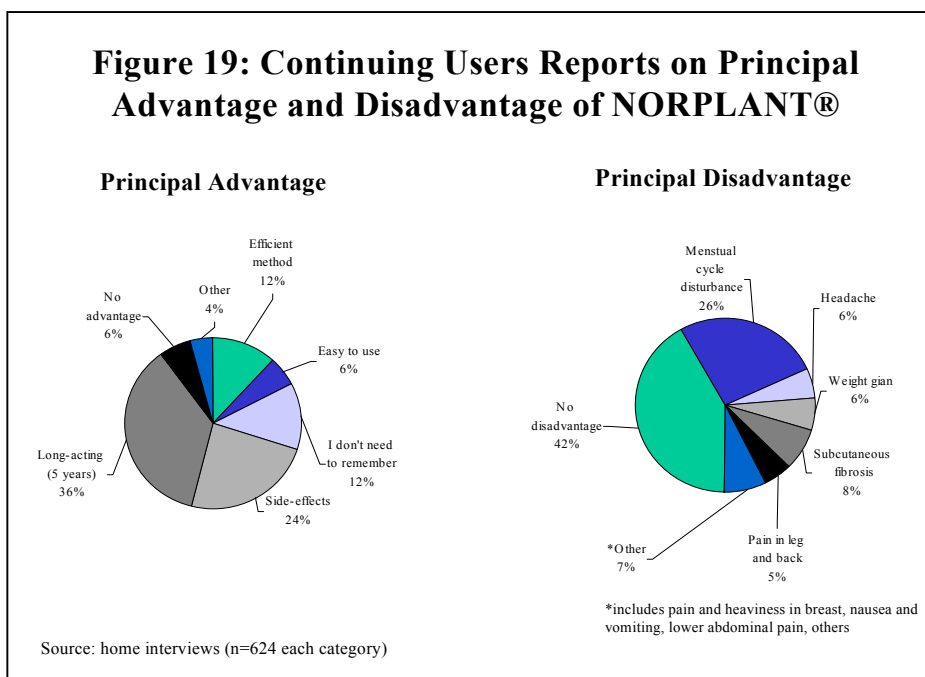


18). Eighty-nine percent of the new users who received a free method reported that they would still request NORPLANT® insertion if they were asked to pay for it. Seventy-six percent of the new users who paid for the method reported that the payment made was reasonable (mean payment for the method was LE 16.9). About two-thirds (67%) of the new users reported that they would recommend NORPLANT® to others.

NORPLANT® Use

Dynamics

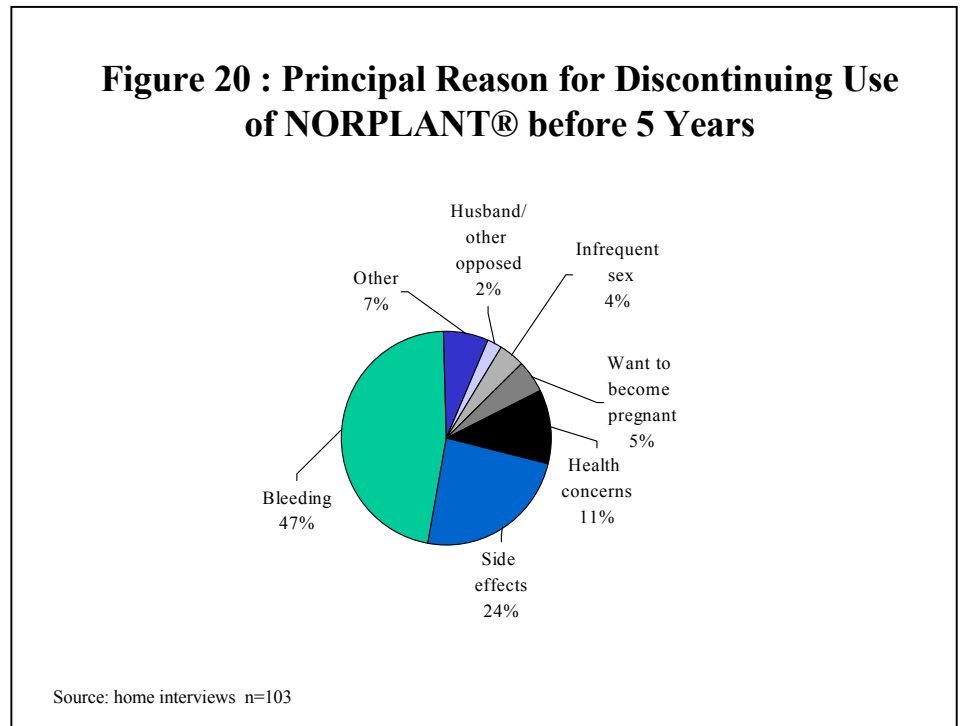
The experiences of continuing users of NORPLANT® (i.e., women who had NORPLANT® inserted 1-4 years ago) are reported on in this section. The most important advantages and



disadvantages of NORPLANT® as reported by continuing users are shown in Figure 19. The two most commonly cited advantages to NORPLANT® use are its long duration (36%) and fewer side effects (24%). In fact some of the continuing users mentioned that they had tried some other family

planning methods previously, but were not able to tolerate the side-effects. They felt that they had less side-effects with NORPLANT® or side-effects that were more tolerable (not shown in Figure 19). An additional 12% of the continuing users reported the principal advantage was not having to worry about remembering to take a pill every day, or an injectable every 3 months. It is interesting to note that about 6% of the women thought that NORPLANT® has no singular advantage over other contraceptives.

With regard to the principal disadvantage, it is also interesting to note that about two-fifths (42%) of



the continuing users do not perceive any disadvantage for NORPLANT® (Figure 19). The most frequently reported disadvantage was that NORPLANT® causes menstrual cycle disturbance (cited by 26%). Other reported disadvantages included headache, weight gain and pain in body (reported each by about 6%).

Women who had NORPLANT® removed before 5 years of use (17 percent) were asked to give the principal reasons for early removal (Figure 20). Experiencing bleeding was the main cause of dissatisfaction with the method that led to early removal (reported by about one-half of women who stopped using NORPLANT®). An additional one-fourth mentioned that they removed NORPLANT® because of its other side-effects. Some women (9%) removed NORPLANT® due to reasons not related to the method, for example, they wanted to become pregnant (5%) or infrequent sex (4%). Women who had NORPLANT® removed before 5 years were also asked about who had made the decision for removal and where did they go to get NORPLANT® removed. Data in Table 11 show that about two-thirds (62%) of those women reported that the decision was made by themselves, while an additional 29% of women stated that the physician recommended removal. Only a few women (6%) said that their husbands asked them to have NORPLANT® removed.

The majority (58%) of the removal cases occurred in the same health facilities where NORPLANT® NORPLANT® had been inserted. It is interesting to note that about one-fifth (21%) of the women went to a private doctor to have NORPLANT® removed. Another 17% reported that they went to a different university hospital for NORPLANT® removal (Table 11). Women who did not have NORPLANT® removed at the same health facility were asked about the reason (not shown in Table 11). About one-third of women in this group (n=45) indicated that the physician who made the insertion couldn't remove the capsules. An additional one-half of the women said that they were referred to another health facility for removal and about 12% said that the private physician is better (not shown in a table or graph).

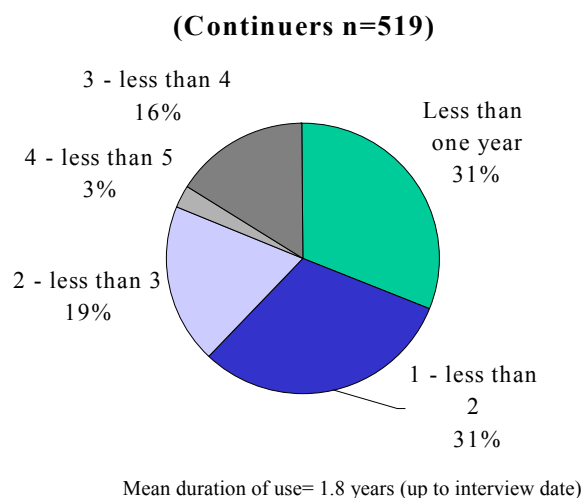
Table 11: Decision Makers and Place of Removal as Reported by Discontinued Users (n=103)

	Percent
Who made the decision to remove NORPLANT®?	
Client	62.1
Doctor	29.1
Husband	5.8
Relatives	1.0
Friends	1.9
Place of removal	
Same place of insertion	58.3
Private doctor	21.4
Another university hospital	16.5
Another teaching hospital	1.0
MOHP hospital	1.9
Other	1.0
Number of removal sessions	
1	90.3
2	6.8
3+	2.9

Source: home interviews

The majority of women were able to get NORPLANT® removed through making one visit to the health facility (90%), (Table 11). Other women (about one-tenth), however, had to make at least two visits to the health facility to get NORPLANT® removed. These findings indicate that providers need more training in removal procedures. Both NORPLANT® continuers and discontinuers were asked about duration of NORPLANT® use since insertion (Figures 21 and 22). Among the continuing users about the one-third reported use for a period of less than one year, and an additional one-third reported

Figure 21: Duration of NORPLANT® Use (years)

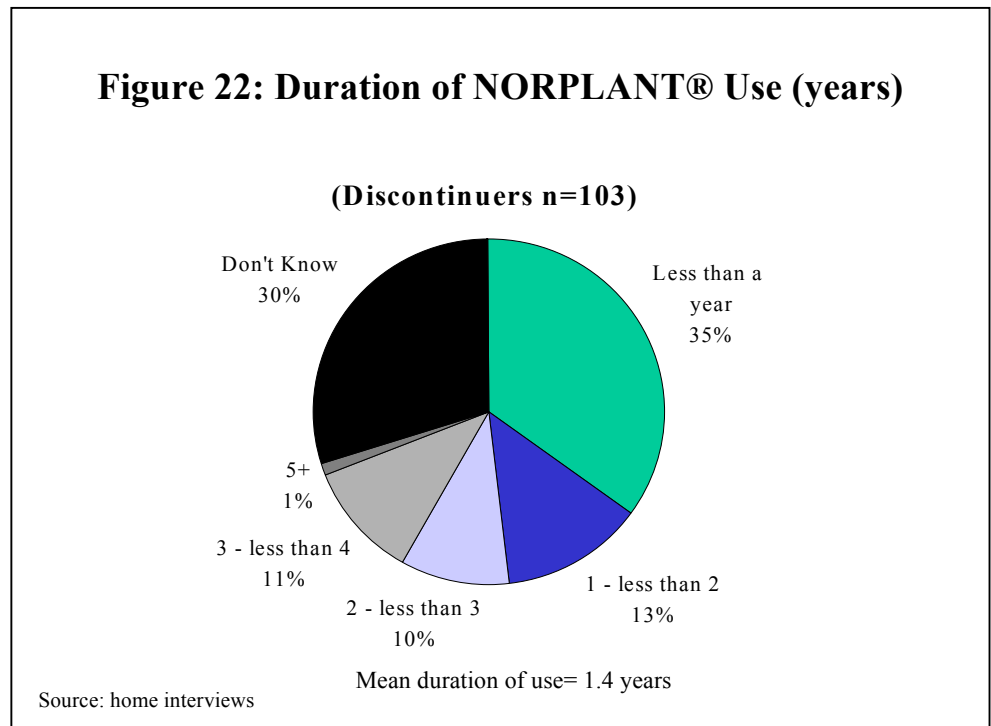


Source : home interviews

use for 1-2 years (see Figure 21). Close to one-third of women reported a duration of 2-4 years of use. Only 3 percent of women reported a period of 4-less than 5 years. This group is approaching the end of effective use duration and will be due for removal shortly.

Approximately one-third (30%) of the women who discontinued use of NORPLANT® could not remember how long they had used the method (Figure 22). An additional one-third reported having the implants removed fairly

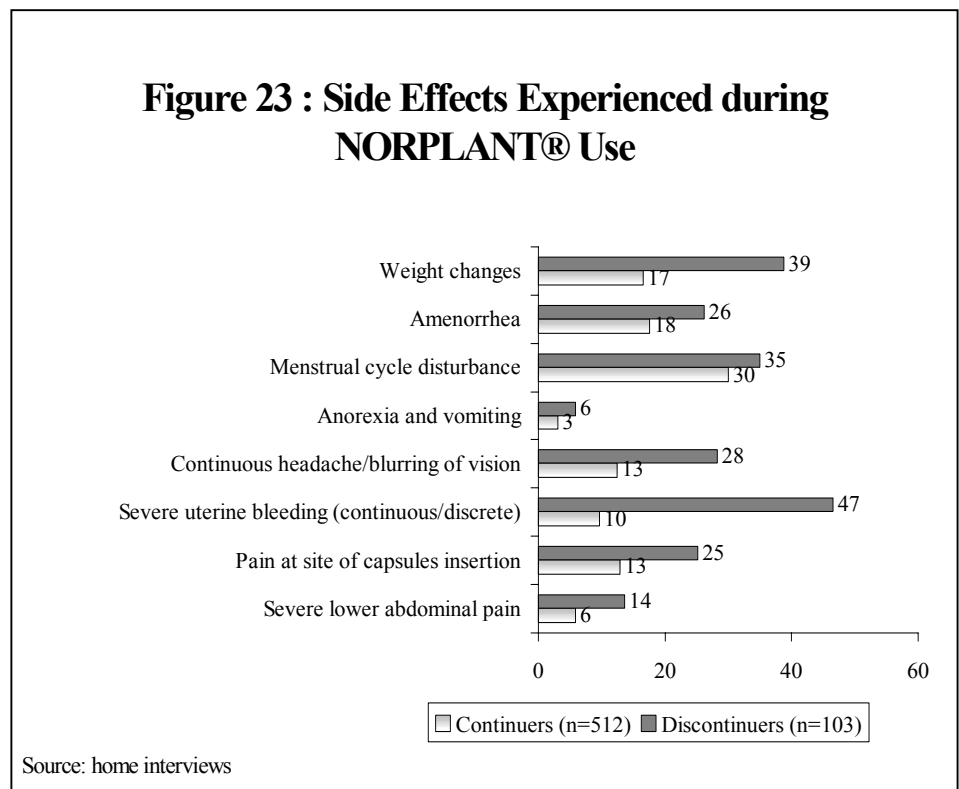
Figure 22: Duration of NORPLANT® Use (years)



soon after insertion (less than one year use). Between 10-13% used NORPLANT® for 1-2, 2-3 or 3-4 years before removal. Women who had NORPLANT® removed in about due time (in fact beyond 5 years) represented only one percent of this group. Overall, the average duration of NORPLANT® use among continuers and discontinuers was 1.8 and 1.4 years, respectively. The short average duration of NORPLANT® use among discontinuers (1.4 years, compared to NORPLANT® use duration of 5 years) would have cost implications that need to be analyzed.

Both continuing users and discontinuers were asked about side-effects experienced during NORPLANT® use. As expected, substantially higher proportions of

Figure 23 : Side Effects Experienced during NORPLANT® Use



NORPLANT® discontinuers reported experiencing NORPLANT® side-effects compared to the

continuers group (see Figure 23). Among the discontinuers group the most frequently reported side-effects experienced were severe bleeding (47%), weight changes (39%), menstrual cycle disturbances (35%) and suffering continuous headache (28%). For the continuers group, the most frequently reported side-effects for NORPLANT® were menstrual cycle disturbance (30%), amenorrhoea (18%), weight changes (17%) and pain at site of insertion (13%) (Figure 23).

These types of reported side-effects conform with findings indicated by other studies (Institute of Medicine, 1998, EFCS, 1995,

National Family Planning

Coordinating Board, Indonesia 1993,

Hassan et al, 1992). Table 12

provides additional data on the experience with NORPLANT®

removal. Discontinued users were asked if the rods were removed

easily. About one-half of them

reported that rods were not easily

removed. Among this group, major

reasons reported for difficulty in

removing the rods were having pain

at capsule site (43 percent) and too

long a time for removal (37 percent).

Another perspective of how

NORPLANT® users experience

side-effects is given in Table 13.

About 58% of the women who had

NORPLANT® inserted 1-4 years

ago (n=624) reported health

problems that they thought were

related to NORPLANT® use. The

most frequently mentioned problems

were menstrual cycle disturbance

(58%), suffering from continuous

headache (26%) and having some body pain (28%). Only about one-half of women who faced

medical problems went to physicians seeking medical advice. Among those women who sought

Table 12: Experience with NORPLANT® Removal as Reported by Discontinued Users

	Percent
Was the rods' removal easy? (n=103)	
Yes	48
No	52
Why was it difficult? (n=54)	
Pain at capsule site	43
Excessive bleeding in arm	15
Only local anesthesia given	17
Too long time for removal	37
Fibrosis around implanted capsules	20
Other	10

Source: home interviews

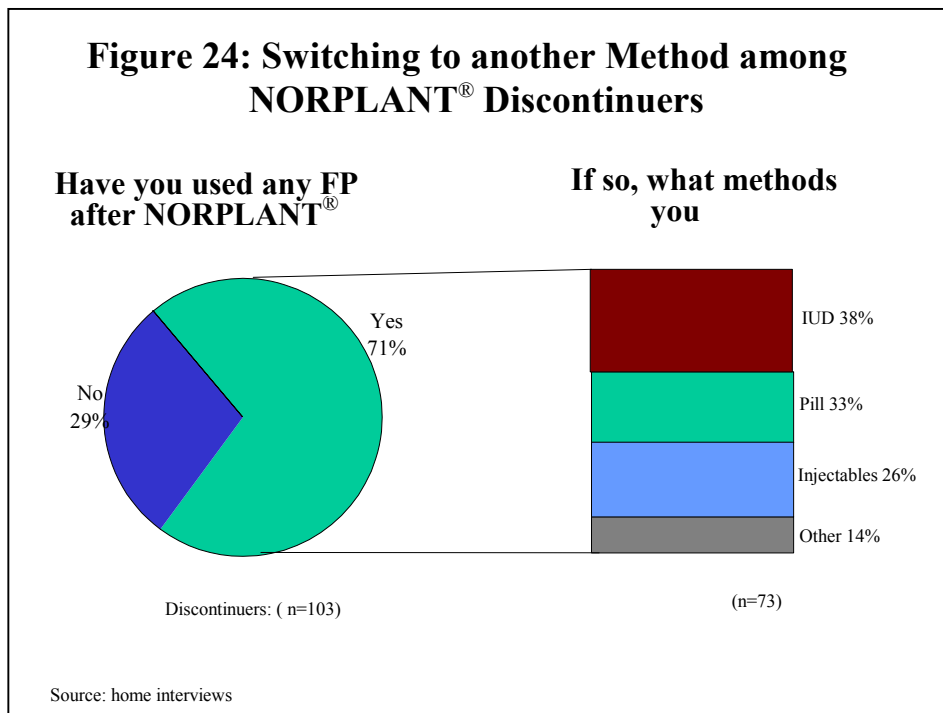
Table 13: Tolerance of Side-effects and Medical Assistance Received

	Percent
Have you experienced any body changes / health problems that you think it happened due to NORPLANT® use? (n=624)	
Yes	58
No	42
What were these problems? (n=363)	
Menstrual cycle disturbances	58
Weight change	33
Abdominal pain	12
Continuous headache	26
Other pain	28
General debility	19
Other	31
Have you consulted a physician about these problems? (n=363)	
Yes	54
No	46
What was the physician's advice? (n=196)	
Reassured me	28
Recommended NORPLANT® removal	14
Gave me treatment	50
Advised that changes are not due to NORPLANT®	7
Other	2

Source: home interviews

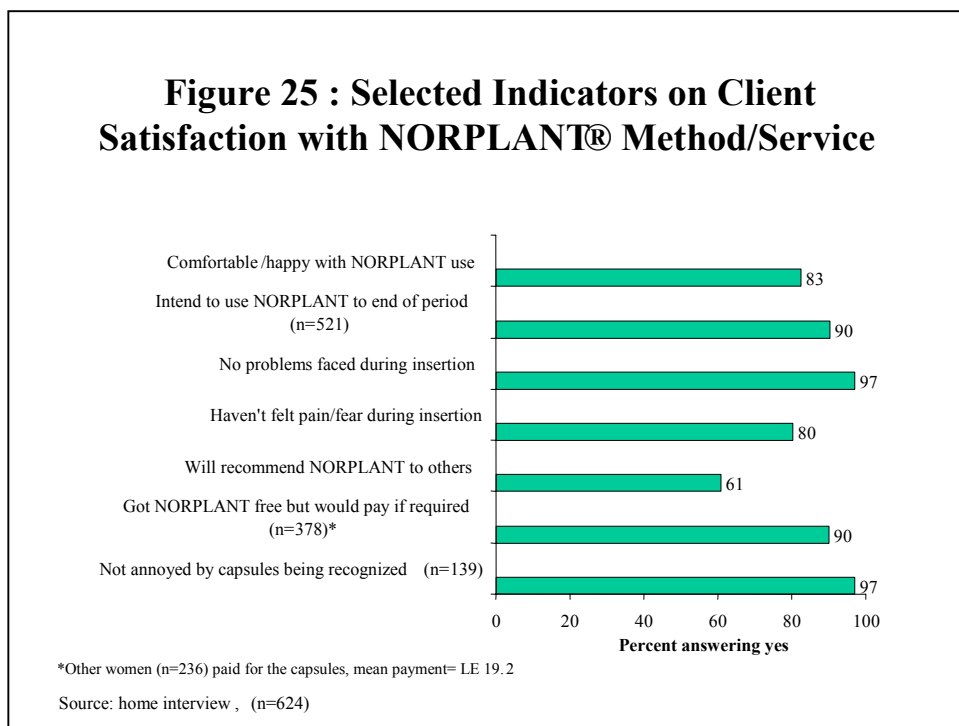
care from a physician, 28% reported that the doctor reassured them that these problems were simple and normal with NORPLANT[®] use.

However one-half of the women who sought care received treatment, while about 14% of the women were advised by the physicians to have NORPLANT[®] removed. Women who had NORPLANT[®] removed were asked if they had switched to another family planning method after removal. Seventy-one



percent answered affirmatively (see Figure 24). Among this group, about 38% switched to the IUD, about 33% switched to the pill, and about 26% began using injectables.

Among all of the sample women who began using NORPLANT[®] between 1-4 years ago, the vast majority reported general satisfaction with the method, and the services (Figure 25). The large majority (97%) reported that the insertion procedure went well with about 80% reporting having no felt pain or fear



during the insertion procedure. Almost all women who reported that the capsules were recognized by others in their arms (n=139) indicated that they were not annoyed because of that. About 90 percent of women who were still using NORPLANT[®] intend to continue NORPLANT[®] use to the end of the five-year duration (figure 25). Almost two-thirds (61%) of all women stated that they would recommend NORPLANT[®] to others.

OVERVIEW OF FINDINGS AND PROGRAM IMPLICATIONS

These study's findings provide comprehensive information on how NORPLANT[®] services have been administered and used through the on-going Introduction Program that is now approaching five years of operation.

Major study findings with program implications are highlighted below:

1. The record system audit indicated that about one-third of clients available in clinic registers were not entered in the central MOHP MIS. The following are possible reasons:
 - Clinics ran out of supplies of client information sheets that are completed at the clinic level for women who had NORPLANT[®] inserted and sent to the central MIS (monitoring visits during field data collection showed that this could be the case for some clinics).
 - Client information sheets may have been completed at clinics and sent to central MIS, but some client information items were missing and the sheets were returned to the clinics for adding the missing information items. Some of these sheets may not have been sent back again to central MIS.
2. Even in situations where client records existed in both the MIS and clinic registers, cases with completely matched client information data (perfect fit) were very few. While data on the date of insertion were highly accurate (mean concordance in this information item at MIS and clinic registers was 0.95), data on the due date for removal and information on women's addresses were defective and incomplete (mean concordance was 0.40 and 0.24, respectively).
3. Based on the above findings, and keeping in mind the fact that only 56% of women's addresses were complete enough for the field worker to locate, it appears that special mechanisms need to be developed in order to strengthen the capability of NORPLANT[®] MIS to identify and locate women eligible for removal.
4. The study also indicated that, although a client follow-up system is in place to inform women who had NORPLANT[®] inserted about the schedule of follow-up visits (through giving the



woman a card), this system is not completely functional. About 15 percent of the women reported that service providers did not give them a card. Moreover, about two-fifths of the women indicated that they received a card but that it was later lost. Furthermore, if women did not return to clinic for follow-up visits there was no system in place at the clinic to follow up women who failed to make the visits to clinics. The implication of the above findings is that some women eligible for removal might not be reached unless women themselves can remember the due date for removal and seek removal service.

5. The study findings indicated that physicians reported that they need more training on NORPLANT[®] insertion and removal (reported by 23 and 53 percent, respectively). Also, physicians reported facing some difficulties during removal, including breaking of rods, incorrect insertion, and difficulties in identifying the exact site of the implanted capsules. These findings call for the need for structured assessment of both the quality of training received as well as physicians' training needs.
6. Women who had NORPLANT[®] removed (n= 103) did report difficulties with the removal experience. About two-fifths of those women went to a health facility for removal other than the facility where the NORPLANT[®] was inserted. About one-tenth of the women complained that they had to make at least two visits to the clinic to get NORPLANT[®] removed. Additionally, one-half of women said that the removal procedure was difficult. Among this latter group, 43% said that they felt pain at the site of capsules and 47% reported too long a removal time.
7. The majority of women who had NORPLANT[®] inserted 1-4 years ago (n=624) were comfortable with NORPLANT[®] (83%). About 61% of them reported that they will recommend NORPLANT[®] to others. The majority of them wanted to terminate childbearing (91%). According to them, they liked NORPLANT[®] because it could be used for five years, its use is associated with fewer side-effects, they do not need to remember to do anything to avoid pregnancy, and it is an effective method. Also, many women (two-fifths) did not perceive any disadvantages for NORPLANT[®]. Furthermore, the majority of women who received the method free (about 90%) said that they would pay for the method if requested. However, among this group, the majority of women who discontinued NORPLANT[®] use (n=103) were less satisfied with the method. Only 42 percent of this group reported that they were comfortable with NORPLANT[®] use and 28 percent said that they will recommend NORPLANT[®] to others.
8. Despite overall satisfaction with the NORPLANT[®] method, many women reported being worried about side-effects. Experiencing severe bleeding, weight changes, menstrual cycle

disturbances, headache and pain at insertion site were the most frequently reported-side effects. In general, about one-half of women who had NORPLANT[®] inserted 1-4 years ago reported facing health problems that they thought were related to NORPLANT[®] use. Only about one-half sought medical advice. In one-half of these cases (n=196), the physician gave women medication. It is not known to what extent medication given in such situations has been discussed and/or recommended during training/preparing NORPLANT[®] service provision protocols.

9. Irregular supplies of NORPLANT[®] capsules seem to occur with implications for free and informed method choice as well as for exposure to unplanned pregnancies. About one-half of physicians said that they face occasional shortages of NORPLANT[®] supplies. In this situation, physicians reported that they ask the woman who requested NORPLANT[®] insertion to come later when supplies are made available, or they ask her to use another method. Many physicians (42%) said that they give women a temporary method until NORPLANT[®] supplies become available.
10. The study findings did not suggest the presence of negative attitudes by service providers toward NORPLANT[®] as a family planning method. Physicians insert NORPLANT[®] upon request by women when they think that there is no contraindication for NORPLANT[®]. It is noted that the study was only conducted in some NORPLANT[®] service delivery sites, and the sample of providers is not necessarily representative of all Egyptian physicians and nurses.
11. The study findings indicated that women received partial counseling and information on NORPLANT[®]. Only two-fifths of the new users reported being told about side-effects and about one-half said that they were told about insertion procedures. Also, follow-up information given to women after NORPLANT[®] insertion was not complete. Only one-fourth of the new users were told about the due date for removal (though almost of them were told that NORPLANT[®] use duration is five years), and two-fifths were told about where to go for removal.
12. The findings reflected a lack of consensus among physicians regarding NORPLANT[®] contraindication. There also seems to be a need to train providers about the most appropriate candidates for NORPLANT[®] use.
13. The study findings indicated that about one-half of women who discontinued NORPLANT[®] use had the rods removed before the second year of use. This raises the question of whether those

women were properly counseled about potential NORPLANT[®] side-effects at the time of the insertion. Also, do health providers adequately inform women about advantages and disadvantages of NORPLANT[®] and determine candidates for NORPLANT[®] use?

14. The role of media was called upon in promoting NORPLANT[®] use. Lack of media advertising about NORPLANT[®] was reported by both physicians and nurses as the number one problem facing the NORPLANT[®] Introduction Program.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Quality of Care

- Provide additional training to service providers involved in NORPLANT[®] service provision at both teaching hospitals and MOHP health facilities. The training should target promoting both provider technical knowledge and clinical skills regarding counseling and information given to clients, identifying appropriate candidates for NORPLANT[®] use, NORPLANT[®] contraindication, as well as NORPLANT[®] insertion and removal. Also, provider training programs should include medications prescribed by physicians for side-effects. An assessment of the specific training needs for quality NORPLANT[®] service provision is needed.
- Promote accessibility to removal services and the quality of these services. As women depend on service providers to both insert and remove the rods, it should be equally easy for women to get NORPLANT[®] removed and inserted.
- Develop adequate client follow-up systems. At a minimum, due dates for removal should be carefully observed by clinic staff and clients should be contacted and advised for removal.
- Review the need to ensure regular supplies of NORPLANT[®] and the complex nature of the NORPLANT[®] service provision system compared with other family planning methods before decisions are made to extend NORPLANT[®] services to additional health facilities. Keeping these important issues in mind, appropriate decisions might be taken on whether to expand NORPLANT[®] services horizontally through increased number of service delivery units or vertically through continuous quality improvement and increased demand and client satisfaction.

- Develop an integrated quality oriented monitoring and evaluation system for NORPLANT[®] service delivery sites.

Tracking and locating NORPLANT[®] users

- Develop appropriate mechanisms to promote central MIS capacity to identify and locate women eligible for NORPLANT[®] removal. Information items included in clients' records may be minimized to include only basic information needed to track women efficiently to ensure that the rods are removed or replaced when they become no longer effective. The central MIS should be periodically tested for accuracy and completeness of its information. In addition, a decentralized MIS (at the district or clinic level) could be established if the MOHP plans to generate more detailed information regarding the pool of women who seek NORPLANT[®] insertion.
- Establish clear guidelines requesting clinic staff to give due attention to recording complete information on women's addresses as well as the address of one of their relatives or neighbors according to instructions currently in place. This would greatly promote efforts to locate women eligible for removal.

Program Sustainability

- Reconsider the decision to provide NORPLANT[®] free of charge, in view of the findings on women's readiness to pay for NORPLANT[®] among the majority of women who received a free method. A modest user's fee may be introduced as a first step towards making the NORPLANT[®] program sustainable.

IEC

- Develop further IEC components that promote women's knowledge about NORPLANT[®] as a family planning method. This would help expand contraceptive choice, stress the need to return to clinics to receive follow-up services, and alert women about the need for removal after five years.

REFERENCES

Hassan, E., L. Kaffafi, M. El Hussein, K. Hardee-Cleaveland and L. Patter “The Acceptability of NORPLANT[®] in Egypt”. In *Advances in Contraception*, Kluwer Academic Publishers, 1992.

Institute of Medicine, 1998 “Contraceptive Research, Introduction, and Use. Lessons from NORPLANT[®]”. National Academy Press, Washington, D.C., 1998.

National Family Planning Coordinating Board “The 1992 Indonesia NORPLANT[®] Use-Dynamics Study: Final Report”. Jakarta, Indonesia 1993.

The Egyptian Fertility Care Society “Pre-Introductory Clinical Trail of NORPLANT[®] Contraceptive Sub-dermal Implants in Egypt”. Final Report, 1995.