

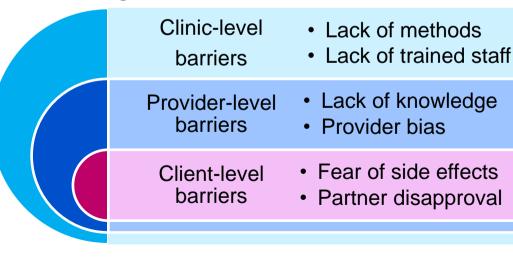
Improving private sector provision of post-abortion contraception in Kenya

Katy Footman, Marie Stopes International

Background

- 464,000 induced abortions in Kenya in 2012
 - 120,000 treated for complications from induced abortion
- Marie Stopes Kenya franchises >400 private clinics, expanding access to safe abortion services and post-abortion care
- Ensuring quality of services in private sector clinics is a challenge
- Post-abortion family planning counselling is inconsistent





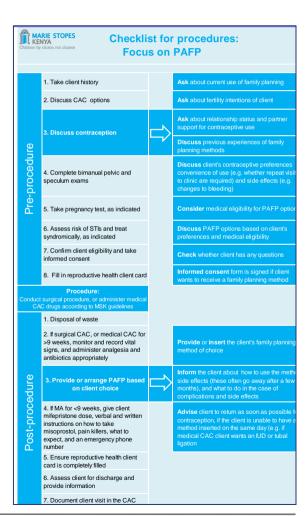
Evaluating the effect of a quality management intervention on post-abortion contraception

Aims:

- to assess whether a quality management intervention increased post-abortion contraception counselling and uptake
- 2. to understand the drivers and barriers of contraceptive uptake for clients and providers

The intervention:

- 1) One-day **training** on post-abortion contraception
- 2) Job aide for step-by-step post-abortion contraceptive counselling
- 3) Monthly structured **supervision** visits



Methods

Design: before and after study, no control group +

qualitative component

Timeline: November 2015 - August 2016

Setting: 9 social franchise clinics, W Kenya

Quantitative:

- Primary outcomes: Contraceptive uptake (excluding condoms) on the day of abortion and 14 days post-abortion
- Data collection: In-person interviews on day of procedure + telephone follow up after 14 days
- Sample size: 883
- **Data analysis:** cross-tabulations with chi-square tests, multivariate logistic regression

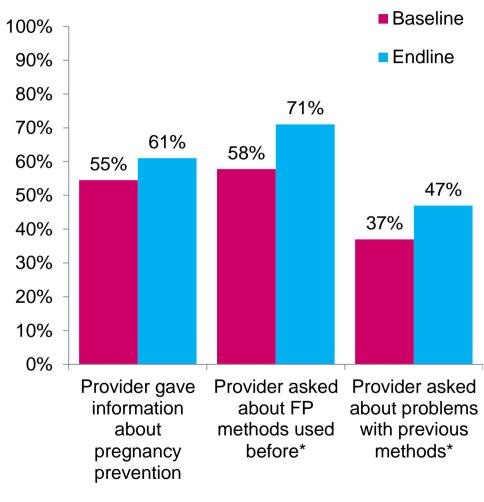
Qualitative:

Semi-structured interviews: 9 providers and 22 clients.



Did the intervention improve provider behaviour?

- Limited increase in provision of information, but quality of counselling improved.
- Most aspects of satisfaction did not improve, except :
 - provision of clear instructions(69% vs 58%)
 - taking enough time to understand client (97% vs 93%).
- Mean number of methods counselled on increased from 2.9 to 3.3
- Mix of methods counselled on did not change.



*Significant increase (p<0.05)

Did the intervention increase uptake?

Adjusted odds of contraceptive uptake at endline vs. baseline			
	N (%)	aOR (95% CI)	P-value
Received same day contraception*			
Baseline	77 (19.30)	Ref	
Endline	113 (30.79)	2.00 (1.39- 2.86)	< 0.001
Received same day LARC*			
Baseline	50 (12.59)	Ref	
Endline	71 (19.45)	1.82 (1.19- 2.79)	0.006
Received contraception 2-14 days post- abortion #			
Baseline	66 (33.85)	Ref	
Endline	29 (23.39)	0.57 (0.32- 1.01)	0.053

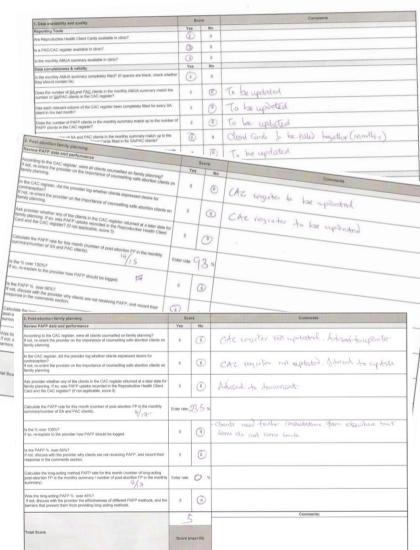
Provider experience of the intervention

One-day orientation: considered useful - but providers want more regular training and updates.

The **job aide** was not commonly used or well-remembered.

Supervision visits

- Some felt their PAFP counselling and record keeping had improved as a result
- "Well, they support us by encouraging us, where we have relaxed, they tell us not to relax."
- Valued the advice from supervision visits.

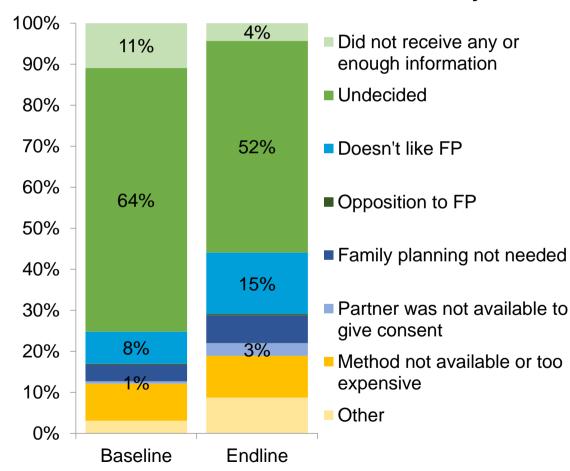


Why did women not receive contraception?

 Barriers that are amenable to counselling were reduced at endline

- Women want to complete the abortion first
- Challenges returning to the facility for contraception
- Perceptions of risk
- Cost of family planning

Reason for not receiving FP, among those who did not receive a method on the day



Conclusions

- Supervision and regular updates important for improving provider behaviour on contraceptive counselling.
- Performance management approaches can have lessons for other social franchise models and wider sector.
- Post-abortion contraceptive counselling must be sensitive to individual needs of clients.
- Follow up mechanisms to facilitate clients returning to the clinic may support delayed uptake.







Thank you

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