

Acceptance of NSV (Non Scalpel Vasectomy)

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Abstract :

Introduction: Males also play a very important role in population control. Vasectomy is permanent contraceptive method for the males. In populous country like India, Vasectomy needs to be promoted like Tubectomy

Aim and objective: To know the acceptance of NSV, To identify the social background of the patients

Material and method: A retrospective study for a period from January, 2015 till December, 2015 was conducted from registrar entry of postpartum program clinic of RIMS, OBG department to know the acceptance of NSV. Total of 16 patients underwent vasectomy. All patients were studied regarding their age, education, parity and religion.

Result: Maximum 43.75% of the vasectomy patient were in the age group of 30-35, Maximum patients were of Para 3 (44%), only 2 (12.5%) were Christian and none of the patients were illiterate.

Conclusion: Most of the Vasectomy patients belong to the peak reproductive period of 30-35 years. And patient tends to think about permanent method of contraceptive mostly after 3 kids and religion has something to do with acceptance of permanent contraceptive methods.

Keywords: Vasectomy, Population, Contraceptive, Tubectomy

I. Introduction

Males also play a very important role in population control. Vasectomy is permanent contraceptive method for the males.

In populous country like India, Vasectomy needs to be promoted like Tubectomy.

II. Material And Methods

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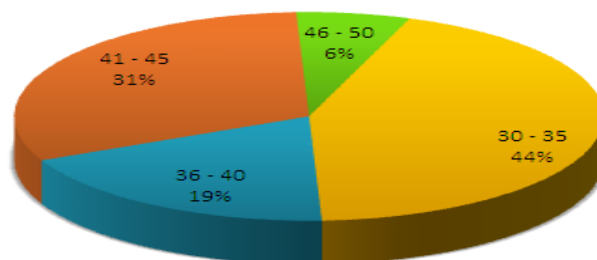
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III. Results

A retrospective study was carried out at postpartum program clinic of RIMS, OBG department from January, 2015 to December, 2015. Data collected are presented here.

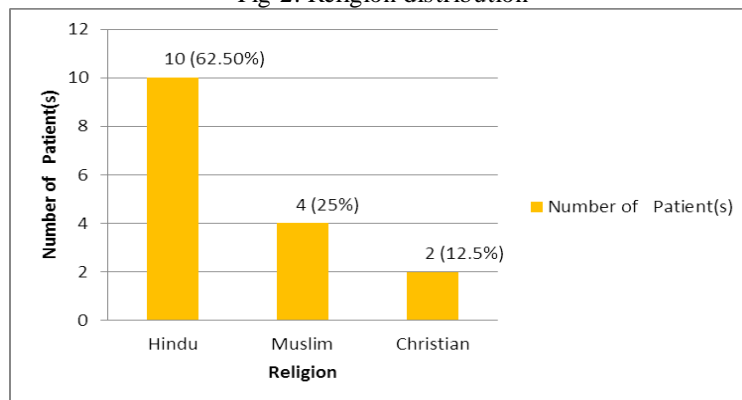
- Out of the 16 patients who underwent Vasectomy, 7 (44%) were in the age group 30 - 35 years, 3 (19%) were in 36 – 40 age group. 5 (31%) out of the 16 were in 41 – 45 age group. And only 1 (6%) are in 46 – 50 age group.

Fig 1: Age distribution



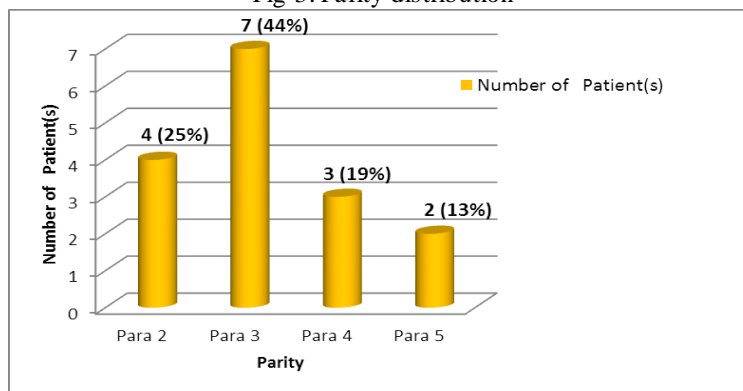
- The following table shows the religion of the patient which they belong to. Out of 16 patients, 10 (62.5%) were Hindu, 4 (25%) were Muslim and 2 (12.5%) were Christian.

Fig 2: Religion distribution



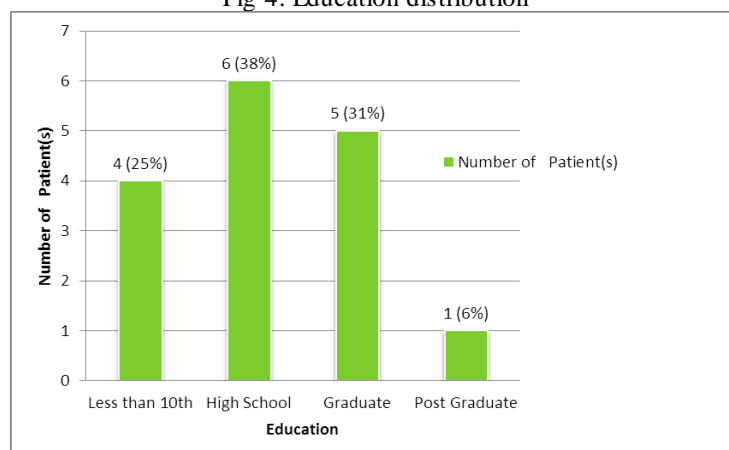
- The following table shows the parity of the patients. Out of 16 patients, 4 (25%) were Para 2, 7 (44%) were Para 3, 3 (19%) and only 2 (13%) were Para 5.

Fig 3: Parity distribution



- The following table shows the education status of the patients studied. None of the patient are illiterate, 4 (25%) were less than 10th Standard educated, 6 (38%) were High School, 5 (31%) were Graduate and only 1 (6%) was Post Graduate.

Fig 4: Education distribution



IV. Discussion

Over the past decade, calls have been made to increase the involvement of men in matters of reproductive health and family planning.^[1,2] One way to foster male involvement in family planning is to give couples more contraceptive choices through the promotion of male-oriented methods such as vasectomy. Vasectomy is a safe, simple and effective method.^[3,4]

There is evidence that the low use of vasectomy is not entirely because of men's resistance to the method, but also because of the failure of many health professionals to make information and services available and accessible. Men are interested in family planning generally.^[5-8]

V. Conclusion

Maximum 43.75% of the vasectomy patient were in the age group of 30-35, maximum patients were of Para 3 (44%), only 2 (12.5%) were Christian and none of the patients were illiterate.

Most of the Vasectomy patients belong to the peak reproductive period of 30-35 years. And patient tends to think about permanent method of contraceptive mostly after 3 kids and religion has something to do with acceptance of permanent contraceptive methods.

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