Adherence of Health Workers of Kazakhstan to Hormonal Contraception

N.Kobzar
Kazakhstan
Population of Kazakhstan

• Total population of Kazakhstan as of the 1\textsuperscript{st} of July 2014 made up 17 284 850 people. It ranks the 63\textsuperscript{d} in the list of countries in terms of the population size.

• The average population density is slightly more than 6,3 people per sq.km (184\textsuperscript{th} in the list of countries in terms of the population density).
Female population of the RK

growth by 13,6% from 2000 to 2012

Astana 2013. p 54.
Contraception coverage of reproductive age women in 2012

Total women in the RK out of the general population

Out of them: reproductive age women

Out of them: covered by contraception

Global experience shows that the use of the state-of-the-art contraceptives may reduce maternal and infant mortality by 25-50%. 40% of all pregnancies are unplanned ones.

Healthcare of women in the Republic of Kazakhstan

Mother and child healthcare, reduction of infant and maternal mortality rate is the priority direction of the national policy in the public healthcare.
Birthrate in the Republic of Kazakhstan 1990-2012

Birthrate in the RK in the 2000-2012 (per 1000 of population, increase by) 54.4%
Natural population growth in 1990-2012 in the Republic of Kazakhstan

Maternal mortality rate in the Republic of Kazakhstan in 1990-2012 (per 100000 of live born)

Number of abortions in the Republic of Kazakhstan in 1990-2012 (abs. number)

Number of abortions per 1000 of fertile age women in the RK in 2000-2012

Thus, abortions in the RK remain one of the prevailing methods of birthrate control.
The structure of contraceptive technologies used in the Republic of Kazakhstan

- 1st place – IDUs
- 2nd place – Male contraceptives;
- 3rd place – Hormonal contraceptives

Problems of supply of modern contraceptives to population

- Formally all types of contraceptives are available at the pharmaceutical market of Kazakhstan, except implants and female condoms;
- Availability of contraceptives at the internal market depends on private business that decides the assortment and the price of contraceptives;
- Contraceptives are not in the list of guaranteed free healthcare services;

### Frequency of use of hormonal contraceptives by reproductive age women in the RK in 2004-2012 (%)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Frequency %</td>
<td>1,8</td>
<td>2,1</td>
<td>1,5</td>
<td>2,0</td>
<td>2,1</td>
<td>2,1</td>
<td>2,2</td>
<td>2,0</td>
<td>2,2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Frequency of use of hormonal contraceptives by reproductive age women in different regions of Kazakhstan in 2012 (%)

Based on the results of 2012, the highest rate of the use of hormonal contraceptives in big cities:

• Almaty city - 5,7%
• Astana city - 4,1%,
• Rural area -0,6%– 0,7%
Frequency of use of emergency hormonal contraceptives in the RK in 2004-2012 (%)
• Thus, emergency contraceptives are used rather frequently at the background of low use of the planned hormonal contraception.
Key factors influencing the use of hormonal contraception in Kazakhstan

• 1. Inadequate governmental obligations as to contraceptive supply
• 2. Perception of the currently used contraceptives as harmful for the health
• 3. Access of young people to family planning services is somewhat difficult
• 4. Inadequate knowledge and negative attitude on the part of the service providers
• Narrow choice of contraceptive methods limits the selection options
• 6. High cost
• 7. Social norms and expectations regarding sex and sexuality

Adherence to the state-of-the-art contraceptive technologies has to be fostered in young people, while abortions should not be accepted as a birth control method.