

FP-EPI Integration as an Approach to Reduce Unmet Need for Modern Family Planning

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1. Increasing opportunities for personal contact with women to discuss family planning through the FP-EPI integration

Personal contact of nonusers of FP with health workers and providers

National Demographic and Health Survey (NDHS) round	Discussed family planning to women DURING VISIT OF FIELDWORKER (%)	Discussed family planning to WOMEN WHO VISITED A HEALTH FACILITY in the past 12 months (%)	DID NOT discuss family planning either during visit of fieldworkers or in visit to health facility
2003	11.5	13.6	80.3
2008	9.6	12.3	82.5

Opportunities for increasing personal contacts

Point of Opportunity	Level	
	Household/ Community	Facility
At point of service	Medical missions; outreach	Maternal care: prenatal and postnatal Child care: consultations for diarrhea, ARI, nutrition
At point of referral	Community Health Teams, Barangay Health Workers	FP-EPI integration

Would FP-EPI integration be effective?

- Togo, Africa (Huntington and Aplogan, *Studies in Family Planning*, 25(3):176-183, May-Jun. 1994). Provision of FP referral messages to EPI clients:
 - increased awareness of available FP services by 18%
 - increased the average monthly number of new FP acceptors by 54%
- Polomolok, South Cotabato, 2009. After 10 months of implementation:
 - 38% increase in FP new acceptors
 - 6 percentage points increase in CPR from the 2008 level of 49% to 55% in 2009

Need for additional studies in local settings

- Togo study: need study in local settings
- Polomolok study: limitations
 - Results only from one municipality
 - No control group
 - Not only FP-EPI integration was introduced but also training of midwives in FPCBT so they can provide counseling and FP services
 - Difficult to isolate effect of FP-EPI integration with concurrent supply-side intervention

2. A study to determine potential of FP-EPI integration to help reduce unmet need for modern family planning: Misamis Occidental

*a. Description of the Study in
Misamis Occidental on FP-EPI
Integration*

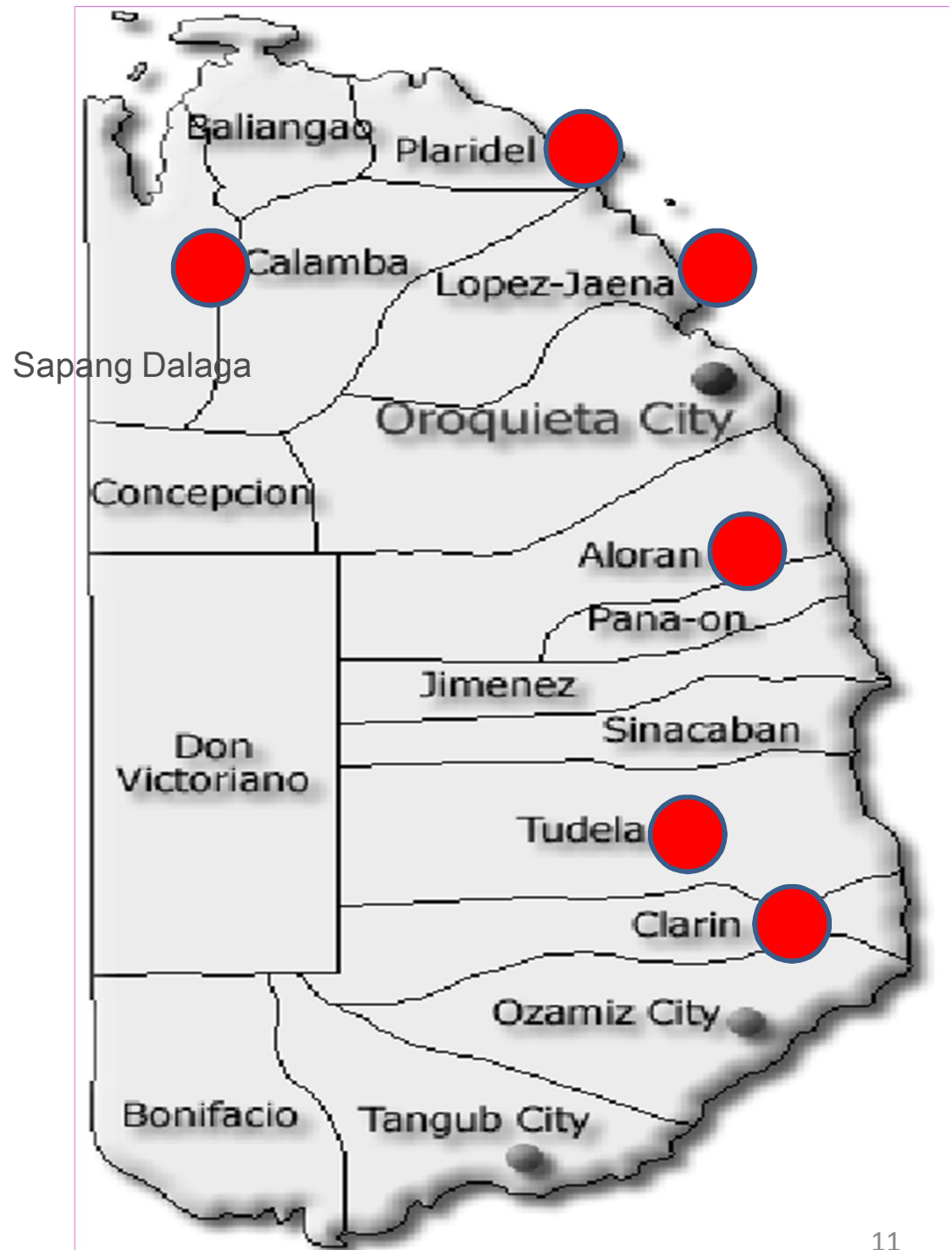
Misamis Occidental study: 2011-2012

- Purpose:
 - to provide additional evidence of the effects of FP-EPI integration in local settings
- Study sites:
 - 42 BHS/RHU in 6 municipalities of Misamis Occidental randomly assigned to control and treatment groups

Study Sites for the FP-EPI Integration, 2012

MUNICIPALITY	TREATMENT GROUP- WITH FP-EPI INTEGRATION = 21	CONTROL GROUP- REGULAR EPI ACTIVITIES ONLY = 21
CLARIN	Clarín MHC 1	Lapasan BHS
	Clarín MHC 2	Pan-ay BHS
	Sigatic BHS	Dela Paz BHS
	Guba BHS	
	Mialen BHS	
	Kinangay BHS	
TUDELA	Locsoon BHS	San Nicolas BHS
	Maikay BHS	Balon BHS
	Tudela MHC	Cabol-anonan BHS
	Canibongan BHS	Tonggo BHS
ALORAN	Maular BHS	Mitazan BHS
	Zamora BHS	Aloran MHC BHS
	Banisilon BHS	Tawi-Tawi BHS
LOPEZ JAENA	Sibogon BHS	Mansabay Bajo BHS
	Alegria BHS	Macalibre Alto BHS
		Burgos BHS
		Lopez Jaena MHC
PLARIDEL	Unidos BHS	Plaridel MHC-B
	Santa Cruz BHS	Plaridel MHC-C
	Panalsalan BHS	Tipolo BHS
	Plaridel MHC-A	Look Proper BHS
		Bato BHS
CALAMBA	Bunawan BHS	Calamba MHC
	Calaran BHS	Bonifacio BHS

Study Sites for the FP-EPI Integration, Misamis Occidental 2012



Misamis Occidental study: 2011-2012

- Identifying mothers with unmet need for modern FP
 - Short interviews by a designated and trained Barangay Health Worker (BHW) identified mothers with unmet need for modern FP
 - In the treatment group, these mothers were given simple **FP referral messages** that inform mothers of the availability of modern FP services in the health facility, ask if they want to visit the clinic to learn more about FP, and if yes, to set a schedule of their visit

Misamis Occidental study: 2011-2012

- Interviews:
 - First Round: August 2011 to February 2012
 - Second Round: February 2012 to July 2012
- Other activities:
 - No supply-side and other demand-side activities implemented by the study other than regular and on-going interventions
 - No survey activity during GP in October

3. Preliminary results

a. Total mothers interviewed
baseline and end line

Number of Mothers Interviewed in Baseline and End Line Surveys by Study Sites

Site	Mothers interviewed in Baseline		Mothers interviewed in End line	
	Number	Percent to total	Number	Percent
Control	1,136	53.7%	902	54.6%
Treatment	945	44.7%	736	44.6%
Control cross-study	20	0.9%	1	0.1%
Treatment cross-study	15	0.7%	12	0.7%
Total	2,116	100.0%	1,651	100.0%

b. Interest in visiting the health facility to learn more about modern family planning: treatment sites

Mothers' Interest in Visiting the Health Facility to Learn More About Modern Family Planning: Treatment Sites

Interest in visiting the facility and commitment for visit	Pregnant		Not pregnant and type of FP method used				Total	
			None		Traditional			
Interested, with date of visit	19	40%	228	44%	41	43%	288	43%
Interested, no date of visit	26	54%	209	40%	37	39%	272	41%
Not interested	3	6%	87	17%	18	19%	108	16%
Total	48	100%	524	100%	96	100%	668*	100%

Note: Total=945; excludes cases for those using modern method (n=257) and No information (n=20)

c. Reasons for non-interviews in end line survey

Reasons Why Some Mothers Were Not Interviewed in End Line Survey

Reasons	Study sites				Total
	Control	Treatment	Control cross-study	Treatment cross-study	
Unknown/transients	27	31	6	0	64
Changed residence	98	73	6	0	177
Working	37	32	3	0	72
Not in the house	34	46	2	2	84
No information	26	13	1	0	40
Cannot be reached	10	14	1	1	26
Others	2	0	0	0	2
Total	234	209	19	3	465

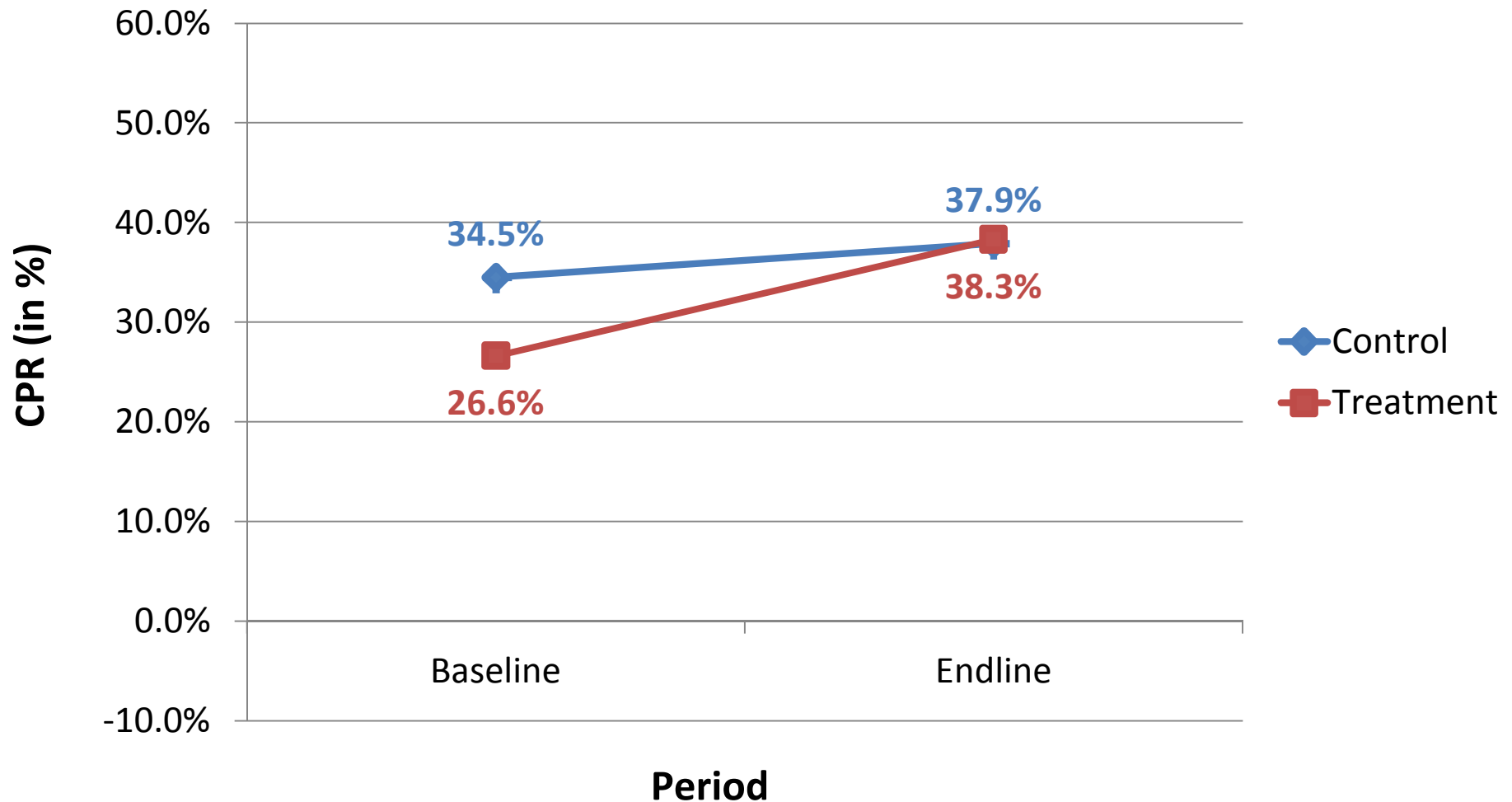
*Note: The end line survey interviews were conducted at the mothers' residence rather than at the facility.

d. Family planning use: analysis using matched baseline and end line

Distribution of Mothers by Pregnancy Status and Use of FP Method: Baseline and End Line Surveys

Pregnancy status		Use of FP method	Baseline		End line	
<i>Control Sites (n=874)</i>						
Pregnant			63	7%	31	4%
Non-pregnant	None		422	48%	371	42%
	Traditional Method		88	10%	141	16%
	Modern Method		301	34%	331	38%
<i>Treatment Sites (n=719)</i>						
Pregnant			37	5%	18	3%
Non-pregnant	None		410	57%	293	41%
	Traditional Method		81	11%	133	18%
	Modern Method		191	27%	275	38%
<i>Total (Control+Treatment Sites)</i>			1,593*		1,593*	

Comparison of CPR from Survey 1 and Survey 2 by Study Site, 2011-2012



Net change in CPR: $(38.3 - 26.6) - (37.9 - 34.5) = 8.3$ percentage points

Use of Modern Family Planning Methods: All Mothers and Non-Pregnant Only*

Study Site	Use of Modern Family Planning Methods		
	With baseline and end line data (n=1,593)		With baseline data only (n=465)
	Baseline	End line	
Among pregnant and non-pregnant			
Control	34%	38%	38%
Treatment	27%	38%	31%
Among non-pregnant only			
Control	37%	41%	40%
Treatment	28%	40%	34%

*Excludes 58 cases with no information and from cross study sites.

e. Analysis of use of FP by desire for additional children: matched baseline and end line data

Distribution of Mothers by Pregnancy Status, Desire for Additional Children, Use of FP Method: Baseline Survey

Desire for additional children	Pregnant		Not pregnant by use of FP method						Total	
			None		Traditional		Modern			
Control Sites (n=874)										
Want additional children within 3 years	8	0.9%	49	5.6%	16	1.8%	11	1.3%	84	10%
Want additional children after 3 years	31	3.5%	154	17.6%	31	3.5%	130	14.9%	346	40%
Do not want additional children	24	2.7%	219	25.1%	41	4.7%	160	18.3%	444	51%
Total	63	7.1%	422	48.3%	88	10.0%	301	34.5%	874	100%
Intervention Sites (n=719)										
Want additional children within 3 years	3	0.4%	24	3.3%	2	0.3%	2	0.3%	31	4%
Want additional children after 3 years	17	2.4%	180	25.0%	30	4.2%	76	10.6%	303	42%
Do not want additional children	17	2.4%	206	28.7%	49	6.8%	113	15.7%	385	54%
Total	37	5.2%	410	57.0%	81	11.3%	191	26.6%	719	100%

Distribution of Mothers by Pregnancy Status, Desire for Additional Children, Use of FP Method: End Line Survey

Desire for additional children	Pregnant		Not pregnant by use of FP method						Total	
			None		Traditional		Modern			
<i>Control Sites (n=874)</i>										
Want additional children within 3 years	6	0.7%	25	2.9%	0	0.0%	6	0.7%	37	4%
Want additional children after 3 years	2	0.2%	147	16.8%	49	5.6%	101	11.6%	299	34%
Do not want additional children	23	2.6%	199	22.8%	92	10.5%	224	25.6%	538	62%
Total	31	3.5%	371	42.5%	141	16.1%	331	37.9%	874	100%
<i>Intervention Sites (n=719)</i>										
Want additional children within 3 years	6	0.8%	18	2.5%	5	0.7%	7	1.0%	36	5%
Want additional children after 3 years	1	0.1%	112	15.6%	37	5.1%	87	12.1%	237	33%
Do not want additional children	11	1.5%	163	22.7%	91	12.7%	181	25.2%	446	62%
Total	18	2.4%	293	40.8%	133	18.5%	275	38.3%	719	100%

Conclusion and interpretation

Summary and conclusion

- In treatment sites, a large number of mothers who are not using modern family planning indicated they are interested to visit the health facility to learn more (84%), and half of them have set a date for the visit.
- Use of modern family planning increased significantly in the treatment sites compared to the control site. The net change is 8 percentage points which is statistically significant

Summary and conclusions

- About 137 (6%) of mothers who brought their children for immunization were pregnant
- Thus, EPI services also provides an opportunity to reach pregnant mothers for referral messages on early and regular antenatal care and planning for the next birth
- The tool implementing FP/**ANC**-EPI Integration is available

Interpretation

- Why would a simple provision of FP referral messages have significant influence on behavior?
- One way of interpreting the results is as follows: when health providers including BHWs talk to women, when they show interest regarding their preference and needs, when they provide them information on where services are available and when they allow them to set a schedule for a visit to the facility to learn more, then it is likely that they these women will decide to learn more and eventually adopt a modern family planning method.

Mabuhay