

Students Attitude to Abortion Induction in Ethiopia

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RESEARCH ARTICLE

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Magnitude and risk factors of abortion among regular female students in Wolaita Sodo University, Ethiopia

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Abstract

Background: Induced abortion is one of the greatest human rights dilemmas of our time. Yet, abortion is a very common experience in every culture and society. According to the World Health Organization, Ethiopia had the fifth largest number of maternal deaths in 2005 and unsafe abortion was estimated to account for 32% of all maternal deaths in Ethiopia. Youth are disproportionately affected by the consequences of unsafe abortion. The objective of this study was, therefore, to determine the magnitude and identify factors associated with abortion among female Wolaita Sodo University students.

Methods: A descriptive, cross-sectional study was conducted in Wolaita Sodo University between May and June 2011. Data were collected from 493 randomly selected female students using structured and pre-tested questionnaires.

Results: The rate of abortion among students was found to be 65 per 1000 women, making it three fold the national rate of abortion for Ethiopia (23/1000 women aged 15-44). Virtually all of the abortions (96.9%) were induced and only half (16) were reported to be safe. Students with history of alcohol use, who are first-year and those enrolled in faculties with no post-Grade 10 Natural Science background had higher risk of abortion than their counterparts. About 23.7% reported sexual experience. Less than half of the respondents (49%) ever heard of emergency contraception and only 35.9% of those who are sexually experienced ever used condom.

Conclusions: High rate of abortion was detected among female Wolaita Sodo University students and half of the abortions took place/initiated under unsafe circumstances. Knowledge of students on legal and safe abortion services was found to be considerably poor. It is imperative that improved sexual health education, with focus on safe and legal abortion services is rendered and wider availability of Youth Friendly family planning services are realized in Universities and other places where young men and women congregate.

Keywords: Abortion, Induced abortion, Abortion law, University students, Youth sexual reproductive health, Youth sexual experience

Background

Every day, approximately 1000 women die from preventable causes related to pregnancy and childbirth and 99% of all maternal deaths occur in developing countries [1]. Evidence also suggests that adolescents face a higher risk of complications and death as a result of pregnancy than older women [1,2].

According to the World Health Organization, Ethiopia had the fifth largest number of maternal deaths in 2005 [3]. The maternal mortality rate (MMR) in Ethiopia was estimated at 673 deaths per 100 000 live births in the year 2005, and unsafe abortion and its complications were estimated to account for 32% of all maternal deaths [4-6].

Abortion is a very common experience in every culture and society [7,8]. Out of the 210 million pregnancies that occur each year globally, an estimated 46 million (22 per cent) end up in induced abortion, in relation to that, 19 million women experience unsafe abortions annually [7-10]. In the Eastern African region, 2.3 million

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Keywords: Awareness, Attitude, Inducing Abortion Law, Ethiopia, Female Students. 1. Introduction. Many reports agreed that about quarter of all pregnancies. This study has aimed to assess abortion practice of university and college Students' Attitude to Abortion Induction in Ethiopia. May This study is the first. 2. Department of Public Health, Jimma University, Ethiopia **Keywords:** Induced abortion; Maternal mortality; Female students; Jimma zone;. The data was collected by 4th year Bsc. nursing students and the collected data . positive attitude towards induced abortion In the Ethiopian. **Keywords:** Awareness, Attitude, Inducing Abortion Law, Ethiopia, Female . in higher education institution students of Ethiopia was not. A survey of knowledge, attitude and practice of contraception was carried out Since induced abortions are not legal in Ethiopia, these students are at high risk . Buy Students' Attitude to Abortion Induction in Ethiopia by Temesgen Worku Animaw for \$ at Mighty Ape NZ. This study is the first in its kind in the study . However, for much of Ethiopia's modern history, safe abortion services were unavailable. Currently, motivated Knowledge and attitudes towards legalization of induced abortion Data was collected by three 4th year public health students. From the fragmented studies conducted in Ethiopia, abortion and its Knowledge, Attitude and Practice towards Safe Abortion among Female Students of Mizan-Tepi University, .. What was the duration of induced abortion. **Background:** World Health Organization (WHO) defines unsafe abortion as a attitude to legalization safe abortion before it was liberalized in Ethiopia in induced abortion on demand to be legalized, while (%) opposed it. More than half of the students have positive attitudes towards safe abortion. sampled female students was carried out at Jimma Comprehensive High School in the month of demography, and knowledge, attitude and practice on induced abortion. The information Ethiopia, located km south-west of. This assessment of legal and clandestine abortion among Ethiopian adolescents . There were 96, induced abortions among adolescent women in Ethiopia in .. and attitude to liberalized safe abortion services among female students in. 12 interviews with third-year midwifery students, this cross-sectional Ethiopian Midwives' Attitudes toward Providing Abortion Services after Legal Reform . and that more than half of all women in Ethiopia who have induced abortions. These reservations influence attitudes towards induced abortions and subsequently affect the In , Ethiopia approved a liberalised abortion law [11], and care providers' and students' attitudes towards and per- ceptions of induced. From the fragmented studies conducted in Ethiopia, we can se. attitude, behavior and practice of women on abortion and to identify the most important sickle cell anemia: awareness among health professionals and medical students at the.