



KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDE ON THE ANTI-CONCEPTIVE METHODS THAT HAVE THE ADOLESCENTS OF TWO SECONDARY IN CHILPANCINGO GUERRERO

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ABSTRACT

Objective: To determine the level of knowledge and attitude that students have about contraceptive methods in two secondary schools in Chilpancingo, Guerrero. **Methods:** Quantitative cross-sectional comparative study included Students of Federal High School Antonio I. Delgado with 900 students and Technical High School No. 30 Lázaro Cárdenas del Rio with 774 students with a total population of 1674. Sampling was performed Simple randomized stratified information was obtained through a questionnaire of 52 questions. **Results:** The level of knowledge in the technique was obtained 55.6% is regular, however, in ESFAID 55.7% has a good knowledge. According to the attitude, it is shown that 48.6% in the Technique is unfavorable, while in ESFAID 39.7% is indifferent. **Conclusion:** It is worth mentioning that regarding the knowledge of adolescents in technique No. 30, it was obtained that the majority have regular knowledge, while in the ESFAID we found that the level of knowledge was good, however, in relation to the level of attitude He was unfavorable in Technique No. 30 and in ESFAID he showed an indifferent attitude emphasizing that Federal High School I. Delgado presented greater knowledge and a better attitude towards contraceptive methods.

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INTRODUCTION

Adolescence is considered one of the most important stages in the development of human life, since it involves a series of physical, mental and emotional changes that contribute to defining the individual's behavior and its development within society. This period of growth of the human being is complex and although there are various conceptualizations. The world health organization locates the beginning of this stage between the ages of 10 and 19, they agreed that in some people they can occur before or after this period even without fully maturing. (WHO, 2014)

In the last century sex education was more limited because it was considered a taboo to touch these issues, with the passing of the years and technological evolution, young people have more access to information. Sex education is very important should be taught from birth to include the strengthening of values, self-esteem and assertiveness.

At present, family planning is considered an essential element to achieve the well-being of the family and society. Planning the family is estimating how many children want to have a

couple and the most appropriate period between one child and the next.

This work is a quantitative, comparative cross-sectional investigation, with the objective of determining the level of knowledge and attitude that students have about contraceptive methods in two secondary schools in Chilpancingo, Guerrero.

In which Dorotea Orem's theory was used in her section of nursing systems in which health promotion is approached, where self-care is advised, supported and taught. Likewise, NOM 005-SSA2-1993 will be considered, which offers information, guidance, counseling, selection, prescription and application of contraceptives, as well as the prevention of sexually transmitted diseases.

The WHO stressed that adolescents should have access to contraceptives without having to ask their parents or guardians for permission so that women should be able to purchase those products without their husbands' permission.

Complications in pregnancy and childbirth are the main causes of mortality in young people between 15 and 19 in low-income countries and infant deaths in the first week of life are 50% higher in the case of mothers under 20 years. (WHO, 2014)

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The Ministry of Health in Mexico states that young people begin their active sex life between 15 and 19 years on average; the vast majority of them (97%) say they know at least one contraceptive method; however, more than half do not use any contraceptive method. (SSA, 2015)

In the last 10 years the prevalence in the use of contraceptive methods in Mexico has been recorded in 71%, however, limitations have been identified in the information available for sexual and reproductive health because it focuses on married or united women. Adolescents are the most vulnerable due to the characteristics of this age, as well as the lack of information and knowledge on important sexual health issues of contraceptive methods.

Currently, the most common problems that affect youth are the increase in unwanted pregnancies and the spread of sexually transmitted diseases. The causes of this increase are the little access that adolescents have to contraceptive methods. Adolescents experience a stage of strong changes, both organically and psychologically, with the adoption of their own habits, as well as the rapid acquisition of knowledge that leads to the release of sexual habits, thus increasing exposure to biological, emotional, social, economic and social risk. Public health the latter is reflected in the high increase in maternal morbidity and mortality and abortions at an early age. It is important to determine the knowledge about contraceptive methods that the students of both secondary schools possess. With the purpose of promoting the adoption of healthy sexual behaviors related to contraception and, consequently, managing the teaching staff of institution in the inclusion and proportion of adequate and effective information related to contraceptive methods.

METHODOLOGY

The type of study was quantitative of comparative cross-section, the study population were students of Federal High School I. Delgado with 907 students and Technical High School No. 30 Lázaro Cárdenas del Rio with 763 students, was conducted with a sampling simple stratified random

To obtain an assessment of the level of knowledge and attitude, the Likert scale was used, with this a score between the minimum of 0-5 and a maximum of 16-20 was obtained for the level of knowledge and for the attitude between the minimum of 0- 6 and maximum of 10-12.

0-5	BAD
6-10	REGULAR
11-15	GOOD
16-20	EXCELLENT

Attitude Scale on Contraceptive Methods

SCORE	ASSESSMENT
0-6	UNFAVORABLE
7-9	INDIFFERENT
10-12	FAVORABLE

Analysis of the information

The statistical analysis was carried out through the statistical package SPSS version 21 where the descriptive statistics was applied by presenting it through tables and graphs. To find the association between the sociodemographic variables, Kendall's Chi2 and Tau-c were used in order to gather information on the subject of contraceptive methods to 1670 students from two secondary schools in Chilpancingo, Guerrero.

RESULTS

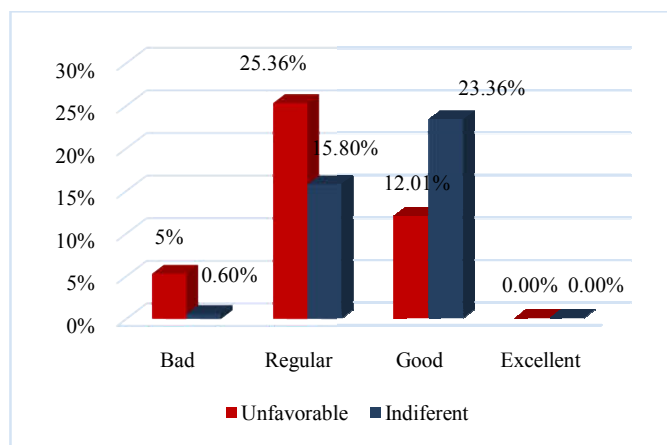
Regarding the level of knowledge in technical secondary school No. 30, it was obtained that more than half is regular different from that of ESFAID where more than half have good knowledge.

Table 1 Level of Knowledge

School's name	Scale			
	Deficient	Regular	Good	Excellent
Tec. N°30	6.1%	55.6%	38.1%	0.3%
ESFAID	6.5%	36.5%	55.7%	1.3%

Source: Survey applied to students from two secondary schools of Chilpancingo Gro. In 2019

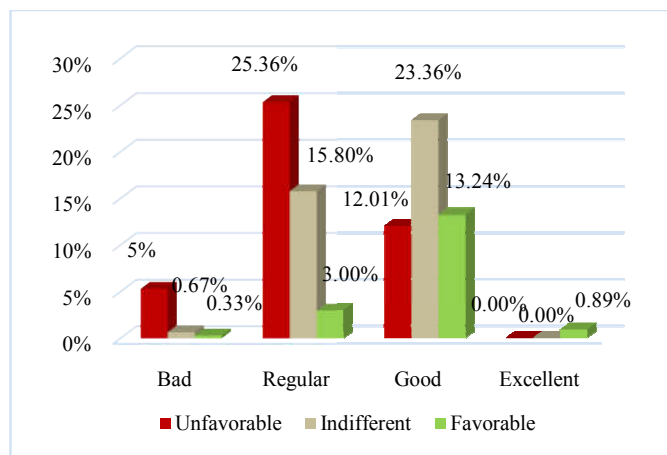
Comparing the level of knowledge by gender, women know more about contraceptive methods than men in both schools.



Graph 1 Knowledge According To The Gender Of Both Schools

Source: Survey applied to students from two secondary schools of Chilpancingo Gro. In 2019

In the level of knowledge and attitude of both schools, they demonstrated to have a regular level of knowledge of (25.36%), regarding the attitude it was obtained that it is unfavorable.



Graph 2 Level of Knowledge And Attitude of Both Schools

Source: Survey applied to students from two secondary schools of Chilpancingo Gro. In 2019

In Technical High School No. 30 almost half of the students have an unfavorable attitude; while in ESFAID a little less than half have an indifferent attitude.

Table 2 Attitude

School	Attitude Scale		
	Unfavorable	Indifferent	Favorable
Tec. N°30	48.6	40.0	11.4
ESFAID	38.8	39.7	21.5

Source: Survey applied to students from two secondary schools of Chilpancingo Gro. In 2019.

The Contraceptive Methods that adolescents consider safer is the condom, following birth control pills and finally tubal ligation and vasectomy.

Table 3 Safer Contraceptive Methods

Safer contraceptive methods	Esfaid	Tecnica N°30
1 Preservative	30.03%	15.91%
2 Birth control pills	19.47%	13.13%
3 Tubal ligation and vasectomy	10.23%	3.00%

Source: Survey applied to students from two secondary schools of Chilpancingo Gro. In 2019

There is an association between age and knowledge in both secondary schools, as well as religion and marital status in technical secondary school No. 30, both secondary schools relate their knowledge as good, regular and deficient.

Table 4 Knowledge - sociodemographic data

Schools		ESFAID		ESC.SEC.TEC.N°30			
Variable		Chi2	significance	Kendall Tau-c	Chi2	signifi- Tau-c de cancia kendall	
Gender	Man	1.729	.631	-.048	5.302	.151	.056
	Woman						
Age	12-16	75.501	.000	.265	24.189	.019	.139
	Catholic						
Religion	Christian	18.565	.100	-.020	32.345	.001	-.029
	Jehovahs Witness						
	Other						
	None						
Civil status	Single	4.279	.639	-.003	125.675	.000	.007
	Married						
How do you consider your knowledge?	Free Union	28.023	.000	-.082	11.228	.082	-.041
	Good						
	Regular						
	deficient						

Source: Survey applied to students from two secondary schools of Chilpancingo Gro. In 2019

DISCUSSION

The study that was carried out on the level of knowledge of contraceptive methods in both schools found that 55.56% of the students of the technical high school demonstrated to have a level of regular knowledge and 38.06% have a good knowledge in the meantime in the ESFAID a 55.66% have good knowledge and 36.55% are regular. Unlike the study by Dávalos *et al* in 2015, where inadequate knowledge was found with 82.3% and adequate knowledge of 17.7% in adolescents about contraceptive methods.

The study that was conducted on the level of attitude of the students of the Technical Secondary School is unfavorable 48.61%, 40% indifferent and 11.39% have a favorable attitude while in the ESFAID they showed to have a 38.78% unfavorable attitude, a 39.70 % indifferent and 21.52% favorable.

Unlike the study conducted by Dávalos, it was obtained that 98% have a bad attitude and only 6.2% have a good attitude. The adolescent study on knowledge and attitudes of contraceptive methods found that the method they believe are

the safest are condoms, birth control pills, tubal ligation and vasectomy.

Unlike the study conducted by Ayala Almeida, where the condom is considered safe with 100% followed by birth control pills with 87.5%.

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