

# **Adherence of Health Workers of Kazakhstan to Hormonal Contraception**

**N.Kobzar**

# Kazakhstan

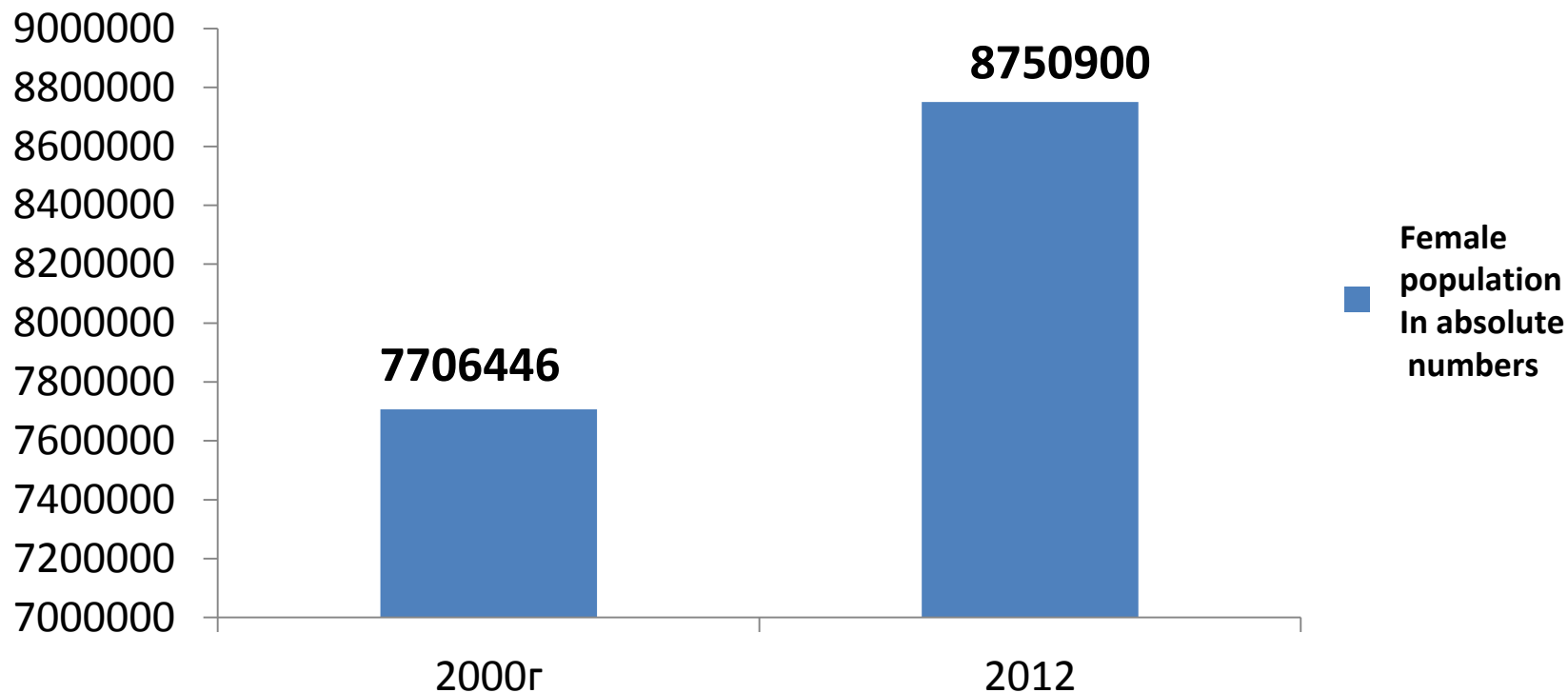


# Population of Kazakhstan

- Total population of Kazakhstan as of the 1<sup>st</sup> of July 2014 made up 17 284 850 people. It ranks the 63<sup>d</sup> 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<sup>th</sup> in the list of countries in terms of the population density).

# Female population of the RK

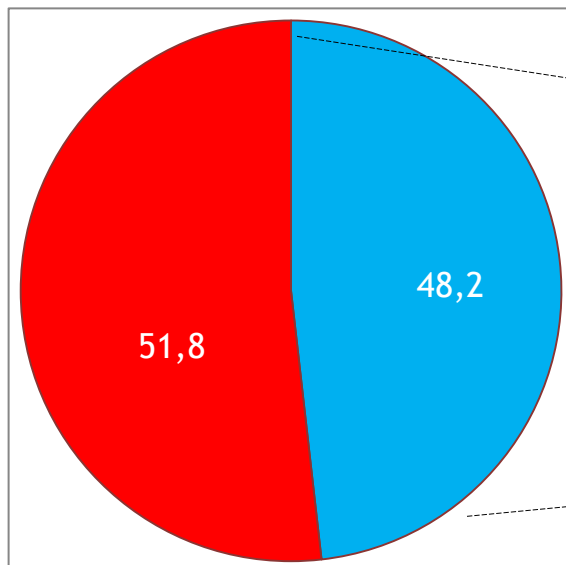
growth by 13,6% from 2000 to 2012



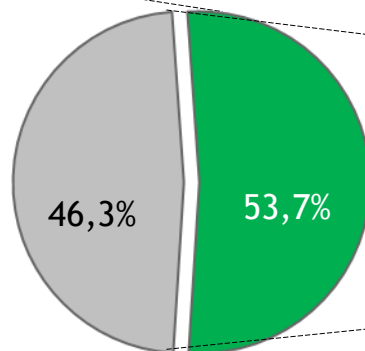
Women and men of Kazakhstan. 2008-2012. Statistics Digest.  
Astana 2013. p 54.

# Contraception coverage of reproductive age women in 2012

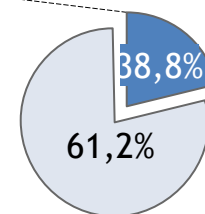
Total women in the RK out of the general population



Out of them: reproductive age women



Out of them: covered by contraception



- Women
- Men
- Reproductive age
- Non-reproductive age
- Use contraceptives
- Do not use contraceptives

Women and Men of Kazakhstan. 2008-2012.  
Statistics Digest. Astana 2013.

- 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.

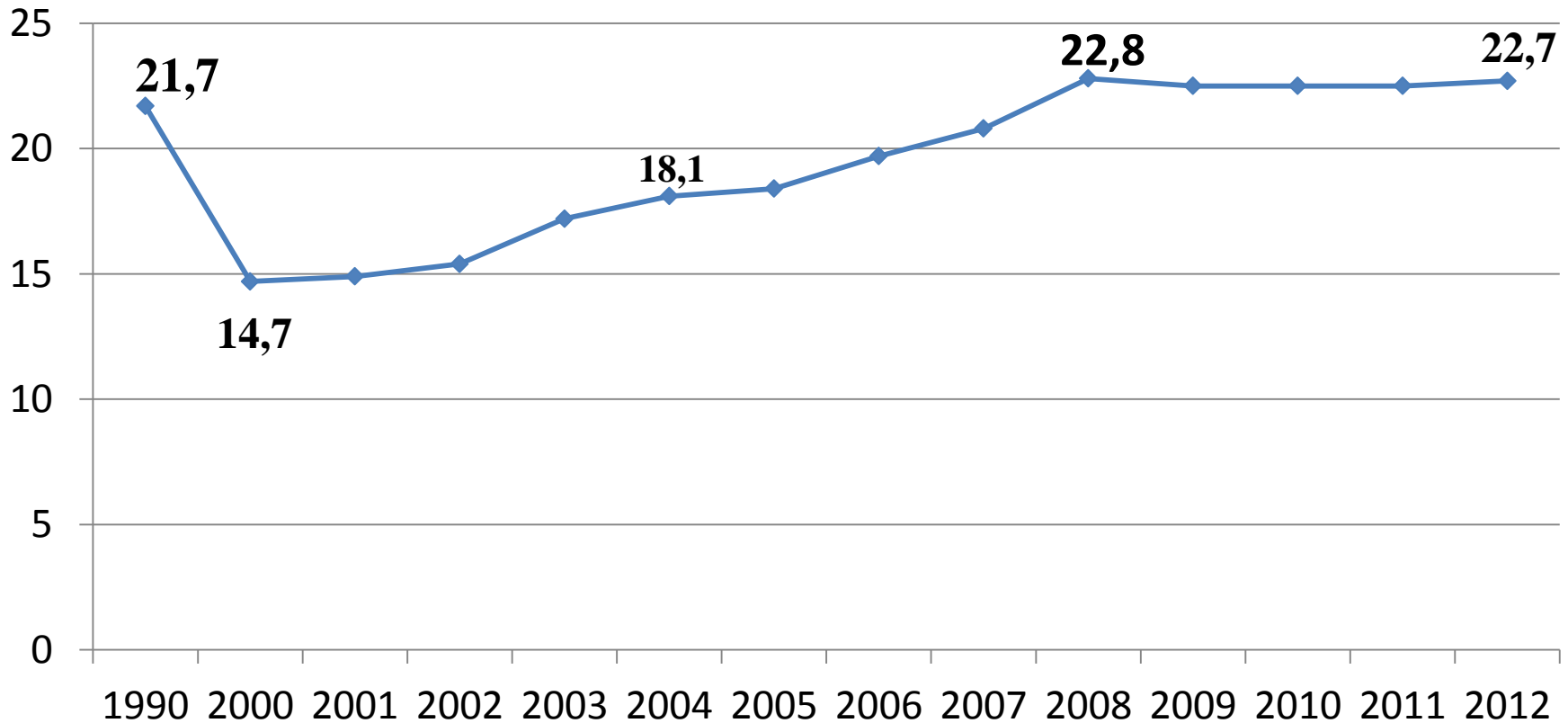
**Blas E, Kurup A.S Equity, social determinants and public health programmes. Geneva: WHO, 2008.**

# 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

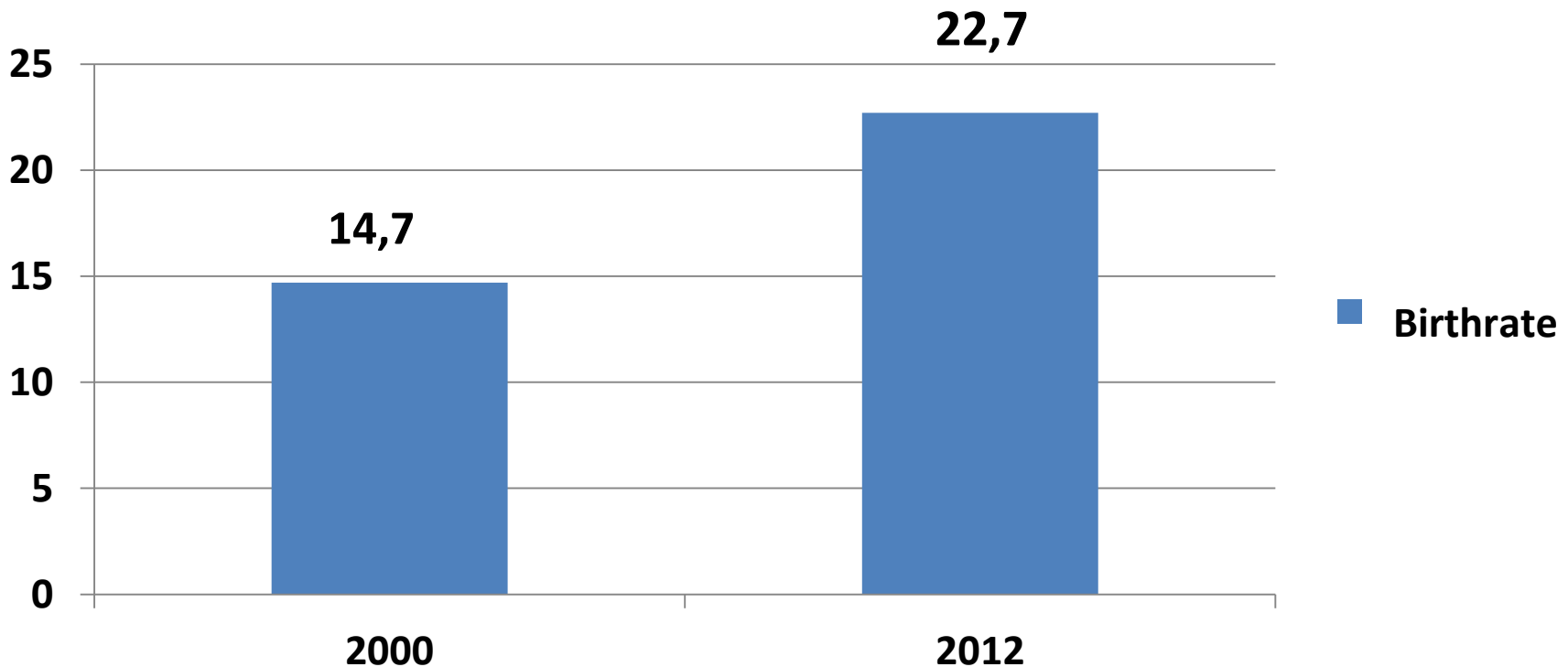


1. Women and men in Kazakhstan. 2008-2012. Statistics Digest. Astana 2013.

2. Reference Book of the health of female population, Almaty, 2012. Ed. T.Kudaibergenova, Kh.Bektasheva



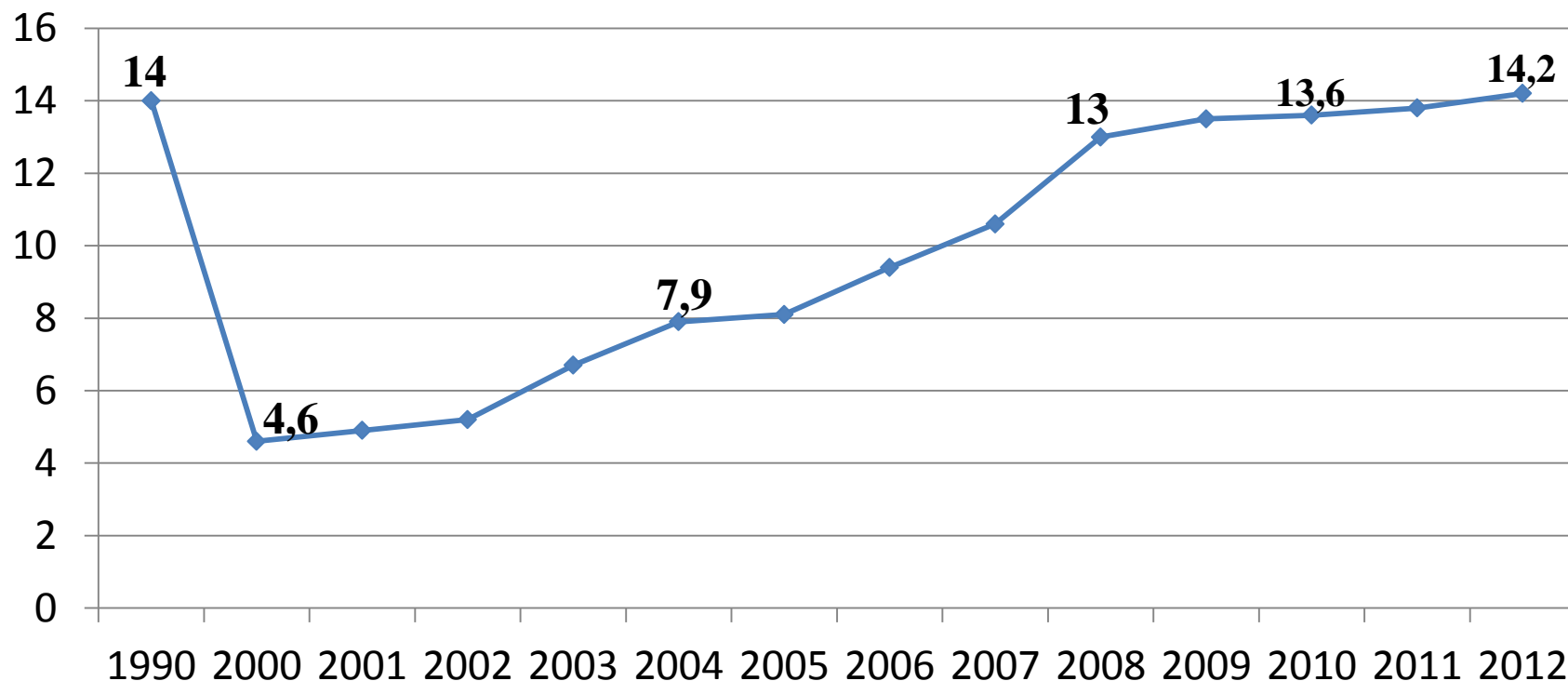
# **Birthrate in the RK in the 2000-2012** **(per 1000 of population, increase by)** **54,4%**



1. Women and men in Kazakhstan. 2008-2012. Statistics Digest. Astana 2013.

2. Reference Book of the health of female population, Almaty, 2012. Ed. T.Kudaibergenova, Kh.Bektasheva

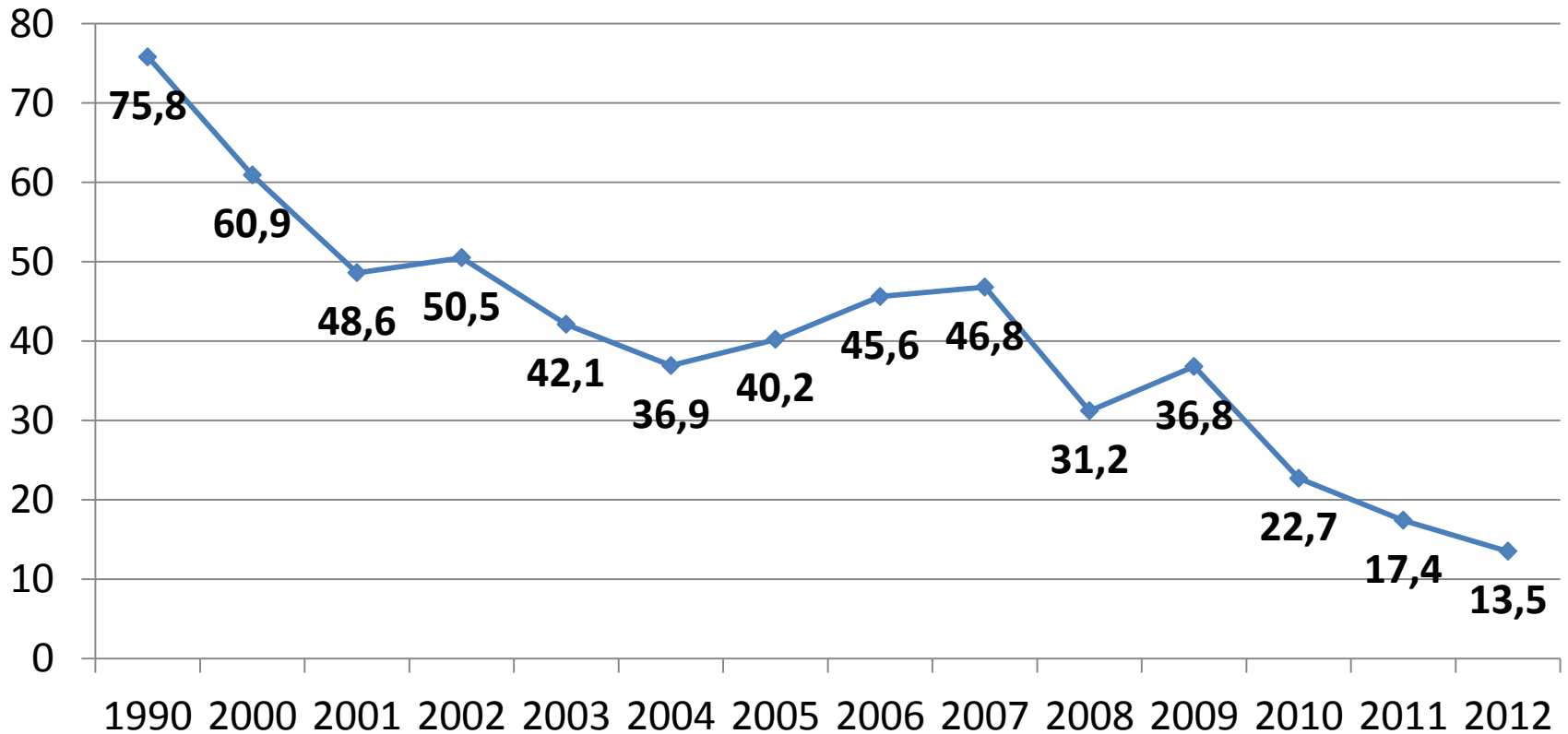
# Natural population growth in 1990-2012 in the Republic of Kazakhstan



1. Women and men in Kazakhstan. 2008-2012. Statistics Digest. Astana 2013.

2. Reference Book of the health of female population, Almaty, 2012. Ed. T.Kudaibergenova, Kh.Bektasheva

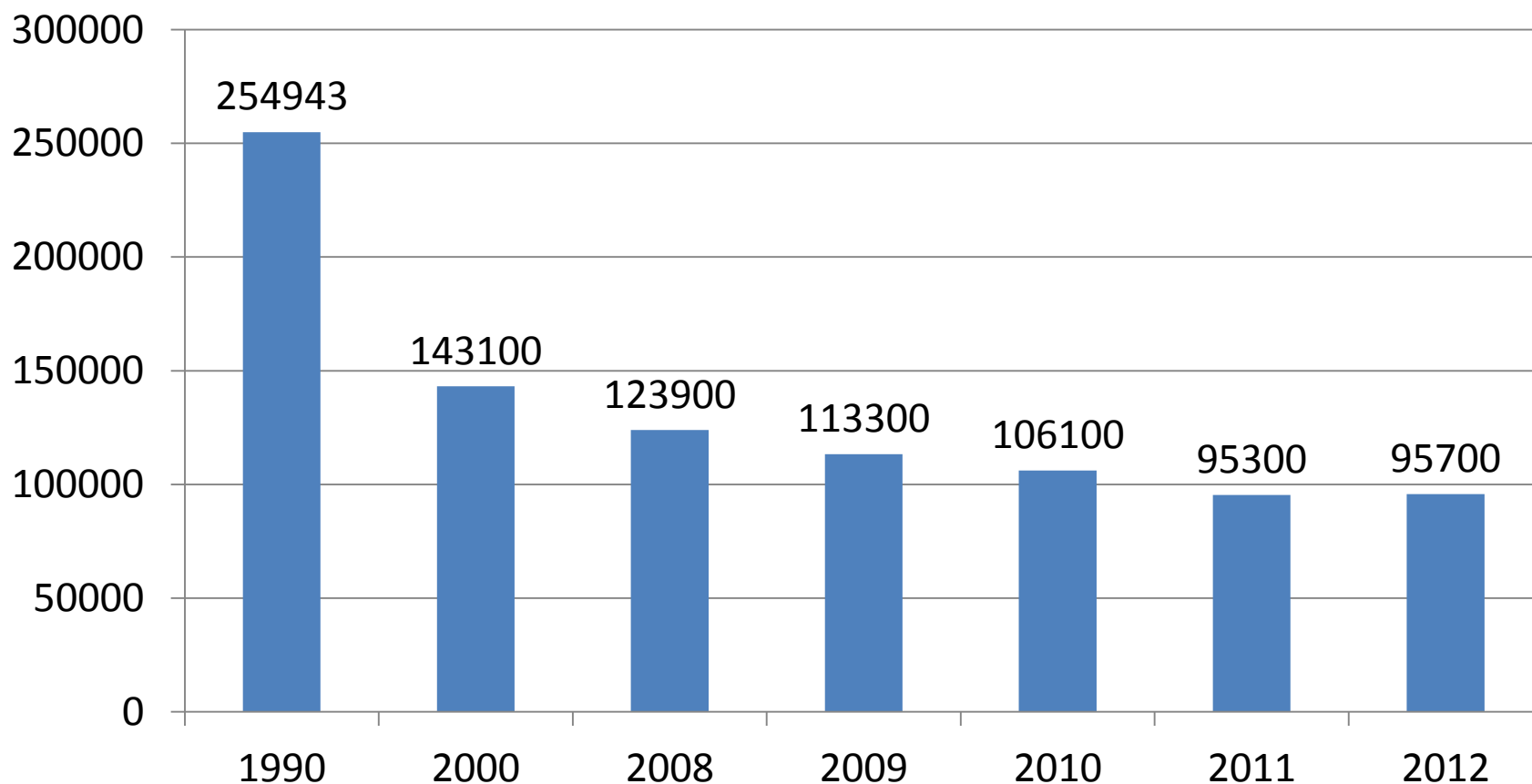
# Maternal mortality rate in the Republic of Kazakhstan in 1990-2012 (peer 100000 of live born)



1. Women and men in Kazakhstan. 2008-2012. Statistics Digest. Astana 2013.

2. Reference Book of the health of female population, Almaty, 2012. Ed. T.Kudaibergenova, Kh.Bektasheva

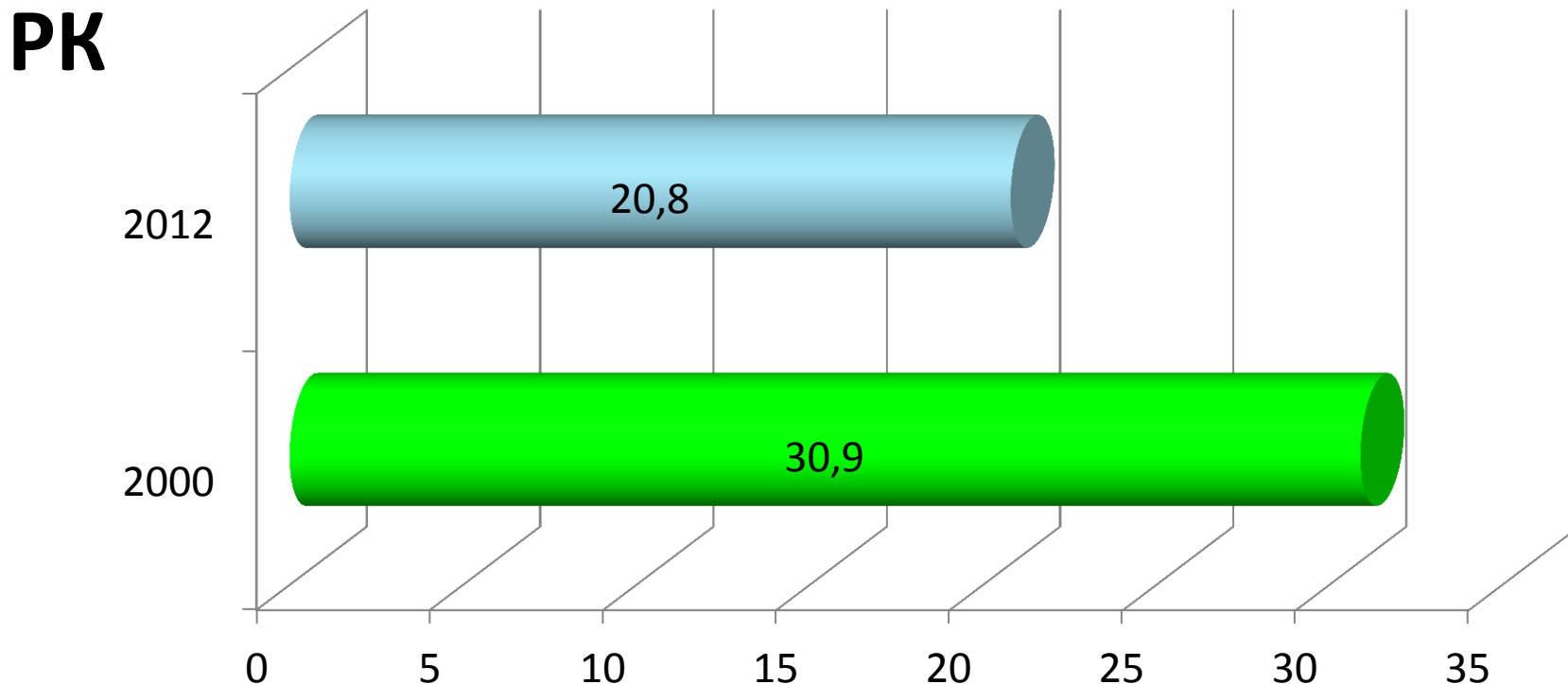
# Number of abortions in the Republic of Kazakhstan in 1990-2012 (abs. number)



1. Women and men in Kazakhstan. 2008-2012. Statistics Digest. Astana 2013.

2. Reference Book of the health of female population, Almaty, 2012. Ed. T.Kudaibergenova, Kh.Bektasheva

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



1. Women and men in Kazakhstan. 2008-2012. Statistics Digest. Astana 2013.

2. Reference Book of the health of female population, Almaty, 2012. Ed. T.Kudaibergenova, Kh.Bektasheva

**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**

- 1<sup>st</sup> place – IDUs
  - 2<sup>nd</sup> place – Male contraceptives;
  - 3<sup>d</sup> place – Hormonal contraceptives
- 
- **Access of the population of the Republic of Kazakhstan to reproductive and sexual health services. UNFPA. Social Fund «Aman-Saulyk» . Almaty, 2013.**

# 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;
- **1. Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey in the Republic of Kazakhstan, 2010-2011. Monitoring the situation of children and women. MICS**
- **2. Access of the population of the Republic of Kazakhstan to reproductive health services. Social Fund «Aman-Saulyk». Almaty, 2013. UNFPA**



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

Год	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Frequency %	1,8	2,1	1,5	2,0	2,1	2,1	2,2	2,0	2,2

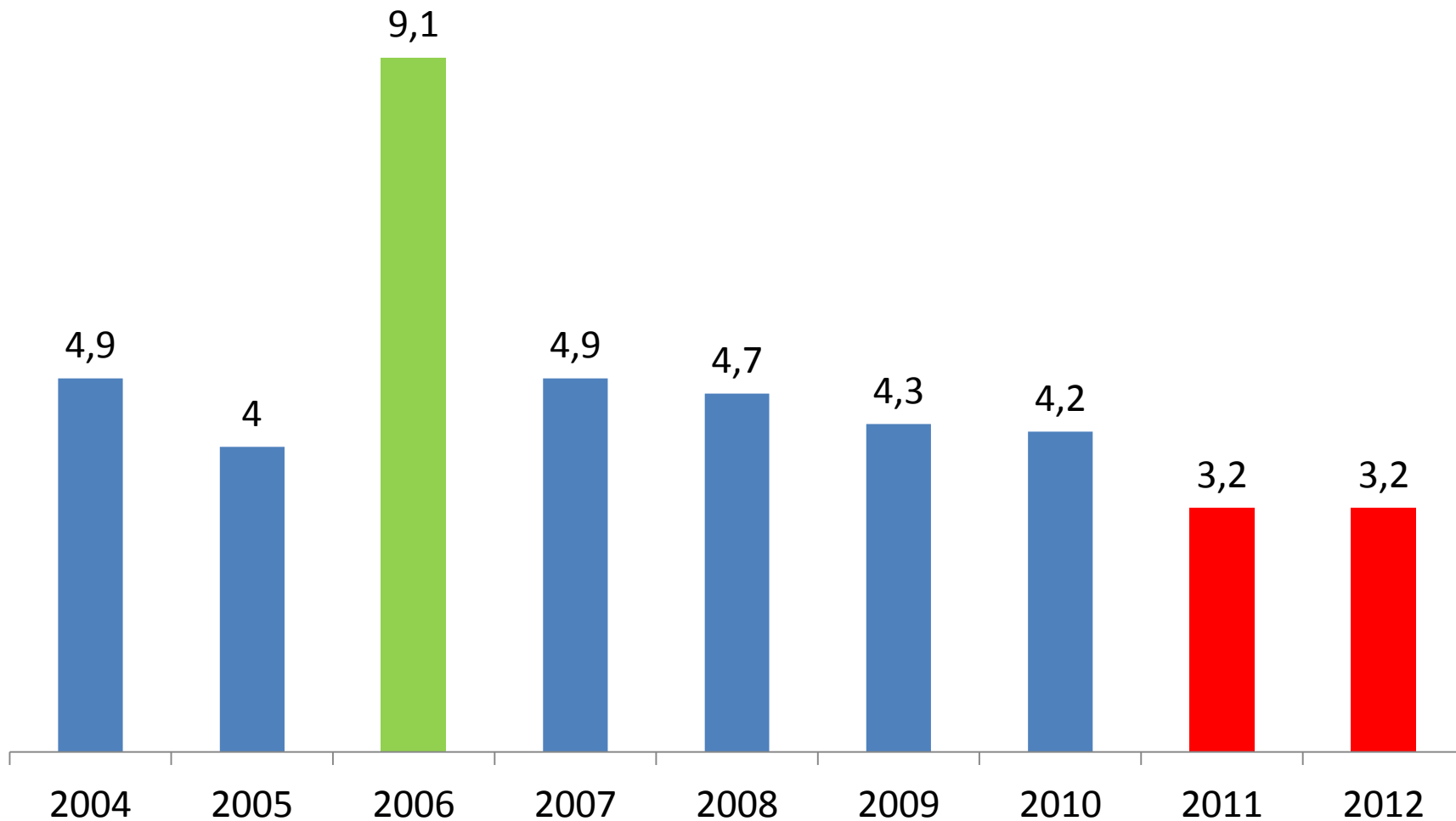
**N.Kobzar, N.Mirzaraimova, etc. Adherence of health workers to the use of hormonal contraceptives in the Republic of Kazakhstan. //Medicine. International Professional Journal. №4/142.2014.C.55-57**

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

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
- **Source: Key Factors Influencing Contraceptive Use in Eastern Europe and Central Asia. UNFPA Regional Office for Eastern Europe and Central Asia, IPPF European Network. 2012.<http://eeca.unfpa.org/public/pid/13165>**

**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**

