10-year review of Minilaparotomy and No-Scalpel Vasectomy at Dessie FGAE clinic, Ethiopia:

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Background

- Male and female sterilization is a safe and effective form of permanent contraception
- Female sterilization is the most widely used modern method in the world
- Vasectomy remains the least known and least used modern contraceptive method
- In Ethiopia only 0.2% of women and 0.3% of men use sterilization (Ethiopia CPR=14%, Unmate need=34%)
Objective

- To review the socio-demographic characteristics and clinical course of clients who underwent voluntary surgical contraception through, minilaparotomy (n: 916) and no-scalpel vasectomy (NSV – n: 68)
Methodology

- A retrospective case series design
- Charts of 984 clients (March 1997 to Nov 2007 G.C) reviewed
- The setting for the study was FGAE Dessie model clinic and 7 mobile clinic sites
Findings

- Surgical sterilization methods used

- The mean age for having TL is 35 years and 47 years for vasectomy
Findings …

- 23% of female sterilization conducted for age under 30
- 91% of clients were from the rural community
- 73% had no formal education
- Men were found to have higher number of children (6.2) than women (5.8) at the time of sterilization
Findings... Source of information

- An important percentage of clients hear about sterilization from other sterilized clients
Findings …Previous FP Use

- 10% of clients were using no method previously

- Pills: 41%
- Implants: 1%
- IUD: 2%
- No Method: 10%
- Injectables: 46%
Findings …

- There was long mean duration of last temporary contraception use *(4.3 years)*…Shows issues about counseling and access

- The mean duration since clients decided to have sterilization was **0.96 years**…shows the unmet

- Clients' top three reasons for sterilization
  - Completed desired family size
  - Health related problems
  - Economic problems
Findings …Timing of female sterilization

- Interval minilap – 911 (99.5%)
- Postpartum minilap – 4 (0.4%)
- During laparotomy – 1 (0.1%)

There is underutilization of postpartum sterilization.
Findings...

- 99.3% sterilizations were performed under local anesthesia without sedation.
- Only 3 clients (0.3%) had intraoperative complications.
- Minor postoperative complications were recorded only in 14.5% of clients returning to the clinic (superficial skin infection, urinary tract infection, pelvic infection).
Findings…

- Trained general practitioners performed **79.8%** of the sterilization
- **89% (57/64)** of vasectomy were conducted by general practitioners
- All **150** sterilizations performed by mobile teams were performed by general practitioners
Limitations of the study

- Secondary data quality related shortcomings such as; lost client charts, incompleteness of information recorded on client cards

- Follow-ups of clients for mobile services were difficult to trace
Conclusions

- Sterilization through minilap and no-scalpel vasectomy under LA is feasible in low resource countries

- Trained general practitioners can provide safe and effective female and male sterilization

- Sterilization can be provided effectively to the underserved population through the combination of static and mobile services
Thank You