Author's response to reviews

Title: Fertility desire and associated factors among PLHIV attending ART clinic in Fitche Hospital, North Shoa Zone, Oromiya, Ethiopia, 2013.

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revision on Abstracts:- as follow

Methods: Facility based cross-sectional study design was employed on 340 PLHIV attending Fitche Hospital ART clinic from February 21 - April 20th, 2013, a list of reproductive age (18-49 women and 18 years & above men) PLHIV was prepared and entered into SPSS window 16.0 version from ART and Pre-ART registration book/HMIS data base then, selected by using simple random sampling computer generated. A pre- tested semi-structured questionnaire was used to collect data and data was edited, entered, sorted, cleaned and analyzed using SPSS version 16.0. Data analysis was started with simple descriptive analysis, binary and multivariable logistic regression step by step was carried out and the result was presented using tables, figure and narratives by triangulated with qualitative result.

Conclusion: The fertility desire and associated factors among people living with HIV (PLHIV) attending ART in Fitche Hospital, North Shoa Zone, Oromiya, Ethiopia were determined. There were 39.1% of PLHIV that had fertility desire. The logistical regression analysis identified that the age, marital length, have few or no living children, partner fertility desire, community pressure, duration of HIV-diagnosis, discordant HIV-test result and disclose HIV-serostatus to partner were associated with fertility desire.

Methodology part

Data processing and Analysis:- After data collection, each questionnaire was checked for completeness and code was given before data entry. Data was edited, entered, sorted, cleaned missed values and missed variables and analyzed using SPSS version 16.0 statistical packages for analysis and data was analyzed to provide frequencies and percentages for categorical variables and means and standard deviations for numerical variables. Univariate and multivariate logistic regression (stepwise backward likelihood ratio method) was conducted to analyze factors that were associated with fertility desire. P-value of less than 0.05 was considered to add the variables in the equations in the
process of stepwise model at 95% C.I (P-value < 0.05). The data was summarized and the adjusted odds ratios (AORs) estimated; and their corresponding 95% confidence intervals (95% CI) are computed. The result was presented using tables, figures and narratives.