Author's response to reviews

Title: Predictors of modern contraceptive methods use among married women of reproductive age groups in Western Ethiopia: A community based cross-sectional study

Authors:

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Author's response to reviews: see over
To: BioMed Central Ltd,

Subject: Sending of revised manuscript

Dear Sir/Madam,

We have addressed the questions and comments which were raised by reviewers of our manuscript entitled “Predictors of modern contraceptive methods use among married women of reproductive age groups in Western Ethiopia: A community based cross-sectional study”. The language was edited by native speaker and PhD holders in English. If you have any suggestions, we are ready to respond and accept.

Response for Reviewer 1 (Bjorn J Oddens) - Page 2-3

Response for Reviewer 2 (Inaki Lete) - Page 4

Response for Reviewer 3 (Prof.Dr. Tefera Belachew (MD, MSc, PhD)) - Page 5-6

Changes made in the revised manuscript (Line by line) -- Page 6-11

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Response for Bjorn J Oddens

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Reviewer 1

**Major compulsory revision**

1. More background information was included about the study area.
   a. 27% CPR was for the total population of Ethiopia including rural and urban. Rural populations in Ethiopia constitute about 85% of the total population (Ethiopian demographic and health survey, 2011). On top of this the prevalence was identified 5 years back and we used the data because there is no current data on the prevalence.
   b. All form of modern contraceptives methods are available free of charge both in public and non-governmental organization.
   c. Throughout the country the government plans to increase prevalence of modern family planning to 60% by 2015.
   d. Definitely the prevalence of modern family planning is different or greater than rural setting and we tried to compare our findings with similar studies in different part of the country.

We incorporate more introductions in the background part and implication in the discussion.

2. We used design effect since we go many steps to select the study subject. Therefore to avoid the effect of the design that decreases the representativeness of the study we used design effect. As per your recommendation we include the reason to use the design effect in the method part.

3. Unintended pregnancy in non-married women is not our objective that is why we haven’t included it in the discussion part. We included the magnitude and the problem of unintended pregnancy in the background information.

4. We selected the study participants from available sampling frame of married women in the town. From 1004 study participants only one married women didn’t give the consent to respond our questionnaire i.e. a total of 1003 married women of reproductive age responded to the questionnaire making a response rate of 99.9%.

5. The first household was selected randomly then the interviewers decided the next house by systematic sampling. We interviewed every third house (K= 3) for all selected zones.
6. The data were collected using interviewer administered questionnaire and the issue was included in the data collection process under the method part. To collect the data close ended or categorical questions were used. The interview took 30 minutes.

7. In the alternative it was indicated that as more than one response is possible. Fortunately we don’t encountered women who practiced more than one method at once.

8. We have seen significant association between the use of modern contraceptive methods and women education so educating or empowering women has important role for utilization of modern contraceptive methods. Now days there are different governmental and non-governmental organization that promote and provide modern contraceptive methods in the study area.

**Minor compulsory revisions**

1. The language edited by native speaker
2. We accepted the comment. We used one decimal in the figure.
3. We correct to **“Ethiopian Orthodox”**
4. Data cleaned means we have checked the frequency of the results in SPSS software whether the data was consistent. If not consistent we refer the hard copy of the questionnaire for missing value.
5. We corrected the sentence as per your recommendation.
6. **Table 1**: we wrote G1-4 and G5-8 in expanded form like grade 1-4 and grade 5-8. For income we put the exchange rate in footnote ($1=20ETB).
7. Table 2: “Have few children” means the respondents reason why they desire future children.
8. The comment was incorporated in the operational definition.
9. We defined it in the operational definitions.
10. Non users of modern contraceptive methods were 28.1%.
Response for Inaki Lete or reviewer 2

1. This study was conducted in Oromia region. There are about 14 regions in the country and the regions were classified based on the dominant ethnic group in the country. Therefore it was quite clear that in Oromia region the dominant ethnic group is Oromo. As to the religion the dominant religion in the study area is protestant. But in the northern part of the country majority of the residence is Orthodox and in the Eastern part Muslim.
2. We tried to avoid the typos found in the manuscript and define the abbreviation in the first instance.
3. We tried to revise language aspects throughout the manuscript.
We accept and incorporate editorial comments forwarded by you.

- In the abstract background part rewritten as In Ethiopia, modern contraceptive prevalence rate very low (27%) and unmet need for family planning 25%
- Methods part rewritten as A community based cross-sectional study was employed from April 10 to April 25, 2014 among married women in the reproductive age group in Nekemte Town.
- Results rewritten as The overall utilization of modern contraceptives in this study 71.9%.
- Conclusion and recommendation rewritten as The findings showed that women empowerment, fertility related discussion among couples and availability of media were important factors influencing utilization of modern contraceptive.
- Background part rewritten as Family planning can reduce the number of deaths among women by preventing unintended pregnancies, which accounts for about 30% of all births in sub-Saharan Africa
- Study design, setting and participants rewritten as A community-based cross sectional study was carried out from April 10 to April 25, 2014 among married women of reproductive age in Nekemte Town, Oromia Region, West Ethiopia.
- Re written as The questionnaire was prepared in English
- Result replaced by Results
- A multivariate analysis replaced by A multivariable analysis
- Discussion part rewritten as The overall utilization of modern contraceptives in this study was 71.9%. The common modern contraceptive methods used were injectable (60.3%). The finding of highlighted that women empowerment, fertility related discussion among couples and access of media were found to be important factors influencing utilization of modern contraceptive methods.

- We included the definition of modern contraceptive methods in the operational definition
- The figure is changed into flat bars.
- The reference citation is modified


✓ The language edited by native speaker
Changes made in revised manuscript

Line number 1- Title - …… methods utilization rewritten as …………… methods use

Line number 2: …..a…… changed to A……..

Line number 4- Ethiopia added

Line number 28 – Modern contraceptive prevalence rate of family planning in Ethiopia was very low which is 27% with total fertility rate of 4.8 and unmet need for family planning 25%. Rewritten as In Ethiopia modern contraceptive prevalence rate is very low (27%) and unmet need for family planning is (25%).

Line number 37 - The overall utilization of modern contraceptives in this study was found to be 71.9% c rewritten as The overall utilization of modern contraceptives in this study was 71.9%.

Line number 45&46 - ………. media were found to be important factors influencing utilization of modern contraceptive changed to ………. media were important factors that influencing the use of modern contraceptives.

Line number 62 - Improving - improving

Line number 72- According to EDHS 2011 report , 27 % of married Ethiopian women of childbearing age (15–49) rewritten as According to the 2011 Ethiopia Demographic and Health Survey (EDHS)

Line number 75- ……… 25% of married women do not want any more children or want to wait for two or more years before having another child but are not currently using any form of contraception c rewritten as ……… 25% of the surveyed married women either do not want any more children or they want to wait for two or more years before having another child. Despite this, the women were not using any form of contraception.

Line number 78: Previous studies showed that factors changed to Previous studies have shown that factors

Line number 81 : Nekemte town changed to Town of Nekemte
Line number 89-92: The following statement is added  In the town there are one public hospital and two health center and five NGOs working in the area of reproductive health including family planning. On top of this there are different categories of health professional in the town who are working on family planning. All form of modern contraceptive methods are available free of charge.

Line number 95: pregnant women added.

Line number 99-100: The following statement added - To avoid the effect of the design that decreases the representativeness of the study we used design effect.

Line number 104-106: Three sub-city were selected from six sub-cities found in Nekemte town. Then from each sub-cities 4 zones were selected from each sub-city randomly rewritten as  First, three sub-cities were selected from six sub-cities found in Nekemte Town. Next, four zones were selected from each sub-city randomly.

Line number 111-113: When two or more married women are there in a household, only one woman was interviewed randomly to avoid intra-class correlation. Changed to  When two or more married women are there in a household, only one woman was randomly selected for an interview in order to avoid intra-class correlation.

Line number 127: Then the data was exported to SPSS Windows version 20.0 for further analysis. Rewritten as The data were then exported to SPSS windows version 20.0 for further analysis.

Line number 133: (at p-value<0.05) changed to  (at p<0.05)

Line number 136-139: Wrote the operational definition of modern and traditional contraceptives

Line number 152-153: Three fourth of the respondents (74.8%) was from Oromo ethnic group. Rewritten as Three fourths of the respondents (74.8%) were from Oromo ethnic group.

Line number 153-156: Two hundred ninety one (27.9%) of the respondent had completed secondary education. As to their husbands’ educational status, 29.4% of them had attended college and above. More than half of the respondents (52.9%) and 42.7% of their husbands were
Two hundred ninety-one (27.9%) respondents had completed secondary level education, whereas 29.4% of the respondents’ husbands had attended college and above. More than half of the respondents (52.9%) and their husbands (42.7%) were housewives and daily laborers, respectively.

**Line number 160**: Majority of the respondents (95.8%) experienced pregnancy at least once during the study period **rewritten as** Majority of the respondents (95.8%) had been pregnant at least once during their lives

**Line number 166**: Half of the partners of the respondents (50.3%) desired to have children in the future **changed to** Half of the respondents’ partners (50.3%) desired to have children in the future

**Line number 175 -176**: desire for more child, fear of infertility and fear of side effects **rewritten as** the desire for more children, the fear of infertility and the fear of side effects

**Line number 179**: A multivariate analysis **changed to** A multivariable analysis

**Line number 187& 188**: to practice modern contraceptive methods than others **rewritten as** to engage in modern contraceptive methods than others

**Line number 197**: Nekemte town **rewritten as** Nekemte Town.

**Line number 210**: Pakistan changed to Pakistan.

**Line number 215**: Educational attainment was found to be important predictors of modern contraceptive methods **rewritten as** Educational attainment was an important predictor of modern contraceptive use.

**Line number 227 &228**: This could be because as an income increase exposure for different information also increase and financial related accessibility to service could be improved. **rewritten as** This could be because as an income increase, exposure to different information and financial accessibility of services will be improved.
Line number 238-241: The finding magnifies that couple discussion about fertility issue were important factor to influence family planning utilization rewritten as The finding magnifies that discussion between partners about fertility issues was an important factor in family planning.

Line number 252: The overall utilization of modern contraceptives in this study was found to be 71.9% rewritten as The overall utilization of modern contraceptives in this study was 71.9%

Line number 252&253: The common method of modern contraceptive methods used was injectable (60.3%) rewritten as The common modern contraceptive method used was injectable (60.3%).

Line number 254: The finding of this study showed that women empowerment changed to The finding of this study highlighted that women’s empowerment

Line number 254: …………… availability of media rewritten as ………… access to media Line number 255: Radio/TV program should emphasize on health information about modern contraceptive and type of contraceptive methods available rewritten as Radio/TV programs should emphasize health information about modern contraceptives and the various types of contraceptive methods available.

Line number 257&258: Thus policy makers and implementers should work on those factors to increase utilization of modern contraceptives rewritten as Policy makers and implementers should work on those factors to increase utilization of modern contraceptives.


Line number 372: table one Orthodox rewritten as Ethiopian Orthodox

Line number 372: Table 1 G1-4 & G5-8 rewritten as Grade 1-4 & Grade 5-8.

Line number 385: figure 1 changed to flat bar, the percentage changed to one decimal

Line number 388: figure 2 the percentage changed to one decimal