Reviewer's report

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

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Reviewer: Tefera Belachew

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Reviewer: Prof.Dr. Tefera Belachew (MD, MSc, PhD)

General: The study addressed a very important public health problem in the remotest part of the country (Ethiopia) where Family planning services are not well accessible.

Specific Comments
Major Comments – none
Minor Editorial comments

Predictors of modern contraceptive methods utilization use among married women of reproductive age groups in Southwestern Ethiopia: a community based cross sectional study

Abstract

Background: 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%.

Be rewritten as: In Ethiopia, modern contraceptive prevalence rate very low (27%) and unmet need for family planning 25%.

Methods: A community based cross-sectional study design was employed from April 10 to April 25, 2014 among married women in the reproductive age group in Nekemte town.

Results: The overall utilization of modern contraceptives in this study was found to be 71.9%.

Conclusion and Recommendation: The findings of this study showed that women empowerment, fertility related discussion among couples and availability of media were found to be important factors influencing utilization of modern contraceptive.

Background
1. Increasing contraceptive prevalence and reducing unmet need for
Family planning are indicators of progress toward Goal 4 and 5, Improving improving maternal and child health (2).

1. A woman’s ability to space and/or limit her pregnancies has a direct impact on her health and well-being as well as on the outcome of each pregnancy.

2. 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 .(4,5).

4. In the last part of the background:. What were the factors that were not addressed by the previous studies that the current study has addressed?

METHODS
Study design, setting and participants
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. Nekemte town

Sample size and sampling techniques
The sample size was determined using a formula for estimation of single population proportion with the assumption of 95% confidence interval, a margin of error of 4% and taking 25.4% contraceptive prevalence of Butajira district, Ethiopia (11) and a design effect of 2. n

Then picking a house on random for randomly for the initial household from each zone, the final households with married women were selected using systematic random sampling from the existing sampling frame of households. Is this a simple random sampling if systematic sampling? If you have a sampling frame why did you use systematic sampling?

The questionnaire was prepared in English was and translated in to Afan Oromo( regional language) and then retranslated back to English by other people who are proficient in both languages to maintain the consistency of the
Four supervisors who have second degree were supervised the data collection procedures.

All field questionnaires were reviewed each night and morning sessions were conducted every day with the data collectors to discuss on the problem encountered during data collection procedures.

What is your operational definition of Modern contraceptive? Please include this in the methods.

Data processing and analysis
Data were cleaned and entered into a computer using Epi-info window version 6.5 statistical programs. Then the data were exported to SPSS Windows version 20.0 for further analysis.

Then all variables found to be significant at bivariate level (at p-value<0.05) were entered into

Ethical Considerations
Nekemte town be replace by Nekemete Town.

Results
1. Socio-demographic characteristics
A total of 1003 married women of reproductive age were responded to the questionnaire making a response rate of 99.9%.

4. Factors Associated with current utilization of modern contraceptive methods
A multivariate multivariable analysis was performed to identify independent predictors of utilization of modern contraceptive methods

Discussion
This study identified predictors of current utilization of modern contraceptive methods in Nekemte town

Educational attainment was found to be important predictors of modern contraceptive methods.
This could be because as an income increase exposure for different information also increase and financial related accessibility to service could be improved.

In this study those respondents who were did not expressed future desire for children were 2.6 times more likely to practice modern contraceptive during the study period.

Women, who have a role in house hold and family decisions, exercise greater control over their own lives and surroundings.

The finding magnifies that couple discussion about fertility issue were was important factor to influence family planning utilization.

The drawback of this study was cross sectional nature of the data that could obscure the causal effect relationships of different factors. The strength of this study was large sample size used, which would more represent the source population.

Conclusion
The overall utilization of modern contraceptives in this study was found to be 71.9%.

The common method of modern contraceptive methods used was injectable (60.3%).

The finding of this study showed highlighted that women empowerment, fertility related discussion among couples and availability of media were found to be important factors influencing utilization of modern contraceptive methods.

References
9. Hammad A et al: Contraceptive Methods and Factors Associated with Modern
Summary
1. Is the question posed by the authors well defined? NO
2. Are the methods appropriate and well described? Yes
3. Are the data sound? Yes
4. Do the figures appear to be genuine, i.e. without evidence of manipulation? Yes
5. Does the manuscript adhere to the relevant standards for reporting and data deposition? Yes
6. Are the discussion and conclusions well balanced and adequately supported by the data? Yes
7. Are limitations of the work clearly stated? Not very well
8. Do the authors clearly acknowledge any work upon which they are building, both published and unpublished? Yes
9. Do the title and abstract accurately convey what has been found? Yes
10. Is the writing acceptable? Yes, if they take care of the editorial comments indicated above

Level of interest: An article of importance in its field

Quality of written English: Needs some language corrections before being published

Statistical review: Yes, and I have assessed the statistics in my report.

Declaration of competing interests:
I do not have any competing interests.