

ATTITUDES OF STUDENTS IN HEALTH-RELATED DEPARTMENTS TOWARDS FAMILY PLANNING ⁽¹⁾

SAĞLIKLA İLGİLİ BÖLÜMLERDE OKUYAN ÖĞRENCİLERİN AİLE PLANLAMASINA YÖNELİK TUTUMLARI

Gönül GÖKÇAY¹, Duygu AKÇA²

¹⁻²Kafkas Üniversitesi, Sağlık Bilimleri Fakültesi, Halk Sağlığı Hemşireliği Bölümü, Kars / Türkiye

ORCID ID: 0000-0003-0140-8668¹, 0000-0003-3952-6328²

Öz: Amaç: Araştırma, sağlık bölümlerinde okuyan öğrencilerin aile planlamasına yönelik tutumlarının belirlenmesi amacıyla yapılmıştır. **Yöntem:** Çalışma tanımlayıcı türde planlanmıştır. Araştırmaya, Sağlık lisans ve önlisans bölümlerinde öğrenim gören 470 öğrenci katılmıştır. Araştırmada veriler Sosyo-demografik Bilgi Formu ve Aile Planlaması Tutum Ölçeği (APTÖ) kullanılarak elde edilmiştir. Verilerin normallik dağılımı Kolmogorov Smirnov Testi ile tespit edilmiş, sayı, yüzde, ortalama ve standart sapma değerleri ve bağımsız örneklem t testi, tek yönlü varyans analizi ve Post-Hok testi olarak Bonferroni kullanılarak değerlendirilmiştir. **Bulgular:** Çalışmaya katılan öğrencilerin % 67.4'ü ön lisans bölümlerinde öğrenim görmekte, %57.7'si 21-30 yaş aralığında, %68.3'nün geliri giderine eşittir. Öğrencilerin APTÖ'den 118.07±26.91 puan almışlardır. Lisans öğrencileri diğer öğrencilerden, kızların erkeklerden, evlilerin bekarlardan, anne ve babası üniversite mezunu olan öğrencilerin anne ve babası okur-yazar olmayanlardan ve geliri giderinden çok olanların geliri giderinden az ve geliri giderine eşit olan öğrencilerden APTÖ puan ortalamaları daha yüksek ve istatistiksel olarak anlamlı olduğu saptanmıştır (p<0.05). **Sonuç:** Öğrencilerin APTÖ ve alt boyut puan ortalamaları değerlendirildiğinde orta üstünde olumlu tutuma sahip oldukları bulunmuştur. Sonuçlar doğrultusunda önerilerde bulunulmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Üniversite Öğrencisi, Aile Planlaması, Tutum

Abstract: Purpose: The research was conducted to determine the attitudes of students studying in health departments towards family planning. **Method:** The study was planned in descriptive type. The study was planned in descriptive type. 470 students studying in undergraduate and associate degree departments of Health participated in the research. The data in the study were obtained by using the Socio-demographic Information Form and the Family Planning Attitude Scale (FPAS). The normality distribution of the data was determined by Kolmogorov Smirnov Test, number, percentage, mean and standard deviation values and independent sample t-test were evaluated using Bonferroni as one-way analysis of variance and Post-Hok test. **Results:** 67.4% of the students participating in the study are studying in associate degree departments, 57.7% are between the ages of 21-30, and 68.3%'s income is equal to their expenses. The students got 118.07 ± 26.91 points from FPAS. It has been determined that the mean FPAS scores of undergraduate students are higher than other students, girls are boys, married people are single, students whose parents are university graduates are illiterate, and those whose income is more than their expenses are higher than those whose income is equal to their expenses, and it is statistically significant. (p<0.05). **Conclusion:** It was found that the students had above-average positive attitudes when their FPAS and sub-dimension mean scores were evaluated. Suggestions were made in line with the results.

Keywords: University Student, Family Planning, Attitude

Doi: 10.17363/SSTB.2022/ABCD89/45.2

(1) Sorumlu Yazar, Corresponding Author Gönül GÖKÇAY (Dr. Öğr. Üye., Assist. Prof.), Kafkas University, Atatürk Health Services Vocational School, Department of Medical Services and Techniques, Kars / Turkey, gonul.gokcay@ogr.sakarya.edu.tr, Geliş Tarihi / Received: 11.05.2022, Kabul Tarihi / Accepted: 15.11.2022, Makalenin Türü: Type of Article: (Araştırma – Uygulama; Research - Application) Çıkar Çatışması, Yok – Conflict of Interest, None, Etik Kurul Raporu veya Kurum İzin Bilgisi- Ethical Board Report or Institutional Approval, Var / Yes “Etik Kurul Raporu Var” “Kafkas Üniversitesi, Tıp Fakültesi Girişimsel Olmayan Klinik Araştırmalar Etik Kurul Sayı: 80576354-050-99/96 Tarih: 26.04.2017)



SSTB

www.sstbdergisi.com

International Refereed Academic Journal of Sports, Health and Medical Sciences

November Issue: 45 (Special Issue) Summer Term Year: 2022

Uluslararası Hakemli Akademik Spor Sağlık ve Tıp Bilimleri Dergisi

Kasım Sayı: 45 (Özel Sayı) Yaz Dönemi Year: 2022

ISSN Print: 2146-8508 Online 2147-1711

(ISO 18001-OH-0090-13001706 / ISO 14001-EM-0090-13001706 / ISO 9001-QM-0090-13001706 / ISO 10002-CM-0090-13001706)

(TRADEMARK)

(2015/04315- 2015-GE-18972)

INTRODUCTION

By the World Health Organization; “Reproductive health, in all matters pertaining to the reproductive system, its functions and processes, is not merely the absence of disease or infirmity, but a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being, and that people can have a satisfactory and safe sex life, the ability to reproduce and the ability to do so. freedom to decide when and how often they will do it”. Contraception (family planning method), on the other hand, is among the reproductive/sexual health issues and means the comfort of individuals to have children as much and whenever they want with the help of the contraceptive method they choose of their own free will (Özer & Yaman-Sözber, 2022; Sağıroğlu et al., 2017). Birth control services that prevent/reduce unwanted pregnancies and miscarriages also help reduce maternal and infant mortality and morbidity rates (Grohmann et al., 2018; Mugo & Muriithi, 2018; Özer & Yaman-Sözber, 2022).

It is known that young people under the age of 25, which make up 42% of the world’s population, face many health risks as well as sexual health problems such as sexually transmitted diseases and pregnancy at a young age. The youth period, which includes the university period, is a period when young people begin to live a life independent of their families, take their lives in their hands and take respon-

sibility for their lives, and the sexual activities of students increase (Özer & Yaman-Sözber, 2022). It has been reported that 25%-40% of adolescents and adolescents, including sub-Saharan countries, are sexually active worldwide (Miranda, et al., 2018; Shayo & Kalomo, 2019; Szuc et al., 2020; Son, 2021). In our country, 33.8% of students who are late students have sexual experience (Golbasi & Kelleci, 2011; Özer & Yaman-Sözber, 2022), the age of first sexual intercourse varies between 16-23 years (Aşçı et al., 2016; Oğul, 2021; Özkan et al., 2020; Yaşar et al., 2019) and the mean age of first sexual experience was reported to be 17.47 ± 1.79 (Golbasi & Kelleci, 2011; Özer & Yaman-Sözber, 2022). Hacettepe University Turkey Demographic and Health Survey data covering the whole of Turkey revealed that 60.7% of women between the ages of 20-24 have sexual experience (HU, Turkey Population Research, 2018). In gender-dominated countries such as Turkey, the relationships of young people (especially unmarried young women) are not culturally welcomed, and their access to contraception counseling and government-provided methods is culturally restricted (Hegland, 2018; Özer & Yaman-Sözber, 2022; Wong, et al., 2019).). For this reason and for many reasons, the fact that young individuals have limited knowledge and experience on family planning (Özalp et al., 2012; Abdul-Zahra et al., 2016) is another issue emphasized in stu-



SSTB

www.sstbdergisi.com

International Refereed Academic Journal of Sports, Health and Medical Sciences

November Issue: 45 (Special Issue) Summer Term Year: 2022

Uluslararası Hakemli Akademik Spor Sağlık ve Tıp Bilimleri Dergisi

Kasım Sayı: 45 (Özel Sayı) Yaz Dönemi Year: 2022

ISSN Print: 2146-8508 Online 2147-1711

(ISO 18001-OH-0090-13001706 / ISO 14001-EM-0090-13001706 / ISO 9001-QM-0090-13001706 / ISO 10002-CM-0090-13001706)

(TRADEMARK)

(2015/04315- 2015-GE-18972)

dies. The fact that the age of sexual experience coincides with the youth period and that the young people who are in the sexually active period have knowledge about the ways of protection and have positive attitudes about modern family planning methods are of great importance in preventing health risks for many young people and adolescents.

Family planning is an effective strategy to minimize maternal and child deaths, miscarriages and unwanted pregnancies (Erenoğlu & Şekerci, 2020). Another important issue is that the nursing and other health department students, who are the health personnel of the future, should have sufficient knowledge and positive attitudes towards family planning services (both in terms of being role models and directing the individuals they care for in the future) (Erenoğlu & Şekerci, 2020).

Studies on family planning are mostly aimed at women or married individuals (Bucak&Kahraman, 2020; Nazik, et al., 2021; Pehlivan, et al., 2019; Sherpa et al., 2013; Tekgündüz, et al., 2021; Tilahun et al., 2013), the number of studies in the university age group with high fertility is limited (Bilgin, 2019; Özalp et al., 2012; Şen et al., 2019; Yıldız & Babacanoğlu, 2022). Therefore, with this study, we aimed to determine the attitudes of students studying in health-related departments towards family planning, to contribute to the literature, and to reveal the factors associated with students' attitudes.

AIM

This study was planned to determine the attitudes of students studying in health-related departments towards family planning.

MATERIAL and METHOD

Type of Study: It is a descriptive study.

Research Questions

- ✓ What is the level of individuals' attitudes towards family planning?
- ✓ Is there a relationship between the socio-demographic data of individuals and their attitudes towards family planning?

Population-Sample

The research population consisted of 2344 students studying at a State University Faculty of Health Sciences and Vocational School of Health Services in the 2017-2018 academic year. While determining the sample size, the required sample size was calculated as 384 individuals at the 95% confidence interval, $\pm 5\%$ sampling error, and 95% confidence level for the inhomogeneous universe. The study was completed with 470 students selected by simple random sampling method.

Data Collection Tools

Socio-Demographic Information Form

It is a questionnaire consisting of 10 questions including socio-demographic character-



SSTB

www.sstbdergisi.com

International Refereed Academic Journal of Sports, Health and Medical Sciences

November Issue: 45 (Special Issue) Summer Term Year: 2022

Uluslararası Hakemli Akademik Spor Sağlık ve Tıp Bilimleri Dergisi

Kasım Sayı: 45 (Özel Sayı) Yaz Dönemi Year: 2022

ISSN Print: 2146-8508 Online 2147-1711

(ISO 18001-OH-0090-13001706 / ISO 14001-EM-0090-13001706 / ISO 9001-QM-0090-13001706 / ISO 10002-CM-0090-13001706)

(TRADEMARK)

(2015/04315- 2015-GE-18972)

istics such as age, gender, educational status, created by the researchers in line with the literature information (Bilgin, 2019; Özalp et al., 2012; Şen et al., 2019; Yıldız & Babacanoglu, 2022).

Family Planning Attitude Scale (FPAS)

The scale is 5-point Likert-type, consists of 34 items and was developed by Örsal and Kubilay (2007). Each item in the scale is scored from 1 to 5 (“Totally Agree” and “Totally Disagree”) answers. The scale has 3 sub-dimensions: Attitude of the Society towards FP consisting of 15 items, Attitude towards FP Methods consisting of 11 items and Attitude towards Pregnancy consisting of 8 items (Min.-Max. 34-170). Higher scores from the scale mean more positive FP attitude. The Cronbach’s Alpha reliability coefficient of this study was found to be 0.78.

Time of Data Collection and How It Was Collected

Surveys were distributed face-to-face in the classroom environment between May and November 2017, and students were asked to fill in the study data. Each survey takes an average of 10 minutes. it took.

Evaluation of Data

Statistical evaluation of the data in the study was made by the researchers using the SPSS 20.0 package program. The normality distri-

bution of the data was evaluated using Kolmogorov Smirnov Test, number, percentage, mean and standard deviation values, independent sample t-test, one-way analysis of variance and Bonferroni test as Post-Hoc test.

Difficulties and Limitations of the Study

One of the strengths of the study is that it has a large sample that does not cover health-related sections. The limitations of the study are that it can only be generalized to the students in the sample and that it cannot cover the whole university or Turkey.

Ethical Principles

In order to conduct the study, institutional permissions and ethical approval were obtained from the University Ethics Committee at the session numbered 80576354-050-99/96, dated 26.04.2017. The scope of the study was explained to the students and their consent was obtained. The individuals included in the study were included on a voluntary basis and their identity information was not taken. For the study, permission to use was obtained from the ethics committee, the institution and the researchers who conducted the validity and reliability of the scale.

Criteria for Inclusion in the Study

Being studying at the University’s Faculty of Health and Vocational School of Health, volunteering to participate in the research.



SSTB

www.sstbdergisi.com

International Refereed Academic Journal of Sports, Health and Medical Sciences

November Issue: 45 (Special Issue) Summer Term Year: 2022

Uluslararası Hakemli Akademik Spor Sağlık ve Tıp Bilimleri Dergisi

Kasım Sayı: 45 (Özel Sayı) Yaz Dönemi Year: 2022

ISSN Print: 2146-8508 Online 2147-1711

(ISO 18001-OH-0090-13001706 / ISO 14001-EM-0090-13001706 / ISO 9001-QM-0090-13001706 / ISO 10002-CM-0090-13001706)

(TRADEMARK)

(2015/04315- 2015-GE-18972)

Exclusion Criteria from the Study

Being younger than 18 years old, over 65 years old, wanting to withdraw from the study at any stage of the study.

RESULTS

470 students studying in undergraduate and associate degree departments were included in the research.

67.4% of the students participating in the research are studying in associate degree departments. As seen in Table 1; 71.5% of the

students are girls, 57.7% are between the ages of 21-30, 96.4% are single. The mothers of 33.4% of the students are primary school graduates and the fathers of 36.2% of them are primary school graduates, the income of 68.3% is equal to their expenses, and the number of siblings of 69.1% is more than four. Students; 79.8% think that they can use the family planning method in both sexes and 93.4% think that the ideal gestational age should be between 20-34 years old.

Table 1. Distribution of Participants' Socio-Demographical Characteristics

Socio-Demographical Characteristics	Number	%
The School Students Attend		
Licence	153	32.6
Associate Degree	317	67.4
Gender		
Girl	336	71.5
Male	134	28.5
Age		
20 years and under	199	42.3
21-30 years	271	57.7
Marital Status		
Married	17	3.6
Single	453	96.4
Mother Education Status		
Illiterate	147	31.3
literate	79	16.8
Primary school graduate	157	33.4
Secondary and high school graduate	68	14.5
Graduated from a University	19	4.0

Father Educational Status		
Illiterate	32	6.8
literate	74	15.7
Primary school graduate	170	36.2
Secondary and high school graduate	142	30.2
Graduated from a University	52	11.1
Economical Situation		
Income less than expenses	58	12.3
Income equals expense	321	68.3
Income more than expense	91	19.4
Number of Siblings		
Two	54	11.5
three	91	19.4
Four or more	325	69.1
Person to use Family Planning		
Woman	34	7.2
Male	48	10.2
Both sexes	375	79.8
Indecisive	13	2.8
Ideal Gestational Age		
18 and under	17	3.6
20-34 years old	439	93.4
35 years and older	14	3.0

Students; They scored 53.79 ± 13.12 points in Attitude Towards Society FPAS Sub-dimension, 36.74 ± 9.63 points from Attitude Towards Methods FPAS Sub-dimension,

27.53 ± 7.74 points from Attitude Towards Pregnancy FPAS Sub-dimension, and 118.07 ± 26.91 points from the total of FPAS (table 2).

Table 2. Average of Participants' FPAS Score

Scale Sub-Dimensions and Total Score Average	$\bar{X} \pm SD$	Min	Max
Attitude Towards Society FPAS Sub-Dimensional Score	53.79 ± 13.12	15	75
Attitude Towards Methods FPAS Sub-Dimensional Score	36.74 ± 9.63	11	55
Attitude Towards Pregnancy FPAS Sub-Dimensional Score	27.53 ± 7.74	8	40
Total FPAS Score	118.07 ± 26.91	34	170



SSTB

www.sstbdergisi.com

International Refereed Academic Journal of Sports, Health and Medical Sciences

November Issue: 45 (Special Issue) Summer Term Year: 2022

Uluslararası Hakemli Akademik Spor Sağlık ve Tıp Bilimleri Dergisi

Kasım Sayı: 45 (Özel Sayı) Yaz Dönemi Year: 2022

ISSN Print: 2146-8508 Online 2147-1711

(ISO 18001-OH-0090-13001706 / ISO 14001-EM-0090-13001706 / ISO 9001-QM-0090-13001706 / ISO 10002-CM-0090-13001706)

(TRADEMARK)

(2015/04315- 2015-GE-18972)

Undergraduate students compared to associate degree students ($p=0.03$), female students' attitude points towards family planning were found to be higher than males ($p=0.00$), married people compared to singles ($p=0.09$) FPAS score averages were found to be higher and statistically significant (Table 3).

The FPAS score averages of the students whose mothers were university graduates were found to be statistically significantly higher than those whose mothers were illiterate ($p=0.03$). The difference in maternal education status is due to the university graduate group and the illiterate group. The fathers of the students whose mothers were university graduates were found to be higher than those of illiterate students (Table 3).

The FPAS score averages of the students whose fathers were university graduates were found to be statistically significantly higher than those whose fathers were illiterate ($p=0.03$). The difference in father education status is due to the university graduate group

and the illiterate group. It was found that the fathers of students whose fathers were university graduates were higher than those of illiterate students (Table 3).

The FPAS score averages of the students whose income is more than their expenses are found to be statistically significantly higher than the students whose income is less than their expenses and their income is equal to their expenses ($p=0.00$). The difference in the average FPAS score according to income status is due to the group with more income than expenses. The FPAS score average of the group whose income is higher than its expenditure was found to be significantly higher than the group whose income is less than its expenditure and whose income is equal to its expenditure (Table 3).

No statistically significant difference was found between the number of siblings and the PPI score averages of the students (Table 3; $p=0.92$).

Table 3. Comparison of FPAS Mean Scores According to the Socio-Demographical Characteristics of the Participants

Socio-Demographical Feature		FPAS $\bar{X} \pm SD$	Testing and Significance
The school students attend	Licence	121.75±23.58	$t=2.065$
	Associate Degree	116.29±28.24	$p=0.03$
Gender	Girl	122.24±26.30	$t=5.485$
	Male	107.61±25.63	$p=0.00$

Age	20 years and under	116.64±25.59	t=0.988
	21-30 years	119.12±27.83	p=0.32
Marital status	Married	128.88±27.05	t=1.690
	Single	117.66±26.85	p=0.09
Mother Education Status	Illiterate	113.18±26.12	F=2.550 p=0.08*
	literate	116.93±23.09	
	Primary school graduate	119.98±27.65	
	Secondary and high school graduate	123.27±29.05	
Father Educational Status	Graduated from a University	126.21±29.19	F=3.229 p=0.01*
	Illiterate	107.00±31.70	
	literate	112.37±23.95	
	Primary school graduate	120.52±24.40	
Economical situation	Secondary and high school graduate	118.43±30.24	F=8.957 p=0.00*
	Graduated from a University	123.98±23.36	
	Income less than expenses	109.13±30.15 ^a	
Number of siblings	Income equals expense	117.09±25.61	F=0.076 p=0.92
	Income more than expense	127.21±26.91 ^b	
	Two	117.51±33.50	
	Three	119.03±28.12	
	Four or more	117.89±25.39	

*Bonferroni testi uygulanmıştır

DISCUSSION

What makes a woman special is her physical reproductive and reproductive system-related features (Taşkın., 2016). However, many women have problems with their reproductive health. Most of these problems can affect the health of a woman in every period of her life, from birth to death (Kızılkaya Beji and Partovi Meran 2016, Avcı et al., 2021). These problems related to the reproductive system cause the woman to experience psychological and physical problems and pressure. In addition to the physical discomfort of the woman,

the problem causes many emotional problems such as loss of sexuality, infertility, abortion, loss of privacy (Taşkın, 2016).

Maternal and child health has a special importance in terms of health services because mothers and children are at higher risk than other groups. Significant improvements have been achieved in the field of maternal and child health in the recent period in Turkey. The infant mortality rate, which was 52.6 per thousand in the early 1990s (HÜNEE, 1994), decreased to 9 per thousand as of 2019, while the maternal mortality rate decreased from 68 per hundred thousand to 13.1 per hundred thousand in the early 1990s.



SSTB

www.sstbdergisi.com

International Refereed Academic Journal of Sports, Health and Medical Sciences

November Issue: 45 (Special Issue) Summer Term Year: 2022

Uluslararası Hakemli Akademik Spor Sağlık ve Tıp Bilimleri Dergisi

Kasım Sayı: 45 (Özel Sayı) Yaz Dönemi Year: 2022

ISSN Print: 2146-8508 Online 2147-1711

(ISO 18001-OH-0090-13001706 / ISO 14001-EM-0090-13001706 / ISO 9001-QM-0090-13001706 / ISO 10002-CM-0090-13001706)

(TRADEMARK)

(2015/04315- 2015-GE-18972)

Excessive fertility, risky pregnancies, unwanted pregnancies, which are among the problems that women experience and affect their reproductive health, are prevented by the use of appropriate family planning methods (Avcı et al., 2021).

In this research; The students got 118.07 ± 26.91 points from the FPAS total and it was found that the students had a positive attitude above the medium level in terms of FPAS total and sub-dimensions (Örsal and Kubilay 2007). Çıtak Bilgin (2019) examined the Relationship between Nursing Students' Gender Perceptions and Family Planning Attitudes; It has been reported that the average score of the students in the FPAS is 128.50 ± 26.94 . In the study conducted by Şen et al. (2019) in order to determine the Family Planning Attitudes of Midwifery Students, it was found that the total score of the students in FPAS was 137.07 ± 17.60 . Yıldız and Babanoğlu (2022), in their study, Evaluation of Family Planning Attitudes of Senior Medical Faculty Students, reported that the average score of the students in the FPAS was 148.82 ± 14.05 . It was also reported that the attitudes of the students participating in the study about family planning were at a good level but needed to be improved. In addition, what Sanz-Martos et al. (2020) did with 2914 undergraduate nursing students; In the study named Nursing Students' Knowledge and

Attitudes on Contraceptive Methods, it was reported that only 5.9% of the students had bad attitudes and almost half of the students 48.8% showed excellent attitudes. In the studies, it is seen that the average score of the students in FPAS is higher than the study we have done. The reason for this is thought to be due to the fact that the universe of our study consists of undergraduate and associate degree students. As a matter of fact, in our study; undergraduate students compared to associate degree students ($p=0.03$), the average score they got from FPAS was found to be higher and statistically significant. In the study conducted by Dinç et al. (2018) to determine the knowledge, opinions and behaviors of students studying at Vocational School of Social Sciences on sexuality and reproductive health, it was determined that associate degree students did not have sufficient and positive knowledge and attitudes about FP. This situation suggests that it may be due to the lack of education period, the absence of reproductive health programs in the curriculum or the limited number of programs. It is thought that it would be appropriate to increase FP courses in the curriculum of the education, especially in the associate degree programs, both for the sake of protecting the health of the university students and because the students studying in the health department will provide FP related services to the society.



SSTB

www.sstbdergisi.com

International Refereed Academic Journal of Sports, Health and Medical Sciences

November Issue: 45 (Special Issue) Summer Term Year: 2022

Uluslararası Hakemli Akademik Spor Sağlık ve Tıp Bilimleri Dergisi

Kasım Sayı: 45 (Özel Sayı) Yaz Dönemi Year: 2022

ISSN Print: 2146-8508 Online 2147-1711

(ISO 18001-OH-0090-13001706 / ISO 14001-EM-0090-13001706 / ISO 9001-QM-0090-13001706 / ISO 10002-CM-0090-13001706)

(TRADEMARK)

(2015/04315- 2015-GE-18972)

In our study, it was found that female students ($p=0.00$) had higher mean FPAS scores and statistically significant. Çıtak Bilgin (2019) in his study; Although it was reported that both female students and male students had a positive attitude towards FP, it was found that female students' total score average and sub-score average of FPAS were higher than male students. In the study of Sanz-Martos et al. (2020); It has been reported that the mean score of female students is significantly higher than that of male students. In addition, Yıldız and Babacanoğlu (2022) in the study named "Evaluation of Family Planning Attitudes of Senior Medical Faculty Students"; It has been reported that while the average score of female students in FPAS is 156.5, the average score of male students is 142. Our study and these studies have shown that female students are more sensitive to FP than male students. Women are more likely to experience reproductive health problems than men (Taşkın., 2016). At the same time, in countries where there is gender inequality, responsibility for reproductive problems is given to women (Balde et al., 2016). Therefore, women feel responsible in this regard. Our study and other studies confirm this situation. Raselekoane et al. (2016) in their study named Venda University male students' attitudes towards birth control and family planning; 55.0% of male students reported that although they have a high level of awareness or

knowledge about birth control methods, they have a negative attitude towards birth control and family planning for different reasons. As the reasons for this negative attitude in men; stated that they thought that contraceptives were unreliable, caused cancer, decreased sexual pleasure and also increased confusion. This result shows that; It's obvious that men are running from FP.

In this study, it was also found that the mean FPAS scores of married people were higher and statistically significant compared to singles. Tekgündüz Ejder et al. (2021) In the study named Determining the Relationship Between Family Planning Attitudes and Intentions of Married Women; It has been determined that married women have a slightly higher than moderate level of adaptation to family planning. Dal Alp and Derya Beydağ (2021) in the study titled Attitudes of Married Muslim Women to Family Planning Methods During the COVID-19 Pandemic in Western Turkey; It has been reported that the mean score of married women on FPAS is 137.53 ± 27.11 . This result showed that married women have positive attitudes towards family planning. These studies support our study. However, in the study conducted by Şen et al. (2019), the mean score of single women on FPAS was 136.90 ± 17.73 , while the mean score of married women was 131.66 ± 3.05 , and the mean score of single women who



SSTB

www.sstbdergisi.com

International Refereed Academic Journal of Sports, Health and Medical Sciences

November Issue: 45 (Special Issue) Summer Term Year: 2022

Uluslararası Hakemli Akademik Spor Sağlık ve Tıp Bilimleri Dergisi

Kasım Sayı: 45 (Özel Sayı) Yaz Dönemi Year: 2022

ISSN Print: 2146-8508 Online 2147-1711

(ISO 18001-OH-0090-13001706 / ISO 14001-EM-0090-13001706 / ISO 9001-QM-0090-13001706 / ISO 10002-CM-0090-13001706)

(TRADEMARK)

(2015/04315- 2015-GE-18972)

were engaged was 148.83 ± 12.82 . The reason why singles were more sensitive in this study; It is thought that the marital status of 96.1% of the volunteers included in the study was due to being single.

When FPAS was evaluated in our study, students; They scored 53.79 ± 13.12 points in Attitude Towards Society FPAS Sub-dimension, 36.74 ± 9.63 points from Attitude Towards Methods FPAS Sub-dimension, and 27.53 ± 7.74 points from Attitude Towards Pregnancy FPAS Sub-dimension. Yıldız and Babacanoğlu (2022) scored 65.22 ± 7.51 from the attitude towards society sub-dimension, 48.32 ± 6.42 from the attitude towards family planning methods sub-dimension, and 35.28 ± 4 from the attitude towards pregnancy sub-dimension. It was set at .60. Tekgündüz Ejder et al. (2021) The average score from the Family Planning sub-dimension of the Women's Society is 46.82 ± 12.91 , the average score from the Family Planning Methods sub-dimension is 39.11 ± 5.89 , and the average score from the Attitude towards Birth sub-dimension is 27.99 ± 4.93 . specified. In addition, in the study of Tezel et al. (2015) women's attitudes towards family planning and affecting factors; It was reported that the scale received 13 ± 12.25 points from the Attitude towards Society FPAS sub-dimension, 41.41 ± 9.46 points from the Attitude towards Methods FPAS sub-dimension, and

30.18 ± 7.24 points from the Attitude towards pregnancy FPAS sub-dimension. The literature shows that there are differences between studies. Differences can have many reasons such as time of study, sample, individual differences and unitary differences.

In our study, when the scores of the students according to their income level were evaluated, it was found that the mean of the FPAS score of the students whose income is more than their expenses is statistically significantly higher than the students whose income is less than their expenses and whose income is equal to their expenses ($p=0.00$). In a study, it was reported that students whose income is higher than their expenses (median score 154), those whose income level is equal (median score 150.5), and those whose income is less than their expenses (median score 143) are (Yıldız, Babacanoğlu., 2022). This study supports the finding of our study. . In another study; It has been reported that the mean score of FPAS of women with any social security is quite high compared to those who do not have any social security, and the difference is statistically significant. In addition, in a study conducted in Erzurum; It has been reported that as women's per-household income ratio increases, women's preference for modern family planning methods increases (Çalikoğlu et al., 2018). This shows that as the income level per household increases, the attitude towards family planning increases.



SSTB

www.sstbdergisi.com

International Refereed Academic Journal of Sports, Health and Medical Sciences

November Issue: 45 (Special Issue) Summer Term Year: 2022

Uluslararası Hakemli Akademik Spor Sağlık ve Tıp Bilimleri Dergisi

Kasım Sayı: 45 (Özel Sayı) Yaz Dönemi Year: 2022

ISSN Print: 2146-8508 Online 2147-1711

(ISO 18001-OH-0090-13001706 / ISO 14001-EM-0090-13001706 / ISO 9001-QM-0090-13001706 / ISO 10002-CM-0090-13001706)

(TRADEMARK)

(2015/04315- 2015-GE-18972)

CONCLUSION and RECOMMENDATIONS

It was found that the students had positive attitudes above the medium level from the total and sub-dimensions of FPAS. The income of the students studying at the faculty of health sciences is higher than the other students ($p=0.03$), the females are more than the males ($p=0.00$), the married ones are single ($p=0.09$), the students whose fathers are university graduates are illiterate ($p=0.03$) and the income is higher than the expenses. It has been determined that the mean of the FPAS score of the students whose income is less than their expenses and whose income is equal to their expenses ($p=0.00$) is higher and statistically significant.

In order to increase the attitude of FPAS, it is recommended to start education, consultancy services, and to organize course curricula, which will include health services vocational school students, men, singles, illiterate fathers, low and middle income students.

Family planning can reach a certain level only by counseling by well-trained individuals. Therefore, the curriculum of such courses should be expanded in the family planning, health-related department.

In addition, in order to increase male students' sharing of FP with women and to ensure that they have a positive attitude towards

FP, we can increase awareness of students by including FP-containing courses and related elective courses in the education curricula of secondary education universities. Thus, it is thought that individuals who will be the parents of the future will adopt a more egalitarian gender approach to improving their reproductive health. Counseling services can also be provided to young people in this regard.

Author Contribution

GG and DA; The design, data collection, interpretation, conclusion and critical review of the present study were jointly undertaken by both authors.

Acknowledgements

The authors thank all the participants in this study and She would like to thank Assoc. Prof. Betül AKTAŞ for her contributions.

Conflict of Interest

There is no conflict of interest between the authors.

REFERENCES

ABDUL-ZAHRA, N.H., NAELAH, H., HABİB, O.S., AL-MULLA, A.Y., (2016). Knowledge of University Students About Family Planning Programme, 1-10. <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/ET:31.08.2022>



SSTB

www.sstbdergisi.com

International Refereed Academic Journal of Sports, Health and Medical Sciences

November Issue: 45 (Special Issue) Summer Term Year: 2022

Uluslararası Hakemli Akademik Spor Sağlık ve Tıp Bilimleri Dergisi

Kasım Sayı: 45 (Özel Sayı) Yaz Dönemi Year: 2022

ISSN Print: 2146-8508 Online 2147-1711

(ISO 18001-OH-0090-13001706 / ISO 14001-EM-0090-13001706 / ISO 9001-QM-0090-13001706 / ISO 10002-CM-0090-13001706)

(TRADEMARK)

(2015/04315- 2015-GE-18972)

AŞCI, Ö., GÖKDEMİR, F., ÇİÇEKOĞLU, E., (2016). Hemşirelik Öğrencilerine Akran Eğiticiler ile Verilen Üreme Sağlığı Eğitiminin Etkinliği, Sağlık Bilimleri ve Meslekleri Dergisi, 3:173-183

BALDÉ, M.D., DIALLO, B.A., COMPAORÉ, R., BAH, A.K., ALI, M., KABRA, R., KOUANDA, S., (2016). Men's behavior surrounding use of contraceptives in Guinea. International Journal of Gynecology & Obstetrics, 135(1): 16-19

BİLGİN, N. Ç. (2019). Hemşirelik Öğrencilerinin Toplumsal Cinsiyet Algısı ile Aile Planlaması Tutumları Arasındaki İlişki, Sosyal Bilimler Elektronik Dergisi, 3(5): 109-125.

BUCAK, F., KAHRAMAN, S., (2020). Mevsimlik Tarım İşçisi Gebe Kadınların Aile Planlamasına Yönelik Tutumların Belirlenmesi, Gevher Nesibe Journal of Medical and Health Sciences, 5(7): 61-66

ÇALIKOĞLU, E.O., BİLGE YERLİ, E., KAVUNCUOĞLU, D., YILMAZ, S., KOŞAN, Z., ARAS, A., (2018). Erzurum'da Kadınlarda Aile Planlaması Yöntemlerinin Kullanımı ve Etkileyen Faktörler, Tıp Bilimi Monitörü: Deneysel ve Klinik Araştırmaların Uluslararası Tıp Dergisi, 24:5027-5034

DAL, N.A., BEYDAĞ, K.D., (2021). Attitudes of Married Muslim Women Regarding Family Planning Methods During the COVID-19 Pandemic in Western Turkey, Journal of Religion and Health, 60(5): 3394-3405

ERENOĞLU, R., ŞEKERCİ, Y.G., (2020). Effect of Training Program Given to the Students Upon Family Planning Attitudes: A Semi-Experimental Study, Cukurova Medical Journal, 45(3): 840-850

GOLBASİ, Z., KELLEÇİ, M., (2011). Sexual Experience and Risky Sexual Behaviours of Turkish University Students, Archives of Gynecology and Obstetrics, 283(3): 531-537

GROHMANN, R.M., PİNHEIRO, H.A., BAIAO, G.D.C., FAVORETTE, F., BARBIERİ, M., GUAZZELLİ, C., (2018). To Examine the Failure Rate and Disruptions of Contraceptive Use by Different Spacing Methods of Family Planning in four Selected States of India

HACETTEPE ÜNİVERSİTESİ NÜFUS ETÜTLERİ ENSTİTÜSÜ, HÜNEE (2018). Türkiye Nüfus ve Sağlık Araştırması. Ankara: Hacettepe Üniversitesi Nüfus Etütleri Enstitüsü, TC Cumhurbaşkanlığı Strateji ve Bütçe Başkanlığı ve TÜBİTAK. <http://www.sck.gov.tr/wp->



SSTB

www.sstbdergisi.com

International Refereed Academic Journal of Sports, Health and Medical Sciences

November Issue: 45 (Special Issue) Summer Term Year: 2022

Uluslararası Hakemli Akademik Spor Sağlık ve Tıp Bilimleri Dergisi

Kasım Sayı: 45 (Özel Sayı) Yaz Dönemi Year: 2022

ISSN Print: 2146-8508 Online 2147-1711

(ISO 18001-OH-0090-13001706 / ISO 14001-EM-0090-13001706 / ISO 9001-QM-0090-13001706 / ISO 10002-CM-0090-13001706)

(TRADEMARK)

(2015/04315- 2015-GE-18972)

content/uploads/2020/08/TNSA2018_ana_Rapor.pdf ET:29.08.2022.

HEGLAND, M.E., (2018). Gender and Religion in the Middle East and South Asia: Women's Voices Rising, In Social History of Women and Gender in the Modern Middle East, Routledge, pp.177-212

<http://www.hips.hacettepe.edu.tr/tr/menu/raporlar-62> Erişimtarihi:4.09.2022

KIZILKAYA, BEJİ, N., PARTOVI, MERAN, H.E., (2016). Kadın Sağlığına Genel Bakış. Kızılkaya Beji N, editör. Hemşirelere ve Ebelere Yönelik Kadın Sağlığı ve Hastalıkları.1. Baskı. Nobel Tıp Kitabevleri İstanbul, p. 7, 22

MİRANDA, P.S.F., AQUINO, J.M.G., MONTEIRO, R.M.P.D.C., DIXE, M.D.A.C.R., LUZ, A.M.B.D., MOLEIRO, P., (2018). Sexual behaviors: study in the youth. Einstein (São Paulo), 16:15-24

MUGO, M.G., MURITHI, P.J., (2018). Cost Effectiveness Analysis of Family Planning Provision in Kenya, Journal of African Development, 20(1): 13-22

NAZİK, F., MUMCU, Ş., SÖNMEZ, M., YILMAZ, A.N., YÜKSEKOL, Ö.D., (2021). 15-49 Yaş Evli Kadınların Aile Planlamasına İlişkin Tutumlarının Belir-

lenmesi, Ordu Üniversitesi Hemşirelik Çalışmaları Dergisi, 4(3): 326-336

OĞUL, Z., (2021). Adölesan ve Gençlerde Cinsel Sağlık Üreme Sağlığı: Etkileyen Faktörler ve Sorunlar, Kadın Sağlığı Hemşireliği Dergisi, 7(2): 149-165

ÖRSAL, Ö., KUBİLAY, G., (2007). Aile Planlaması Tutum Ölçeğinin Geliştirilmesi. İstanbul Üniversitesi Florance Nigtingale Hemşirelik Yüksekokulu Dergisi, 15 (60): 155-164

ÖZALP, S., TANIR, H.M., ILGIN, H., KARATAŞ, A., ILGIN, B., (2012). Eskişehir Osmangazi Üniversitesi Tıp ve Mühendislik Fakültesi Öğrencilerinin Cinsel Yolla Bulaşan Hastalıklar ve Aile Planlaması Konusundaki Bilgi ve Tutumlarının Değerlendirilmesi, Düzce Tıp Dergisi, 14(3): 18-21

ÖZER, B., YAMAN-SÖZBİR, Ş., (2022). Evaluation of the Impact of Humor Used in Contraception Education on the Attitudes of University Students Towards Contraceptive Methods, The European Journal of Contraception & Reproductive Health Care, 1-6

ÖZKAN, H., TAŞĞIN, Z.D.Ü., APAY, S.E., (2020). Cinsellikle İlgili Eğitim Alan ve Almayan Öğrencilerin Cinsel Sağlık Bil-



SSTB

www.sstbdergisi.com

International Refereed Academic Journal of Sports, Health and Medical Sciences

November Issue: 45 (Special Issue) Summer Term Year: 2022

Uluslararası Hakemli Akademik Spor Sağlık ve Tıp Bilimleri Dergisi

Kasım Sayı: 45 (Özel Sayı) Yaz Dönemi Year: 2022

ISSN Print: 2146-8508 Online 2147-1711

(ISO 18001-OH-0090-13001706 / ISO 14001-EM-0090-13001706 / ISO 9001-QM-0090-13001706 / ISO 10002-CM-0090-13001706)

(TRADEMARK)

(2015/04315- 2015-GE-18972)

gi Düzeylerinin Karşılaştırılması, Ebelik ve Sağlık Bilimleri Dergisi, 3:11-21

PEHLIVAN, S., TEZEL, A., GONENC, İ.M., (2019). The Attitudes of Turkish Men Towards Family Planning: An Example of Workers in a Railway Factory, The Eurasia Proceedings of Educational and Social Sciences, 15:106-113

RASELEKOANE, N.R., MORWE, K.G., TSHITANGANO, T., (2016). University of Venda's Male Students' Attitudes Towards Contraception and Family Planning, African Journal of Primary Health Care and Family Medicine, 8(2): 1-7

SANZ-MARTOS, S., LÓPEZ-MEDINA, I.M., ÁLVAREZ-GARCÍA, C., CLAVIJO-CHAMORRO, M.Z., RAMOS-MORCILLO, A.J., LÓPEZ-RODRÍGUEZ, M.M., ÁLVAREZ-NIETO, C., (2020). Young Nursing Student's Knowledge and Attitudes About Contraceptive Methods, International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health, 17(16): 5869

SAĞIROĞLU, P.Ç., ERAY, İ.K., YURDAKUL, F.E., YAVUZ, A.F., (2017). Assessment of Contraceptive Method Preferences and Pregnancy Rates During Method Usage of Women, Ankara Medical Journal, 17(1)

AVCI, S., MUTLU, S., YİĞİT, F., (2021). Evli Kadınların Aile Planlaması Yöntem Tercihlerine Etki Eden Faktörler, Ebelik ve Sağlık Bilimleri Dergisi, 4(2): 128-138

SHAYO, F.K., KALOMO, M.H., (2019). Prevalence and Correlates of Sexual Intercourse Among Sexually Active In-school Adolescents: An Analysis of Five sub-Saharan African Countries for the Adolescent's Sexual Health Policy Implications, BMC Public Health, 19:1-8

SHERPA, S.Z., SHEİLİNİ, M., NAYAK, A., (2013). Knowledge, Attitude, Practice and Preferences of Contraceptive Methods in Udupi District, Karnata. Journal of Family and Reproductive Health, 7(3): 115-220

SZUCS, L.E., LOWRY, R., FASULA, A.M., PAMPATİ, S., COPEN, C.E., HUS-SAINİ, K.S., STEINER, R.J., (2020). Condom and Contraceptive Use Among Sexually Active High School Students—Youth Risk Behavior Survey, United States, 2019. MMWR Supplements, 69:11-19

ŞEN, S., GÜLŞEN, B.O., SEZER, G., DURGUN, S.K., (2019). Ebelik Öğrencilerinin Aile Planlaması Tutumlarının Belirlenmesi, Medical Sciences (NWSAMS), 14(3): 146-153



SSTB

www.sstbdergisi.com

International Refereed Academic Journal of Sports, Health and Medical Sciences

November Issue: 45 (Special Issue) Summer Term Year: 2022

Uluslararası Hakemli Akademik Spor Sağlık ve Tıp Bilimleri Dergisi

Kasım Sayı: 45 (Özel Sayı) Yaz Dönemi Year: 2022

ISSN Print: 2146-8508 Online 2147-1711

(ISO 18001-OH-0090-13001706 / ISO 14001-EM-0090-13001706 / ISO 9001-QM-0090-13001706 / ISO 10002-CM-0090-13001706)

(TRADEMARK)

(2015/04315- 2015-GE-18972)

TAŞKIN, L., (2016). Doğum ve Kadın Sağlığı Hemşireliği. XIII.Baskı. Akademisyen Tıp Kitap Evi, Ankara

TEKGÜNDÜZ, S.E., GÜR, E.Y., APAY, S., (2021). E. Evli Kadınların Aile Planlaması Tutum ve Niyetleri Arasındaki İlişkinin Belirlenmesi, Sakarya Tıp Dergisi, 11(4): 743-750

TEZEL, A., GÖNENÇ, İ., AKGÜN, Ş., KARATAŞ, D.Ö., YILDIZ, T.A., (2015). Kadınların Aile Planlamasına Yönelik Tutumları ve Etkileyen Faktörler, Anadolu Hemşirelik ve Sağlık Bilimleri Dergisi, 18(3)

TİLAHUN, T., COENE, G., LUCHTERS, S., KASSAHUN, W., LEYE, E., TEMMERMAN, M., DEGOMME, O., (2013). Family Planning Knowledge, Attitude and Practice Among Married Couples in Jimma Zone, Ethiopia, Plos One, 8(4): e61335

WONG, T., PHARR, J.R., BUNGUM, T., COUGHENOUR, C., LOUGH, N.L., (2019). Effects of Peer Sexual Health Education on College Campuses: A Systematic Review, Health Promotion Practice, 20(5): 652-666

YAŞAR, Ö., BULUŞ, M.D., KAYMAK, G.Ö., GÜNERİ, S.E., (2019). Üniversite Öğrencilerinin Cinsel Yolla Bulaşan Hastalıklar Konusunda Bilgi ve Görüşlerinin İncelenmesi, Jaren, 5:53-8

YILDIZ, M., BABACANOĞLU, M., (2022). Tıp Fakültesi Son Sınıf Öğrencilerinin Aile Planlaması Tutumlarının Değerlendirilmesi. Turkey Health Literacy Journal, 3(1)

INTERNET SOURCES

<https://www.who.int/news-room/spotlight/coming-of-age-adolescent-health> ET:29.08.2022

<https://www.who.int/southeastasia/health-topics/reproductive-health> ET:29.08.2022

<http://www.hips.hacettepe.edu.tr/tr/menu/raporlar-62> E.T: 04.09.2022

AUTHORS' NOTE: This study was published in I. International and II. Presented as an oral presentation at the National Women's Health Nursing Congress, 23-24 March 2018, Istanbul.