

ABSTRACT

In Uganda 24% of women in the reproductive age in the general population utilize family planning services. It has been documented that 1 out of every 5 HIV positive woman use FP services. The study examined “factors influencing uptake of family planning services among HIV positive women attending PMTCT services” carried out in the Post Natal Clinic at Mulago hospital Kampala- Uganda and it specifically aimed at determining the level of uptake of family planning services, the commonly used FP method, finding out the clients, community and service related factors affecting the uptake of family planning services among the HIV positive mothers.

A cross-sectional study design was used and primary data was collected from 280 respondents using semi structured questionnaire. Quantitative data was analyzed using Epidata version 3.1 presented as frequency tables and cross tabulations. Chi square, 95% confidence intervals and pvalue set at 0.05 were used to determine the factors influencing uptake of family planning services

The level of uptake of family planning services was 93.04%, commonly used FP methods was inject plant (56.9%), and the least was natural family planning method (0.4%). Marital status and positive attitude of women towards FP service among client factors influence uptake. However all the community and service related factors are predictors to FP service uptake.

Continuous counseling on available FP services, provision of comprehensive FP service, desire to discuss couple negotiation skills for FP use is called for and ensuring that quality FP related service is routinely provided.