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### MEDICAL AND SOCIAL FEATURES OF WOMEN'S REPRODUCTIVE BEHAVIOR IN KARAGANDA

*The results of the survey are analyzed by 150 female reproductive organs living in the area of the regional perinatal center and working in the polyclinic №5. 96.2% of married women have shown a positive attitude to the children and have counted the essential conditions for the sake of breastfeeding children. In 58.4% of the time, there are two children in the family, and 25.7% are three and more children. It was finished in vitro fertilisation with 10.3% and 1.9% abortion. It is interesting to know that the difference in the brevity of hunger strikes from the level of knowledge. By the actual increasing of fertility, it was revealed that giving a birth with alive baby is reduced. Any 10th woman who is after an abortion had given an interview. 8.9% of respondents had infertility, 13.0% pregnancy. 56.4% of women who couldn't get impregnated. It is better to use specific methods of contraceptive.*

**Keywords:** reproductive behavior, reproductive health, abortion, contraceptive use, pregnancy.

#### Introduction.

Reproductive behavior of women is one of the most mysterious, unsolved and urgent problems of our country.

Complications of pregnancy and childbirth, had been affecting the health of mothers, from now and in subsequent years. In this regard, the reproductive behavior of modern women is an exceptional medical and social problem [1].

In the scientific literature it is well known that the birth and pregnancy of newborn unmarried women is often more difficult than married couples [2]. Many authors believe that women decide on an unwanted pregnancy, and this occurs in the legislature that regulates abortion [2].

If every pregnancy does not finish with fertility, then abortion is an important factor in reducing the reproductive potential of the population and is fully confirmed in this understanding of reproductive potential [1, 4].

There is a clear reproductive behavior of the population in Kazakhstan. Over the past 3-4 years, the total fertility rate has increased from 1.8 to 2.03 in the republic. At the same time, the goal of protecting reproductive health is to improve and protect the reproductive health of the population of Kazakhstan. The "Kazakhstan-2030" strategy shows that this year the population of the country is 25 million people [3].

According to this information the relevance of research has been defined as a demographic problem regards to an increase in abortions.

**The purpose of the research:** Identify the medico-social features of reproductive health of the woman. For this purpose the following tasks have been solved:

1. Establish statistical information (questionnaires);
2. Analyze the received information;
3. Study of reproductive health of women in medico-social excellence in Karaganda.

**Material, methods of research and study.** For the specially processed survey "Factors affecting the reproductive behavior of women" there are 42 questions were prepared, 17 questions, the social status of the women and rest of 25 questions were about health status which included questions about reproductive health. Also there were included several questions to women which were about the number of ideal, optimistic and delusional children in the family. In the polyclinic No. 5 in Karaganda and 150 women 15-49 years from regional perinatal center who passed survey were screened and analyzed by ambulatory card. Respondents' age were chosen by the Russian authors' recommendation. The sorting of the required number of respondents occurred randomly in the form of a one-stage territorial selection and was conducted anonymously, in accordance with ethical standards and confidentiality.

The statistical significance of the relative group was evaluated by the criterion of the Student-Fisher, and correlation relation were assessed by coefficient correlation of Spearman.

MS Excel 2007 has been processed using the statistical suite of IBM SPSS Statistics 17.0 and the customary variational statistical methods.

**Results and Discussion.** The total coefficient of livestock in the city of Karaganda 2009. 1.98, correspondingly. Magnified by 2.08. The dead birth in 2009 to 9,66 and in 2013 to 8,14 were deceased. In addition, the total abortion rate in 2013 amounted to 26.0 to 1000 women in the 15-49 age range, and the artistic abortion was 38.5 to 100 births.

88% of the women surveyed had a pregnancy history, and only 12% were never pregnant. 10,3% out of all fertilized patients got in vitro fertilization and rest 1.9 had abortion.

Significant differences by the knowledge level were observed on the frequency of pregnancy. 4% of respondents who were registered in the polyclinic №5 were found to have middle schooling; 37.3% mid or special secondary education, 12% - a degree of uncompromising high education; it was revealed that 44% of the people who are educated in the highest education and 2.6% compose of those who did not get full education.

In the regional perinatal center 2.6% of respondents showed incomplete secondary education, 29.3% had secondary or special secondary education, 9.3% had incomplete higher education; it was found that 57.3% of respondents had higher education and other 1.3% did not receive education at all.

When determining the frequency of pregnancy and health condition of a woman, the definition of a specific relationship has been determined. For example, ill women often had a pregnancy.

The proportion of results, such as abortion and reduced pregnancy, increases by the increase in female pregnancy. the abortion condition was reported by 25.3% of the respondents who had registered in polyclinic №5, and 34.6% of the respondents registered in the Regional Perinatal Center. During the considering of the women's opinion about the main cause of abortion, the most common cause was the health status or medical indicators (28.7%). 19.3% of women with diseases reported abortions during the first 12 weeks, with moderate rates of 12-21 weeks (7.4%) and a late period of 22-27 weeks (2%). In this regard, it became clear that women did not undergo a medical examination. That is why it requires the need for timely counseling of local doctors.

The prevalent majority of women who participate in the questionnaire are positively regards to the search for wanted and expected children (91.2%), and count the most important terms for the seniors' breach of children. Also 58.4% of woman would like to have two children in their family.

Most women were protected from pregnancy, 44% of respondents were registered in 5 clinics, 25.3% of the respondents in the regional perinatal center. There are varieties, which allow children to be more likely to respond to a large group of respondents (16%) who are not affiliated with their own home. In contrast, 50.6% of registered patients were registered with condoms, while 14.4% of the respondents were enrolled in the internal perinatal center.

#### Conclusion.

1. We have discovered the medical and social characteristics of women's reproductive behavior. According to the results of the survey, the majority of women are positive about the definition of the desired and expected number of children (91.2%). There was a difference in the number of children in the family.
2. The reason for refusing to have a child is due to the lack of housing (16%).

3. When it comes to abortion it was found that 25.3% of respondents registered in polyclinic №5 and 34.6% of respondents registered in the Regional Perinatal Center have been identified.
4. In respondents point of view the main reasons of abortion is the diseases during pregnancy (with medioculars), 28.7%.
5. According to the survey, many families are in the first place expecting from the state material assistance. In this regard, economic incentives for the state to encourage childhood development are needed.

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#### **ҚАРАҒАНДЫ ҚАЛАСЫНЫҢ ӘЙЕЛДЕРІНІҢ РЕПРОДУКТИВТІ МІНЕЗ-ҚҰЛЫҚТАРЫНЫҢ МЕДИКО-ӘЛЕУМЕТТІК ЕРЕКШЕЛІКТЕРІ**

**Түйін:** Мақалада облыстық перинаталдық орталықтың қызмет көрсету аймағында тұратын және №5 емхананың қызмет көрсету аймағында тұратын репродуктивті жастағы 150 әйелді сауалнамалық зерттеудің нәтижелері талданды. Сауалнамаға қатысқан әйелдердің 96,2%-ы балаларды тәрбиелеуге оң көзқарас танытты және балалардың отбасылық отбасын құрудың маңызды шарттарын қарастырды. Сонымен бірге олардың 58,4% отбасында екі бала, ал 25,7% - үш және одан да көп бала болғысы келеді. 10,3% жағдайларда жүктілік жасанды түрде аяқталды, ал 1,9% - өздігінен түсік түсіру. Жүктіліктің жиілігіндегі сенімді айырмашылық білім деңгейіне байланысты айқындалатыны белгілі. Жүктіліктің реттік санының өсуімен тірі баланың нақты туылуының сенімді төмендеуі анықталды. Кез-келген оныншы әйел түсіктен кейінгі асқынулар туралы сұхбат берді. Респонденттердің 8,9% -ы бедеулікке, 13,0% -ы жүктілікке жатады. Әйелдердің 56,4%-нда жүктілікке жол берілмеді. Бұл үшін арнайы контрацептикалық тәсілдерді жиі қолдану арқылы кедергі келтірілді.

**Түйінді сөздер:** репродуктивті мінез-құлық, репродуктивті денсаулық, түсік, контрацептикалық тәсілдер, жүктілік.

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#### **МЕДИКО-СОЦИАЛЬНЫЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ РЕПРОДУКТИВНОГО ПОВЕДЕНИЯ ЖЕНЩИН ГОРОД КАРАГАНДА**

**Резюме:** В статье проанализированы результаты исследования, в котором участвовали 150 женщин в репродуктивном возрасте, живущие в местности областного перинатального центра и центра обслуживания больницы №5. В результате опроса, 96,2% женщин позитивно отнеслись к воспитанию детей, и рассмотрели важные условия формирования семьи. Также из них 58,4% хотят в семье два ребенка, а 25,7%- три или больше. В 10,3% случаях беременность закончилась искусственным путем, а в 1,9%- был произведен самопроизвольный аборт. Известно, что частота беременности зависит от уровня образованности. Выяснено снижение роста порядкового числа беременности и вероятность рождения живого ребенка. Каждая десятая женщина в ходе интервью отметила осложнение после аборта. У 8,9% респондентов- бесплодие, 13,0%- относятся к беременным. У 56,4% женщин была предотвращена беременность. Для предотвращения часто использовались специальные контрацептивные методы.

**Ключевые слова:** репродуктивное поведение, репродуктивное здоровье, аборт, контрацептивные методы, беременность.