



Research Article

Myths regarding vasectomy among men

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Abstract: Contraception is a method or a device used to prevent pregnancy. Vasectomy is one of the most contraceptive method. Vasectomy a form of male sterilization utilizing bilateral disruption of the vas deferens to halt the transmission of spermatozoa during ejaculation is an outpatient procedure that can be performed in the office setting under local anesthesia, with most patients reporting only minimal postoperative pain. The present study was conducted to assess the myths regarding vasectomy among men in selected areas of Bhopal (M.P.). Totally 100 samples were taken by using purposive sampling technique. The research design selected for present study was descriptive and non- experimental design. Result The chi-square statistic of age group is 25.716 and the p -value is .264. The result is insignificant at $p < .05$. The chi-square statistic of marital status is 10.149 and the p -value is .517. The result is insignificant at $p < .05$. The chi-square statistic of educational status is 52.641 and the p -value is .174. The result is insignificant at $p < .05$. The chi-square statistic of occupational status is 44.888 and the p -value is .081. The result is insignificant at $p < .05$. The chi-square statistic of residence group is 17.025 and the p -value is .107. The result is insignificant at $p < .05$. The chi-square statistic of religion group is 40.963. The p -value is .000. The result is significant at $p < .05$. There was no significant association found between the myths regarding vasectomy among men with selected socio-demographic variables.

Keywords: Myth, Assess, Vasectomy, Men

Introduction

Contraception is a method or a device used to prevent pregnancy. According to family welfare programme 1951, India become the first nation in the world to establish a national with the intent of encouraging development by slowing population growth by a contraception. Vasectomy is one of the most accepted sterilization method. Failure rate of vasectomy is less than 1%. There is a worldwide estimation of 33 million married women aged between 15-49 years relay on their partners vasectomy as a method of family planning¹.

Vasectomy a form of male sterilization utilizing bilateral disruption of the vas deferens to halt the transmission of spermatozoa during ejaculation is an outpatient procedure that can be performed in the office setting under local anesthesia, with most patients reporting only minimal postoperative pain. Vasectomy offers permanents, safe and worries free choice in birth control. Vasectomy is a simple, safe and a relative biologically father a child².

Due to the simplicity of the surgery, a vasectomy usually takes less than thirty minutes to complete. After a short recovery at the doctor's office, the patient is home to rest. Because the procedure is minimally invasive, many vasectomy patients find that they can resume their typical sexual behavior within a week, and do so with little or discomfort³.

Recent research in developing countries has revealed that men can play an important role in deciding whether or not women use family planning method. Although vasectomy is an important alternative to female sterilization for couples who want a permanent method of contraception, barriers to its wider use exist in many places⁴.

Materials and Methods**Research design**

Descriptive and non- experimental design

Population**Target population**

Men of age group 18-49 years.

Accessible population

Men residing in Navibagh and Karond, Bhopal.

Sampling technique

Purposive sampling technique.

Sample size

Sample consisted of 100 men residing in Navibagh and Karond, Bhopal

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Setting
Navibagh and Karond

Males who are not willing to participate in this study.

Inclusion Criteria
Males who are married or unmarried.
Males who are willing to participate in this study.

Result and Discussion

Section I: To determine the association between myths regarding vasectomy among men with selected socio-demographic variables.

Exclusion Criteria

| Myths | Questions-1 | Yes | % | no | % | Total | Chi square | Df | P value | Significant & insignificant | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|------------|----|---------|-----------------------------|--|
| | Age (in years) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Will vasectomy affect manhood? | 18-29 | 10 | 10% | 27 | 27% | 37 | 25.716 | 22 | 0.264 | Insignificant | |
| | 30-39 | 21 | 21% | 23 | 23% | 44 | | | | | |
| | 40-49 | 12 | 12% | 7 | 7% | 19 | | | | | |
| | Total | 43 | 43% | 57 | 57% | 100 | | | | | |
| | Marital status | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Married | 38 | 38% | 39 | 39% | 77 | 10.149 | 11 | 0.517 | Insignificant | |
| | Unmarried | 7 | 7% | 16 | 16% | 23 | | | | | |
| | Total | 45 | 45% | 55 | 55% | 100 | | | | | |
| | Education | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Graduate | 9 | 9% | 15 | 15% | 24 | 52.641 | 44 | 0.17 | Insignificant | |
| | Under graduate | 2 | 2% | 18 | 18% | 20 | | | | | |
| | High secondary | 11 | 11% | 19 | 19% | 30 | | | | | |
| | High school | 7 | 7% | 7 | 7% | 14 | | | | | |
| | Illiterate | 10 | 10% | 2 | 2% | 12 | | | | | |
| | Total | 39 | 39% | 61 | 61% | 100 | | | | | |
| | Occupation | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Employees | 8 | 8% | 22 | 22% | 30 | 44.888 | 33 | 0.081 | Insignificant | |
| | Students | 3 | 3% | 20 | 20% | 23 | | | | | |
| | Labour | 22 | 22% | 15 | 15% | 37 | | | | | |
| | Others | 6 | 6% | 4 | 4% | 10 | | | | | |
| | Total | 39 | 39% | 61 | 61% | 100 | | | | | |
| | Residence | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Rural | 5 | 5% | 10 | 10% | 15 | 17.025 | 11 | 0.107 | Insignificant | |
| | Urban | 34 | 34% | 51 | 51% | 85 | | | | | |
| | Total | 39 | 39% | 61 | 61% | 100 | | | | | |
| | Religion | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Hindu | 25 | 25% | 57 | 57% | 82 | 40.963 | 11 | 0.000 | Significant | |
| | Muslim | 13 | 13% | 5 | 5% | 18 | | | | | |
| Total | 38 | 38% | 62 | 62% | 100 | | | | | | |

Myths 1:

Regarding the age majority of men (21%) in the age group 30-39 years & the marital status majority (38%) married men & the educational status majority (11%) men have higher secondary

education & the occupational status majority (22%) men in labour class & the residence majority (34%) men had in urban area & the religion majority (25%) men in Hindu group had myth that vasectomy affects manhood.

| Myths | Questions- 2 | Yes | % | No | % | Total | Chi square | Df | P value | Significant & insignificant | |
|--|-----------------------|-----|------|----|-----|-------|------------|----|---------|-----------------------------|--|
| | Age(years) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Will the unproduced sperm creat discomfort for body? | 18-29 | 7 | 7% | 30 | 30% | 37 | 25.716 | 22 | 0.264 | Insignificant | |
| | 30-39 | 16 | 16% | 28 | 28% | 44 | | | | | |
| | 40-49 | 3 | 3% | 16 | 16% | 19 | | | | | |
| | Total | 26 | 26% | 74 | 74% | 100 | | | | | |
| | Marital status | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Married | 22 | 22% | 55 | 55% | 77 | 10.149 | 11 | 0.517 | Insignificant | |
| | Unmarried | 4 | 4% | 19 | 19% | 23 | | | | | |
| | Total | 26 | 26% | 74 | 74% | 100 | | | | | |
| | Education | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Graduate | 8 | 8% | 16 | 16% | 24 | 52.641 | 44 | 0.17 | Insignificant | |
| | Under graduate | 1 | 1% | 19 | 19% | 20 | | | | | |
| | High secondary | 11 | 11% | 19 | 19% | 30 | | | | | |
| | High school | 3 | 3% | 11 | 11% | 14 | | | | | |
| | Illiterate | 3 | 3% | 9 | 9% | 12 | | | | | |
| | Total | 26 | 26% | 74 | 74% | 100 | | | | | |
| | Occupation | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Employees | 11 | 11 % | 19 | 19% | 30 | 44.888 | 33 | 0.081 | Insignificant | |
| | Students | 5 | 5% | 18 | 18% | 23 | | | | | |
| | Labour | 9 | 9% | 28 | 28% | 37 | | | | | |
| | Others | 1 | 1% | 9 | 9% | 10 | | | | | |
| | Total | 26 | 26% | 74 | 74% | 100 | | | | | |
| | Residence | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Rural | 2 | 2% | 13 | 13% | 15 | 17.025 | 11 | 0.107 | Insignificant | |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|----|-----|----|-----|-----|--------|----|-------|-------------|
| Urban | 24 | 24% | 61 | 61% | 85 | | | | |
| Total | 26 | 26% | 74 | 74% | 100 | | | | |
| Religion | | | | | | | | | |
| Hindu | 21 | 21% | 61 | 61% | 82 | 40.963 | 11 | 0.000 | Significant |
| Muslim | 5 | 5% | 13 | 13% | 18 | | | | |
| Total | 26 | 26% | 74 | 74% | 100 | | | | |

Myths 2:

Regarding the age majority of men (16%) in the age group (30-39) yrs & the marital status majority (22%) married men & the educational status majority (11%) men have higher secondary

education & the occupational status majority (11%) men in labor class & the residence majority (24%) men had in urban area had myth that vasectomy affects manhood & the religion majority 21%) men in Hindu group had myth that vasectomy affects manhood.

| Questions 3 | Yes | % | No | % | Total | Chi square | df | P value | Significant & insignificant |
|-----------------------|-------------------|-----|----|-----|-------|------------|----|---------|-----------------------------|
| Myths | Age (year) | | | | | | | | |
| 18-29 | 14 | 14% | 23 | 23% | 37 | | | | |
| 30-39 | 15 | 15% | 29 | 29% | 44 | | | | |
| 40-49 | 6 | 6% | 13 | 13% | 19 | 25.716 | 22 | 0.264 | Insignificant |
| Total | 35 | 35% | 65 | 65% | 100 | | | | |
| Marital status | | | | | | | | | |
| Married | 25 | 25% | 52 | 52% | 77 | | | | |
| Unmarried | 10 | 10% | 13 | 13% | 23 | 10.149 | 11 | 0.517 | Insignificant |
| Total | 35 | 35% | 65 | 65% | 100 | | | | |
| Education | | | | | | | | | |
| Graduate | 9 | 9% | 15 | 15% | 24 | | | | |
| Under graduate | 4 | 4% | 16 | 16% | 20 | | | | |
| High secondary | 10 | 10% | 20 | 20% | 30 | | | | |
| High school | 7 | 7% | 7 | 7% | 14 | 52.641 | 44 | 0.17 | Insignificant |
| Illiterate | 5 | 5% | 7 | 7% | 12 | | | | |
| Total | 35 | 35% | 65 | 65% | 100 | | | | |
| Occupation | | | | | | | | | |
| Employees | 6 | 6% | 24 | 24% | 30 | | | | |
| Students | 9 | 9% | 14 | 14% | 23 | | | | |
| Labour | 17 | 17% | 20 | 20% | 37 | | | | |
| Others | 3 | 3% | 7 | 7% | 10 | 44.888 | 33 | 0.081 | Insignificant |
| Total | 35 | 35% | 65 | 65% | 100 | | | | |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | |
| Rural | 4 | 4% | 11 | 11% | 15 | | | | |
| Urban | 31 | 31% | 54 | 54% | 85 | 17.025 | 11 | 0.107 | Insignificant |
| Total | 35 | 35% | 65 | 65% | 100 | | | | |
| Religion | | | | | | | | | |
| Hindu | 24 | 24% | 58 | 58% | 82 | | | | |
| Muslim | 11 | 11% | 7 | 7% | 18 | 40.963 | 11 | 0.000 | Significant |
| Total | 35 | 35% | 65 | 65% | 100 | | | | |

| Questions- 4 | Yes | % | No | % | Total | Chi square | Df | P value | Significant & insignificant |
|-----------------------|---------------------|-----|----|-----|-------|------------|----|---------|-----------------------------|
| Myths | Age(in year) | | | | | | | | |
| 18-29 | 4 | 4% | 33 | 33% | 37 | | | | |
| 30-39 | 9 | 9% | 35 | 35% | 44 | | | | |
| 40-49 | 5 | 5% | 14 | 14% | 19 | 25.716 | 22 | 0.264 | Insignificant |
| Total | 18 | 18% | 82 | 82% | 100 | | | | |
| Marital status | | | | | | | | | |
| Married | 16 | 16% | 61 | 61% | 77 | | | | |
| Unmarried | 3 | 3% | 20 | 20% | 23 | 10.149 | 11 | 0.517 | Insignificant |
| Total | 19 | 19% | 81 | 81% | 100 | | | | |
| Education | | | | | | | | | |
| Graduate | 6 | 6% | 18 | 18% | 24 | | | | |
| Under graduate | 0 | 0% | 20 | 20% | 20 | | | | |
| High secondary | 7 | 7% | 23 | 23% | 30 | | | | |
| High school | 2 | 2% | 12 | 12% | 14 | | | | |
| Illiterate | 4 | 4% | 8 | 8% | 12 | 52.641 | 44 | 0.17 | Insignificant |
| Total | 19 | 19% | 81 | 81% | 100 | | | | |
| Occupation | | | | | | | | | |
| Employees | 6 | 6% | 24 | 24% | 30 | | | | |
| Students | 2 | 2% | 21 | 21% | 23 | | | | |
| Labour | 10 | 10% | 27 | 27% | 37 | | | | |
| Others | 1 | 1% | 9 | 9% | 10 | 44.888 | 33 | 0.081 | Insignificant |
| Total | 19 | 19% | 81 | 81% | 100 | | | | |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | |
| Rural | 1 | 1% | 14 | 14% | 15 | | | | |
| Urban | 18 | 18% | 67 | 67% | 85 | 17.025 | 11 | 0.107 | Insignificant |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|----|-----|----|-----|-----|--------|----|-------|-------------|
| Total | 19 | 19% | 81 | 81% | 100 | | | | |
| Religion | | | | | | | | | |
| Hindu | 14 | 14% | 68 | 68% | 82 | | | | |
| Muslim | 5 | 5% | 13 | 13% | 18 | | | | |
| Total | 19 | 19% | 81 | 81% | 100 | 40.963 | 11 | 0.000 | Significant |

Myths 3:

Regarding the age majority of men (15%) in the age group 30-39 yrs & the marital status majority (25%) married men & the educational status majority (10%) men have higher secondary education & the occupational status majority (17%) men in labor class & the residence majority (31%) men had in urban area & the religion majority (24%) men in Hindu group had myth that vasectomy affects manhood.

Myths 4:

Regarding the age majority of men (9%) in the age group 30-39 yrs & the marital status majority (16%) married men & the educational status majority (7%) men have higher secondary education & the occupational status majority (10%) men in labor class & the residence majority (18%) men had in urban area & religion majority (14%) men in Hindu group had myth that vasectomy affects manhood.

| Questions- 5 | Yes | % | No | % | Total | Chi square | Df | P value | Significant & insignificant |
|---|-----------------------|-----|----|-----|-------|------------|----|---------|-----------------------------|
| Myths | Age (in years) | | | | | | | | |
| 18-29 | 10 | 10% | 27 | 27% | 37 | 25.716 | 22 | 0.264 | Insignificant |
| 30-39 | 17 | 17% | 27 | 27% | 44 | | | | |
| 40-49 | 6 | 6% | 13 | 13% | 19 | | | | |
| Total | 33 | 33% | 67 | 67% | 100 | | | | |
| Marital status | | | | | | 10.149 | 11 | 0.517 | Insignificant |
| Married | 26 | 26% | 51 | 51% | 77 | | | | |
| Unmarried | 7 | 7% | 16 | 16% | 23 | | | | |
| Total | 33 | 33% | 67 | 67% | 100 | | | | |
| Education | | | | | | | | | |
| Graduate | 8 | 8% | 16 | 16% | 24 | | | | |
| Under graduate | 2 | 2% | 18 | 18% | 20 | | | | |
| High secondary | 11 | 11% | 19 | 19% | 30 | | | | |
| High school | 6 | 6% | 8 | 8% | 14 | 52.641 | 44 | 0.17 | insignificant |
| Illiterate | 6 | 6% | 6 | 6% | 12 | | | | |
| Total | 33 | 33% | 67 | 67% | 100 | | | | |
| Occupation | | | | | | | | | |
| Have you find any cultural barrier to adopting vasectomy? | | | | | | | | | |
| Employees | 7 | 7% | 23 | 23% | 30 | | | | |
| Students | 6 | 6% | 17 | 17% | 23 | | | | |
| Labour | 19 | 19% | 18 | 18% | 37 | | | | |
| Others | 2 | 2% | 8 | 8% | 10 | 44.888 | 33 | 0.081 | insignificant |
| Total | 34 | 34% | 66 | 66% | 100 | | | | |
| Residence | | | | | | | | | |
| Rural | 1 | 1% | 14 | 14% | 15 | | | | |
| Urban | 32 | 32% | 53 | 53% | 85 | 17.025 | 11 | 0.107 | insignificant |
| Total | 33 | 33% | 67 | 67% | 100 | | | | |
| Religion | | | | | | | | | |
| Hindu | 22 | 22% | 60 | 60% | 82 | | | | |
| Muslim | 11 | 11% | 7 | 7% | 18 | 40.963 | 11 | 0.000 | Significant |
| Total | 33 | 33% | 67 | 67% | 100 | | | | |

Myths 5:

Regarding the age majority of men (17%) in the age group 30-39 yrs & the marital status majority (26%) married men & the educational status majority (11%) men have higher secondary education & the occupational status majority (19%) men in labor

class & the residence majority (32%) men had in urban area & the religion majority (22%) men in Hindu group had myth that vasectomy affects manhood.

| Questions- 6 | Yes | % | No | % | Total | Chi square | df | P value | Significant & insignificant |
|-----------------------|----------------------|-----|----|-----|-------|------------|----|---------|-----------------------------|
| Myths | Age(in years) | | | | | | | | |
| 18-29 | 12 | 12% | 25 | 25% | 37 | | | | |
| 30-39 | 19 | 19% | 25 | 25% | 44 | 25.716 | 22 | 0.264 | Insignificant |
| 40-49 | 7 | 7% | 12 | 12% | 19 | | | | |
| Total | 38 | 38% | 62 | 62% | 100 | | | | |
| Marital status | | | | | | | | | |
| Married | 34 | 34% | 43 | 43% | 77 | | | | |
| Unmarried | 4 | 4% | 19 | 19% | 23 | 10.149 | 11 | 0.517 | Insignificant |
| Total | 38 | 38% | 62 | 62% | 100 | | | | |
| Education | | | | | | | | | |
| Graduate | 6 | 6% | 18 | 18% | 24 | | | | |
| Under graduate | 3 | 3% | 17 | 17% | 20 | | | | |
| High secondary | 14 | 14% | 16 | 16% | 30 | | | | |
| High school | 8 | 8% | 6 | 6% | 14 | 52.641 | 44 | 0.17 | insignificant |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------|--------|-------|---------------|---------------|
| Will the body become weak after vasectomy? | Illiterate | 7 | 7% | 5 | 5% | 12 | 44.888 | 33 | 0.081 | insignificant |
| | Total | 38 | 38% | 62 | 62% | 100 | | | | |
| | Occupation | | | | | | | | | |
| | Employees | 7 | 7% | 23 | 23% | 30 | | | | |
| | Students | 6 | 6% | 17 | 17% | 23 | | | | |
| | Labour | 24 | 24% | 13 | 13% | 37 | | | | |
| | Others | 1 | 1% | 9 | 9% | 10 | | | | |
| | Total | 38 | 38% | 62 | 62% | 100 | | | | |
| | Residence | | | | | | | | | |
| | Rural | 2 | 2% | 13 | 13% | 15 | | | | |
| | Urban | 36 | 36% | 49 | 49% | 85 | | | | |
| | Total | 38 | 38% | 62 | 62% | 100 | | | | |
| | Religion | | | | | | | | | |
| | Hindu | 24 | 24% | 58 | 58% | 82 | | | | |
| Muslim | 14 | 14% | 4 | 4% | 18 | | | | | |
| Total | 38 | 38% | 62 | 62% | 100 | | | | | |
| | | | | | | 17.025 | 11 | 0.107 | insignificant | |
| | | | | | | 40.963 | 11 | 0.000 | Significant | |

Myths 6:

Regarding the age majority of men (19%) in the age group 30-39 yrs & the marital status majority (34%) married men & the educational status majority (14%) men have higher secondary education & the occupational status majority (24%) men in labor class & the residence majority (36%) men had in urban area & the religion majority (24%) men in Hindu group had myth that vasectomy affects manhood.

Conclusion

On the basis of the findings of the study the following conclusion were drawn: The findings of the present study were analyzed and discussed with the findings of the similar studies. It include statement, objective, hypothesis, tool used for the study and findings. A study to assess the myths regarding vasectomy among men in selected areas of Bhopal (M.P.).The population of the study consisted at Karond and Navibagh Bhopal. Non probability convenience method of sampling was utilized to selected 100 men.

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