REPORT



Social Marketing Company (SMC) SMC Tower, 33 Banani Commercial Area, Dhaka-1213

Evaluation of the Blue Star Program

Final Report

Submitted by: Eminence Hena Nibash, 2nd floor, 3/6, Asad Avenue, Dhaka-1207

Submitted to: Social Marketing Company (SMC)

September 27, 2010

Report on

EVALUATION OF THE BLUE STAR PROGRAM

Submitted to:

Social Marketing Company (SMC) SMC Tower, 33 Banani C/A, Dhaka – 1213

Submitted by:



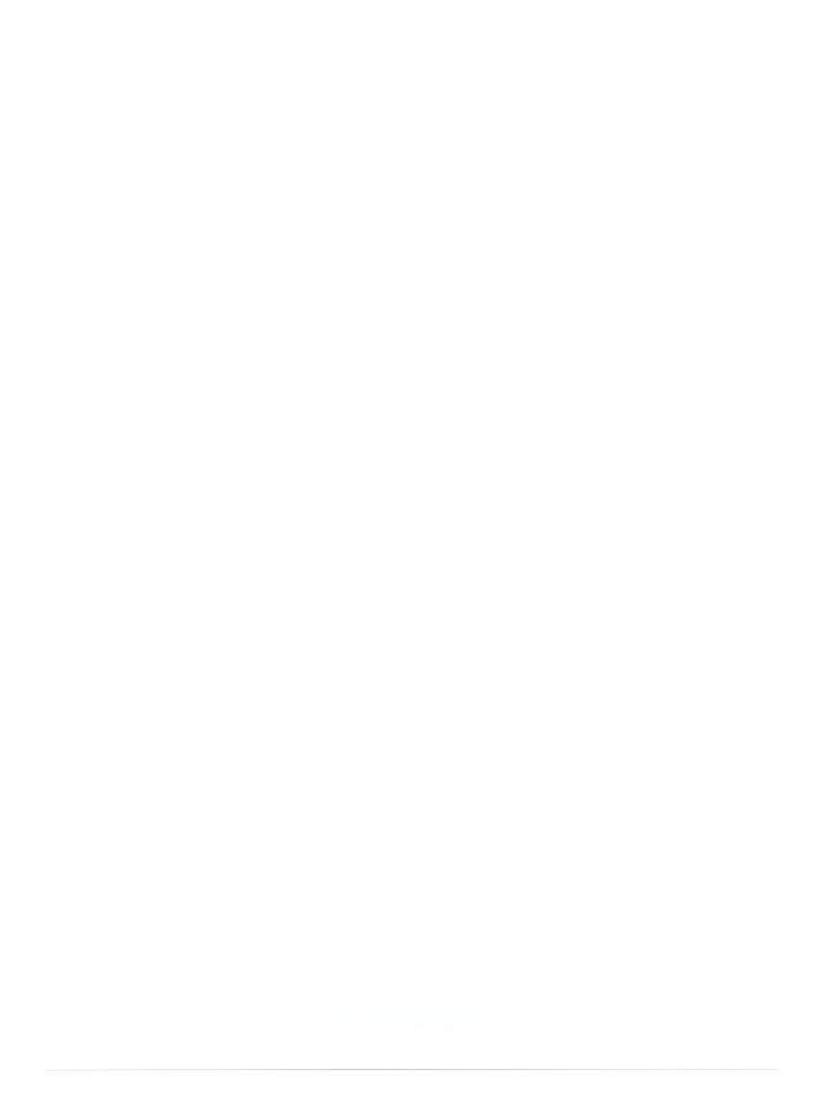
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Date: September 27, 2010







Key Words

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

BDHS Bangladesh demographic and Health Survey

BS Blue Star

FP Family planning

GMP Graduate Medical Professionals

IUD Intrauterine Device

KII Key Informant Interview

MWRA Married Women at their Reproductive Age

NGMP Non-Graduate Professionals

SMC Social Marketing Company

SQ Structured Questionnaire

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In Bangladesh, majority of currently married women have heard of the IUD (84%), implants (82%), and male sterilization (74%)¹. Since the 1999-2000 BDHS, knowledge of implants has increased among currently married women from 56% to 82% in 2007. The oral pill is (two third) the most commonly used method while the next most commonly used method is injectables (28%), followed by male condoms (21%).

SMC's Blue Star Programme (BSP) is a social franchise with private sector providers which began in June 1998 as a pilot project. The purpose of this program is to address the unmet need of the target population by improving quality, awareness, accessibility and affordability of priority public health services through the private health providers. Now injectable contraceptive is given along with other reproductive health services through this network of private health care providers.

The program initially started with the graduate medical providers (GMP). Since the year 2000, it was expanded to include non-graduate providers (NGMP) as well. It is also mentionable that participation of NGMP provides in the provision of public health services including injectable contraceptives would increase access to services for women, particularly those in rural and semi-urban areas. Providing injectable through NGMP under Blue Star Program significantly contributed to increase its use across the country.

SMC launched its over-branded injectable SOMA-JECT in March 2003. SMC's SOMA-JECT brand is positioned as high-quality product available through specially trained Blue Star providers in urban, semi urban area and rural area for low and middle income families. As of date, 128 graduate doctors and 3,238 non- graduate medical practitioners are providing services like dispensing SOMA-JECT. Since FY 1999, the number of administration has grown from 8,500 to 690,000 in 2006. In FY 2009 SMC administered one million vials of injectable and in FY 2010 SMC plans to administer 1.25 million of injectable through this program.

In the middle of 2010, SMC initiated an Evaluation Study of the Blue Star programme to assess the program outcomes, to find out the program gap and to get ideas on future expansion possibilities. Eminence as a consultancy firm conducted the study. The study explored the strengths and weaknesses of the program to find out scope for future expansion. The specific objective of the study included gathering profile from both users (Injectable users and MWRA or potential users) and Blue Star service providers (GMP and NGMP), assessing the effectiveness of Blue Star Program's from both users and services provided under this program, evaluating the impact of different indicators prioritized during program designing phase and assessing customer satisfaction regarding services of this program.

It was a cross-sectional study that used both quantitative and qualitative techniques. The study took place at 56 upazilas of 26 districts in Bangaldesh among 103 GMPs, 611 NGMPs from provider side and 610 injectable users and 610 married women at their reproductive age (MWRA) who were

National Institute of Population Research and Training (NIPORT), Mitra and Associates, and Macro International 2009. Bangladesh Demographic and Health Survey 2007. Dhaka, Bangladesh and Calverton, Maryland, USA: National Institute of Population Research and Training, Mitra and Associates, and Macro International

identified as potential users of SOMA-JECT. Key informant interview was conducted with 20 GMPs and NGMPs.

FINDINGS

PROFILE

The age of almost half of the GMPs ranges from 46 years to 55 years while 40% of the NGMPs are comparatively young as more than 60% of them are between 26 to 45 years of age. Around three fourth of the GMPs have more than 15 patients coming to their chamber for treatment. This number is very high in case of the NGMPs as 75% of them get to treat more than 25 patients a day. Interestingly, unlike other divisional areas 1.5% of the total NGMPs get daily patient flow of 101 to 150 in Barisal district. More than half of these NGMPs provide contracepotive service to at least 5 clients a day while in Khulna and Sylhet the contraceptive patient flow is not more than 10 in one day. Around half of the NGMPs earn up to 3500 taka per month selling SOMA-JECT and all other SMC products:

Revenue from selling SMC SOMA-JECT and all other products in Dhaka and Chittagong constitute.

The age of around three fourth of the injectable users that were interviewed ranges between 17 to 34 years while it was 85.1% for the MWRA or potential users. The injectable users were mostly with at least 2 children and were majority of them were married for 6 to 15 years. Around one third of the injectable users had no formal education and majority of them were housewives whose husbands were engaged in small business and agriculture mainly. The family income for 70% of the injectable users was less than forteen thousand taka. On the other hand, 76.7% potential users that participated in the interview had a family income less than forteen thousand taka with 28% of them having at least 4 members in their families.

EFFECTIVENESS OF BLUE STAR PROGRAM

Through the study we get to know that more than half of the NGMPs had been rendering their services through Blue Star Program for 6 to 10 years. Barisal division has 3.1% NGMPs who has service length of more than 10 years and it is the highest in all the regions. Most of these NGMps expressed their satisfaction on the training provided by SMC. Majority of them use register for record keeping and almost all of them not only keep stock record sheet but also send regular report to SMC. However, there were one third of the GMPs who do not send regular report to SMC. Frequency of SOMA-JECT getting stock out is higher in Chittagong region while around half of the NGMPs reported to have contacted SMC during stock out. For GMPs, majority cease service during stock out. Surprisingly, around one third of the NGMPs tend to treat any reported side-effects without referring the patient to any practitioner or health care centre. Encouragingly around 75% GMPs did not experience stock out in the last three months. Most of the GMPs and NGMPs use sharp box for needle/syringe disposal. NGMPs mostly sell injectable contraceptive at 35 to 40 tk and the price was comparatively low in Dhaka and Barisal region. The number of recurrent client in very 10 users is 8 among 34.7% NGMPs. For three fourth of the GMPs, every week there are lowest to 7 clients who seek SOMA-JECT.

The major portions of the potential users (or MWRA who do not use injectable contraceptive) did not know about Blue Star Center. Of them who knew, almost all were aware about the existence of a Blue Star Centre in the union and half of them said that the nearest Blue Star Centre is within half a mile

from their home. Around 10% of the injectable users were using SOMA-JECT for the last 72 months and almost all of them had their last dose from the Blue Star centre. Most of the injectable users were able to identify correctly the duration between two SOMA-JECFT doses. However, almost three fourth of these clients sreported that they did not seek for any help when they encountered any problem using the injection. Interestingly, 83.4% potential users were also able to identify the duration between two consecutive injectable contraceptives correctly. The price of SOMA-JECT is less than 38 taka for half of the users.

IMPACT OF DIFFERENT INDICATORS AS SET DURING PROGRAM DESIGN

Majority of the NGMPs had identified oral pill as the highest selling SMC family planning product with injectable contraceptive at the second place while 80% of them reported to earn enough profit by selling SMC family planning products. Almost all the respondents were able to identify the eligibility criteria of couples who can use injectable contraception. Although two third of the NGMPs claimed that they do refer the clients to other service points yet surprisingly, among these group, more than half of the NGMPs did not send any couple to other service points for long term method in the last three months. Almost all GMPs reported that their patients seek long term permanent/temporary services.

From the users end, more than half of the injectable users were satisfied on their current injectable contraceptive with one third of them whi said 'very satisfied.' Although almost all these users were provided with information on the next dose, 13.6% users were not provided with any information on the merits and demerits of this injection during their first visit. Then again, 60 injectable users reported that the starting age of their family planning method was lowest to 15 years. Only for 5% users, injection was the first family planning method while majority of the users did not use any other injection apart from SOMA-JECT.

On the other hand, 88.5% MWRA, who were not using injectable contraception at the time of interview, were planning other contraceptive methods instead of their current contraceptive methods, but 43% of them were unaware of the availability of injectable contraception method from contraceptive service centre. Only 17.4% of these potential users get their current contraceptive sevice from Blue Star Centres with half of them receiving services at least once a year from Blue Star Centre.

CUSTOMER SATISFACTION REGARDING SERVICES

Distance of the nearest blue star centre from their dwelling place is more than a mile for around half of the current injectable users. Majority of them consider the price of SOMA-JECT exclusive of the transport cost as reasonable and also the waiting hours are not too long for most of the respondents. While More than half of the respondents stated that there is no provision of drinking water in Blue Star center; however 43.9% said that there is. Good quality sitting arrangement, presence of electric fan, sufficient water supply and existence of separate examination room was confirmed by majority of the users. Also, almost all of them said that they have come across family planning poster, including SOMA-JECT, at Blue Star Center.

More than half of the potential users, on the other hand, thought that neither they were properly counseled, nor did they go through appropriate screening during the time of service delivery. More than half of the MWRA were fairly satisfied with the current price of their contraceptive method. The wating time and the behavior of the service providers were also satisfactory for majority of the MWRA.

RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that further recruitment of NGMPs need to be done with fulfilling the minimum criteria of education. Simultaneously, GMPs who have newly been graduated are expected to concentrate more in the program compared to the experienced doctors, who are mostly engaged with private practice. Further appointment of GMPs can be considered in this regard. Centres where the client flow is the lowest should be investigated to identify and overcome the drawbacks. Alongside the current users with very little or no formal educational background, the service should spread its sphere to the literate group of couples so as to ensure the sustainability of the program. The register book can be used for client level supervision from the company end, which will on the other hand oblige the NGMPs to make the best and proper use of the register book. The necessity of record keeping and motivation towards sending regular reports needs to be emphasized more during training and supervision. Final disposal of needle/syringes are carried out by the cleaners, hence they should be given proper training and knowledge on waste disposal. Besides, on sight supervisiosn is needed to ensure submission of regular reports. The company should make sure that products reach all Blue Star Centers on time so as to ensure future expansion of the program, as recommended by the service providers. A refresher training manual and provision for continuous training is recommended. Awareness campaign should place more emphasis on the mobile film, presentable certificates for providers and sign boards.

1. PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

SMC's Blue Star Program (BSP) is a social franchise of private sector providers that began in June 1998 as pilot initiative with the aim of addressing the unmet need of the target population by improving quality, awareness, accessibility and affordability of priority public health services involving private practitioners, especially in expanding availability of clinical contraceptive services. Later to the combined oral pill, injectable is the most popular temporary contraceptive method in Bangladesh among the eligible couples. According to Bangladesh Demographic and Health Survey (BDHS) 2004, 9.7% of the eligible couples are using Injectable contraceptive compared to 2.6% in 1991.

The program initially started with the graduate providers. Since the year 2000, it was expanded to include non-graduate providers (NGMP) as well. It is also mentionable that participation of NGMP provides in the provision of public health services including injectable contraceptives would increase access to services for women, particularly those in rural and semi- urban areas. Providing injectable through NGMP under Blue Star Program significantly contributed to increase its use across the country.

As of date, 128 graduate doctors and 3,208 non-graduate medical practitioners are providing services like dispensing SOMA-JECT, SMC's overbranded Injectable contraceptive under the Blue Star Program. SMC provides comprehensive training, commodity supply, promotional support supervision & monitoring to these Blue Star Providers. Initially the program started to provide injectable contraceptive and later other program component like TB, maternal and neonatal health have been added in the program.

Since FY 1999, the first full year of Injectable marketing, the number of administration has grown from 8,500 to 690,000 in 2006. In FY 2009 SMC administered one million vials of injectable and in FY 2010 SMC plans to administer 1.25 million of injectable through this program. The growth has come from both, the increasing number of administration/provider as well as the expansion of the network. It accounts for 3.5% of all contraceptive injectables sold or administered nationally. SMC recently started to collect information on number suspected TB cases are being referred by these providers to the nearest facilities for sputum test. During the last six months, the BS providers referred more that 5000 suspected TB cases to the nearest service facilities.

After implementing this Blue Star Program SMC now wants to conduct an evaluation of their program to assess the program outcomes, find out the program gap as well its future expansion possibilities.

2. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

2.1 General Objective

The overall objective of the study is to assess Blue Star Program of SMC. The study will also explore the strength and weakness of the program scope for future expansion. It will also get some insights from the service recipient and potential service recipients as well.

2.2 Specific Objectives

The specific objectives of the study are as follows:

- To gather profile from both users (Injectable users and MWRA) and Blue Star service providers.
- To assess the effectiveness of Blue Star Program's from both users and services provided under this program.
- To assess the impact of different indicators prioritized during program designing phase.
- To assess customer satisfaction regarding services of this program.

3. EVALUATION METHODOLOGY

3.1 Study Design

The proposal to conduct this evaluation study was prepared by Eminence and duly sent to SMC for approval on May 20, 2010. After getting the approval, the contract for this study was signed between Eminence and SMC on July 13, 2010 and thus the evaluation commenced. The study has followed cross sectional design, principally using quantitative method, however considering its nature, it also followed some qualitative methods. The design was intended to understand the knowledge, practice of users - both injectable and potential user (married women in their reproductive ages) - on different services provided under Blue Star Programs as well as providers' knowledge on different services provided to the clients. Primarily the plan was to collect quantitative data from the service providers - Graduate Medical Professionals (GMPs) and Non-Graduate Professionals (NGMPs) along with service receivers - injectable contraceptive users and potential users of the service from the selected private and potential users of the service from the selected private and potential users of the service from the selected private and potential users of the service from the selected private and potential users of the service from the selected private and potential users of the service from the selected private and potential users of the service from the selected private and potential users of the service from the selected private and potential users of the service from the selected private and potential users of the service from the selected private and potential users of the service from the selected private and potential users of the service from the selected private and potential users of the service from the selected private and potential users of the service from the selected private and potential users of the service from the selected private and potential users of the service from the selected private and potential users of the service from the selected private and potential users of the service from the selected private and the selected priva Blue Star Service centre through Exit Interview as well as home visit by using Structured Questionnaire (SQ). Eminence was provided with the list of GMPs and NGMPs working under the Blue Star Program which was then purposively sampled. Now, the proposal initially planned to collect data from 100 GMPs (from 128 listed by SMC) and 600 NGMPs (from 3208 listed by SMC) from 10 districts of the country. However, as the sampling went on, it was evident that finding 600 NGMPs from 10 districts means at least 60 NGMPs need to be contacted in each of the study district. This seemed relatively unworkable because of the spread-over of the Blue Star service providers in the country as well as the limited time of the study. Therefore, Eminence and SMC had a few discussions between themselves and they ended up deciding to extend the study districts from 10 to 26 (for detailed list see Annexure 1). It was also decided that every NGMP will be asked to refer one injectable user who has received service from that NGMP. Thus, 600 NGMPs can refer at least 600 injectable users. These injectable users will then be approached to sort out one non-injectable user or potential user who is not using injectable contraception at that moment and was resident in the nearby vicinity of the IU. Thus we can get data from at least 600 potential users.

3.2 Data Collection

Data collection for field survey started with 23 data collectors/enumerators while 3 individuals were recruited as supervisors and 3 as quality control officers (Annexure 2). Each of the enumerators was assigned with 2 districts. Prior to reaching the study areas, the enumerators contacted the respondents (i.e. NGMPs and GMPs) over phone and thus availed them on due time. Subsequently, the injectable users were identified with the help of the NGMPs while those injectable users sorted out non-users of their vicinity as respondents. Both at the training stage and in formulating the guides, adequate emphasis was given on in-depth probing. Before obtaining informed consent, data collectors explained the purpose of the study and assured each respondent that this anonymous and confidential study would in no way affect the regular service providing and receiving facilities. The response have been recorded and noted down by the interviewers. Quality Control Officers were assigned with recollecting those data to maintain the quality of the data collection. The supervisory role of helping out the enumerators with respondent identification, respondent motivations were carried out duly by the Supervisors.

3.3 Content Review

The study has reviewed relevant 10 literatures including different Reproductive Health /Family Planning / TB program/ MNH Projects related documents, assessment report, and previous report of similar type of surveys/studies etc.

Comprehensive literature review has been conducted from relevant sources and web portals such as; related directorates of MoHFW (http://www.mohfw.gov.bd), WHO (http://www.who.int/en/), PUBMED (www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/PubMed), SMC's different surveys, for instance, National level survey (Like as, BDHS), different report and publications from other countries of South Asia and Published and unpublished document

3.4 Field Survey

The center and community based cross sectional design has been followed to conduct this survey. Structured Questionnaire (SQ) has been used to collect data both from clients who had received injectable contraceptive and potential users of MWRA as well as providers. Particularly, rapport building approach was adopted in the study to gather all information regarding research objectives. The evaluation survey has also followed the qualitative tool to collect in-depth information of perception and behavioral issues. Key Informant Interview (KII) as qualitative tool has been used to collect data about the objectives of the study.

3.5 Sampling Technique

The sample size was determined by using purposive sampling method. There are two types of service providers in the program e.g. graduate and non-graduate Blue Star providers. From provider side 103 respondents from 128 GMPs and 611 respondents from 3208 NGMPs had been selected as sample for data collection.

To determine the respondents from clients and potential users, the study followed a unique method. Every NGMP was asked to refer one injectable user who has already received service (e.g. injectable contraception) from that NGMP. Thus, 611 NGMPs referred a total number of 611 injectable users. These injectable users were then approached to sort out one non-injectable user or potential user who is not using injectable contraception at that moment and were resident in the nearby vicinity of the injectable user. Thus a sample of 610 potential users was sorted out. Therefore a total 714 providers and 1,221 current user and potential users were sampled.

In addition, total 20 KIIs have been conducted among providers from urban and rural areas.

3.6 Survey Areas

The study was conducted in both urban and rural areas covering 56 upazilas of 26 districts (Annexure 1) according to SMC's recommended zone where BS program offers services.

3.7 Survey Duration

This is a quick study to deliver the findings within shortest possible time frame. Data collection at field level with GMPs, NGMPs, injectable contraceptive user and non-user took place from August 21, 2010 through September 2, 2010. The supervisors conducted further interviews with the respondents as well as 20 KIIs – 10 with the GMPs and the rest with the NGMPs from August 21 through September 4. Therefore total 12 weeks required to complete the study and deliver the key findings from the date of task over.

3.8 Type of Respondents

Information has been collected from both users and Providers of the Blue Star program. The respondents are comprised of Injectable users from Married Women in their Reproductive Age, Potential users of services from Married Women in their Reproductive Age, GMPs and NGMPs providers.

3.9 Study Tools

A total number of 1,985 respondents were interviewed by means of a Structured Questionnaire. Considering the different types of respondents, 4 different SQs were used for interview (Annexure 3, 4,5 and 6). In addition, 2 different KII checklists (Annexure 7) were also used to use with the GMPs and NGMPs. Draft tools were shared with the concerned SMC officials and was only finalized after getting their feedback and field-test.

3.10 Training of the Enumerators

Initially, a 5-day training was proposed for the enumerators, supervisors and quality control officers. Nonetheless, they were provided with another 2-day training prior to the study plan. The training comprised of detail understanding of the study objectives, basic information on contraceptive, communication method, record keeping method, reporting etc.

3.11 Quality Control Mechanism

A multi stage quality control mechanism has been followed to ensure the quality of the study. The tools were prepared and finalized after having intensive consultation with SMC and field-test. Quality control officers' have recollected 5% of the data which were afterwards cross-checked with the data collected by the enumerators. On the other hand, the supervisors spoke directly to the respondents to verify the accuracy of data. As the data were brought in, the respondents were further communicated over phone for verification. Data were double entered using EpiInfo 2000 software and cross-matched to clean and maintain the weight. Standard analysis package SPSS 15.0 was used for analyzing data.

4. QUANTITATIVE FINDINGS

4.1 PROFILES FROM BOTH USERS (INJECTABLE USERS AND MWRA) AND BLUE STAR SERVICE PROVIDERS

4.1.1 Non Graduate Medical Practitioners (NGMPs)

Table 1shows that across the seven divisional areas 98.2% of the total NGMPs are male. Female NGMPs range from 0.70% to 0.00% constituting only 1.8% of the total. Almost 90% of the total NGMPs are aged between 26 to 55 years among which age group of 36 to 45 constitutes the largest portion. Age group of 36 to 45 represents the highest portions in the six divisional areas. Education status of the respondents in Figure 1shows that most of them (65.6%) had studied higher than the secondary level. Surprisingly, 3.8% of them had not completed secondary education while 30.6% have been found to have completed the secondary education. Table 1 indicates that less than 4% of the total NGMPs have not completed secondary level of education. In all the divisional areas respondents completing education higher than secondary are the largest portions among the three education groups. It is also revealed that within this educational level, a large portion of the respondents (93.9%) own their pharmacy. Only 6% were found to be in combined ownership or working in some other's owned shop. NGMPs working in this profession for 11 to 20 years comprise around 41%, followed by 28.0% for 21 to 30 years, 20.3% for 1 to 10 years and 10.3% for 31 to 40 years. More than half of the respondents (56.6%) are rendering their services through Blue Star Program for 6 to 10 years. Barisal division has 26.1% NGMPs who has service length of more than 10 years and it is the highest in all the regions.

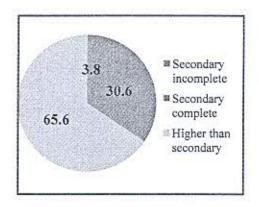
Table 1

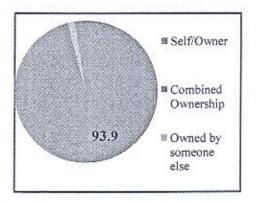
		Dhaka	Chittagong	Rajshahi	Khulna	Barisal	Sylhet	Total
Sex of the NGMP	Male	97.7	97.3	97.6	100.0	100.0	98.3	98.2
	Female	2.3	2.7	2.4	-	_	1.7	1.8
Age of the NGMP	Lowest to	.6	1.4	2.4	1.7		3.4	1.3
	26 to 35	26.9	21.2	21.2	16.9	25.0	25.9	23.4
	36 to 45	37.1	44.5	32.9	44.1	44.3	36.2	39.9
	46 to 55	24.0	23.3	38.8	33.9	21.6	27.6	26.8
	56 to more	11.4	9.6	4.7	3.4	9.1	6.9	8.5
Education of the NGMP	Secondary incomplete	.6	3.4	2.4	8.5	4.5	10.3	3.8
	Secondary complete	29.7	30.1	28.2	28.8	40.9	24.1	30.6
	Higher than secondary	69.7	66.4	69.4	62.7	54.5	65.5	65.6
Duration in profession in years	l to 10 years	24.0	17.8	18.8	15.3	19.3	24.1	20.3
of the NGMP	11 to 20 years	37.1	40.4	40.0	44.1	46.6	37.9	40.4

		Dhak a	Chittagon g	Rajshah i	Khuln a	Barisa I	Sylhe t	Tota l
	years		THE RESERVE OF THE PERSON OF T					
	21 to 30 years	23.4	29.5	37.6	32.2	22.7	27.6	28.0
	31 to 40 years	14.9	9.6	3.5	8.5	10.2	10.3	10.3
	41 to 50 years	.6	2.7	-		1.1	-	1.0
Duration (in years) of serving in Blue	Lowest to	35.4	35.6	45.9	25.4	33.0	39.7	36.0
Star centre	6 to 10	58.3	63.0	43.5	67.8	45.5	60.3	56.6
	More than 10	6.3	1.4	10.6	6.8	21.6	iv.	7.4
Type of ownership of the	Self/Owne r	89.7	96.6	94.1	98.3	95.5	93.1	93.9
pharmacy/chambe r by the NGMP	Combined Ownership	2.9	1.4		1.7	-	5.2	1.8
	Owned by someone else	1.7	2.1	-	-	3.4	1.7	1.6
	Others	5.7		5.9		1.1	-	2.6

Figure 1 Education of NGMPs

Figure 2 Type of Ownership of Pharmacy/Clinic





Being a rural-based country, most people of Bangladesh are served with treatment provided by the non graduate practitioners. This study has revealed the huge patient flow and level of trust of the general population on these NGMPs.

Table 2 shows that 0.5% (n=3) of the NGMPs have served more than 200 patients a day, followed by 47.6% and 21.9%, who serve 26 to 50 patients and 51 to 100 patients a day respectively. Almost half of the total NGMPs in all the divisional areas provide treatment facility to 26 to 50 patients daily. Interestingly, unlike other divisional areas 1.5% of the total NGMPs get daily patient flow of 101 to 150 in Barisal and it is only Barisal where the number of patient exceeds 200. Most of the NGMPs (53.8%) provide contraceptive service to 5 clients per day and almost 25% of them provide

contraceptive service to 10 patients a day while only 1.5% serves 20 clients a day. It was also found that 2.1% of these providers serve contraceptive need to more than 20 clients in one day. Across divisions, more than half of the total NGMPs receive at least five clients in one day who seek contraceptive service. Almost 10% of them receive minimum of 15 clients and maximum of 19 clients and this percentage is nil Khulna and Sylhet Division.

Table 2

		Dhaka	Chittagong	Rajshahi	Khulna	Barisal	Sylhet	Total
Daily treatment	lowest to 25	28.6	26.0	27.1	20.3	18.2	20.7	24.7
total category	26 to 50	48.0	48.6	44.7	67.8	29.5	55.2	47.6
green de la la serie	51 to 100	20.0	21.2	23.5	11.9	34.1	19.0	21.9
	101 to 150	2.9	2.7	4.7	-	10.2	5.2	4.1
	151 to 200	.6	1.4	-	-	4.5	-	1.1
	more than 200	-	-	-	-	3.4	rentis-t	.5
Contraceptive	one client	5.7	11.6	12.9	11.9	17.0	15.5	11.3
service taken per	5 clients	48.6	50.0	50.6	84.7	37.5	77.6	53.8
day category	10 clients	29.7	28.8	22.4	3.4	37.5	6.9	24.9
	15 clients	10.9	7.5	3.5	73	6.8		6.4
	20 clients	2.3	1.4	3.5	-	-	-	1.5
	more than 20 clients	2.9	.7	7.1	W 5 /	1.1	(1)	2.1

Table 3 illustrates the monthly income of these NGMPs, which has revealed that 17.8% (n=109) respondents earn 21001 to 42000 taka per month and around 60% respondents' monthly income range from 7001 to 21000 taka. There are also 7.2% respondents who earn more than 42000 taka. In Rajshahi division there are 2% of the respondents whose income exceed 42001 Taka whereas in all divisional areas this income group is 7.2% of total NGMPs. On the other hand, monthly income is comparatively low for SMC SOMAJECT and all other products for NGMPs. Among the respondents, 39.8% earn 3501 to 7000 taka per month from selling SOMAJECT and all other SMC products and monthly income ranges from 7001 to 10000 taka among only 9.7% respondents. Whereas, around half of the respondents earn up to 3500 taka per month selling SOMAJECT and all other SMC products. Revenue from selling SMC SOMA-JECT and all other products in Dhaka and Chittagong constitute more than half of the total revenue generated in all areas.

Table 3

		Dhaka	Chittagong	Rajshahi	Khulna	Barisal	Sylhet	Total
Income of NGMPs	Lowest to 3500 taka	3.4	1.4	12.9	1.7	3.4	-	3.8
	3501 to 7000 taka	8.0	5.5	31.8	6.8	11.4	12.1	11.5
	7001 to 14000	26.9	24.0	30.6	54.2	26.1	27.6	29.3

	All many	Dhaka	Chittagong	Rajshahi	Khulna	Barisal	Sylhet	Total
	taka							
	14001 to 21000 taka	37.1	28.1	18.8	30.5	29.5	34.5	30.4
	21001 to 42000 taka	16.0	30.8	5.9	6.8	15.9	22.4	17.8
	42001 and more	8.6	10.3	-		13.6	3.4	7.2
		Ura matta:						
Income incurring	Lowest to 1750 taka	23.4	8.2	44.7	30.5	28.4	17.2	23.6
from SMC SOMAJECT	1751 to 3500 taka	35.4	22.6	17.6	25.4	21.6	36.2	27.0
and all other products	3501 to 7000 taka	30.9	50.7	37.6	44.1	37.5	41.4	39.8
	7001 to 10000 taka	10.3	18.5			12.5	5.2	9.7
Selling price	35 to 40 taka	35.4	37.7	48.2	42.4	70.5	31.0	43.0
of	41 to 45 taka	27.4	12.3	18.8	20.3	15.9	12.1	18.8
SOMAJECT	46 to 50 taka	30.3	43.8	28.2	33.9	13.6	51.7	33.2
including service charge	More than 50 taka	6.9	6.2	4.7	3.4		5.2	4.9

4.1.2 Profile of Graduate Medical Practitioners (GMPs)

A total number of 103 data from the GMPs were collected of which 71.8% were male and 28.2% were female and according to Table 4 the age of almost half (45.6%) of these respondents ranges from 46 years to 55 years while 45.2% of these respondents have no other degrees other than MBBS while 34.5% have attained a diploma, 6% an M.D. and 34.5% have other degrees (**Figure 4**). Majority of the GMPs (59.2%) are working as non-government doctors.

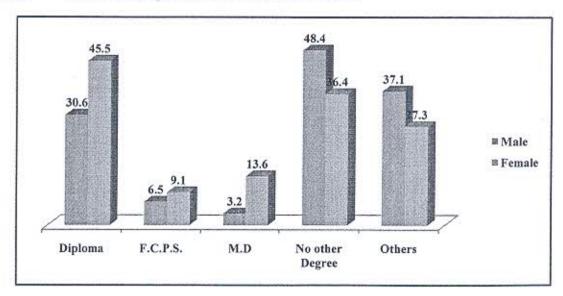
28.2 ■ Male ■ Female

Figure 3 Sex of the GMPs

Table 4

		Male	Female	Total
Age of GMP	Lowest to 35 years	8.1	3.4	6.8
	36 to 40 years	9.5	17.2	11.7
	41 to 50 years	32.4	44.8	35.9
	51 to 60 years	36.5	31.0	35.0
	Above 60	13.5	3.4	10.7
Degree	Diploma	30.6	45.5	34.5
	F.C.P.S.	6.5	9.1	7.1
	M.D	3.2	13.6	6.0
	No other Degree	48.4	36.4	45.2
	Others	37.1	27.3	34.5
Occupation of the	Govt doctor	43.2	31.0	39.8
Respondent	Non govt doctor	55.4	69.0	59.2
	Others	1.4	-	1.0

Figure 4 Additional degree of GMPs other than MBBS



Among the GMPs, 23.3% meet 11 to 20 patients everyday (Table 5). The percentile is 19.4 and 18.4 respectively for 21 to 30 patients a day and 41 to 50 patients a day. Then again, 14.6% respondents (14.9% male and 13.8% female) reported that they deliver service to more than 50 patients everyday. Service hours per day are described in Table 5 which shows that one fourth of the male GMPs serve their patients for 9 to 12 hours a day, while it is only 10.3% among female. However, surprisingly 3.4% female GMPs said that they work for more than 12 hours every day which is nil for their male counterpart. There are also 4.9% respondents who serve 12 hours everyday.

Figure 5 has a picture of the total patients who receive services from GMPs. Table 5 also shows the number of female, children and male patients that the GMPs get to treat. Among them 41.2% have

reported that the number of female patients they see everyday is lowest to 10 while 34.3% see 11 to 20 female patients a day. It was surprising that there are 9.8% GMPs who provide services to 31 to 50 female patients' everyday. However, almost three fourth of the respondents (74.5%) deliver service to at least 10 children a day and 82% of them do not provide service to any male client.

Figure 5 Total patients treated by GMPs per day

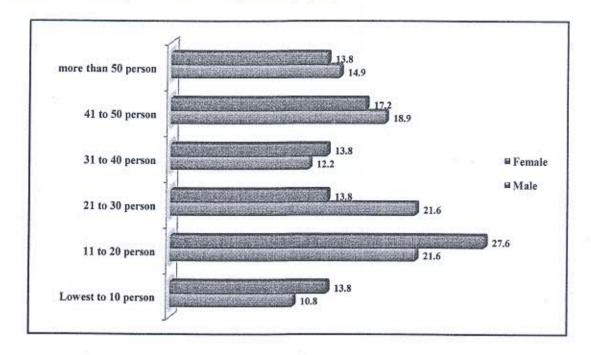


Table 5

Albert - California		Male	Female	Total
Service hours	Up to 8 hours	74.3	86.2	77.7
	9 to 12 hours	25.7	10.3	21.4
	More than 12 hours	-	3.4	1.0
Number of male	Lowest to 10 person	79.5	88.9	82.0
patients treated per day	11 to 20 person	17.8	7.4	15.0
	21 to 30 person	2.7	3.7	3.0
N. I. C.				
Number of female	Lowest to 10 person	43.8	34.5	41.2
patients treated per day	11 to 20 person	37.0	27.6	34.3
	21 to 30 person	11.0	20.7	13.7
	31 to 40 person	6.8	10.3	7.8
	41 to 50 person	1.4	3.4	2.0
	more than 50 person		3.4	1.0
Number of children	Lowest to 10 person	78.1	82.8	79.4
patients treated per day	11 to 20 person	16.4	13.8	15.7

	Male	Female	Total
21 to 30 person	4.1	3.4	3.9
41 to 50 person	1.4	-	1.0

As displayed in the following figure (Figure 6), we understand that GMPs aged between 51 to 60 years have the highest experience in working with Blue Star (58.3% is serving BS for 10 to 15 years) while 72.7% of the GMPS who are above 60 years of age are serving BS for 6 to 10 years now.

Figure 6 Age of GMPs and service years with Blue Star

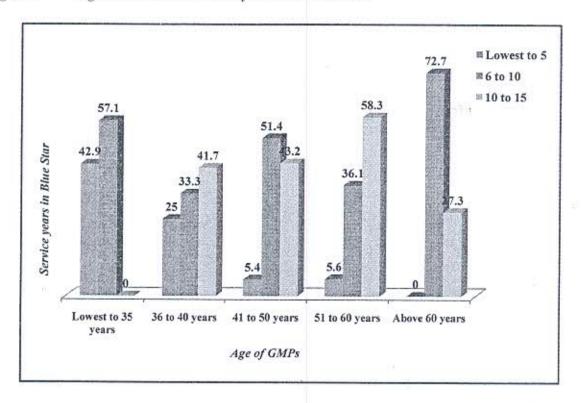


Table 6, 59.2% of the respondents own their respective pharmacy/clinic/chamber and 35% of them work in the place which is owned by someone else. Female GMPs are neither involved in combined ownership nor do they have an income less than twenty five thousand taka in a month. According to this table, 41.5% of the GMPs earn more than 50,000 Tk per month while only 6.4% has income lower than 25,000 Taka. Rest of the respondents' monthly income ranges between 25000 to 50000 taka.

Table 6

	VIII.	Male	Female	Total
Type of ownership of the	Self/Owner	59.5	58.6	59.2
pharmacy/Clinic/Chember	Combined Ownership	2.7	-	1.9
	Owned by someone else	33.8	37.9	35.0
	Others	4.1	3.4	3.9

		Male	Female	Total
Category of monthly income	Lowest to 25000 BDT	9.0		6.4
	25001 to 35000 BDT	19.4	22.2	20.2
	35001 to 50000 BDT	28.4	40.7	31.9
	more than 50000 BDT	43.3	37.0	41.5

4.1.3 Profile of Injectable Contraceptive Users

Total 610 data was collected from current SOMAJECT users or injectable users and the age of 38.5% respondents' ranges between 17 to 25 years, 36.7% from 26 to 34 years and 21.3% from 35 to 40 years (Table 7). There was only one respondent who was less than 16 years of age and 3.3% aged more than 40 years. Most of the respondents (90.2%) were muslim while 9.2% belong to hindu community. Among them 28.4% respondents are married for 6 to 10 years, 22.8% for 11 to 15 years and 18.9% for 16 to 20 years. There were also 3.8% patients who were married for more than 25 years. Among the injectable users interviewed, 46.9% respondents have reported to have at least 4 members in their family, while 47.2% said they have 5 to 7 persons in the family. More than half of the respondents (56.2%) have at least 2 children and respondents having 3 to 5 children comprise 39.7% of the group. Then again, 4.1% injectable users have more than 5 children. In Sylhet division, there are 10.2% users who have more than 5 children and this is the highest across six divisions.

Table 7

		Dhaka	Rajshahi	Sylhet	Barisal	Khulna	Chittagong	Total
Age of	Lowest to 16 yrs	.6	-	-	-	-	-	.2
Injectable	17 to 25 yrs	48.5	34.8	37.3	43.7	31.0	29.5	38.5
Users	26 to 34 yrs	31.0	40.4	40.7	34.5	39.7	39.7	36.7
	35 to 40 yrs	17.5	19.1	20.3	18.4	29.3	26.0	21.3
	More than 40 yrs	2.3	5.6	1.7	3.4		4.8	3.3
Religion	Islam	83.6	87.6	100.0	90.8	93.1	93.8	90.2
of	Hindu	15.2	11.2		9.2	6.9	5.5	9.2
Injectable	Christian	.6	1.1				.7	.5
Users	Others	.6	-	*			-	.2
	1							-
Duration	Lowest to 5 yr	22.2	12.4	25.4	17.2	13.8	14.4	17.7
of married	6 to 10 yr	29.8	27.0	33.9	28.7	24.1	26.7	28.4
life of	11 to 15 yr	23.4	28.1	8.5	21.8	31.0	21.9	22.8
Injectable	16 to 20 yr	15.2	20.2	27.1	17.2	17.2	20.5	18.9
Users	21 to 25 yr	6.4	7.9	3.4	10.3	12.1	11.0	8.5
	More than 25 yr	2.9	4.5	1.7	4.6	1.7	5.5	3.8
Number	Lowest to 4	55.0	56.2	35.6	48.3	53.4	32.9	46.9
of family	person			00.0	10.0	77.1	52.7	10.5
members	5 to 7 person	43.3	41.6	47.5	46.0	43.1	57.5	47.2

		Dhaka	Rajshahi	Sylhet	Barisal	Khulna	Chittagong	Total
	8 to 10 person	1.8	2.2	16.9	5.7	3.4	9.6	5.9
Number	Lowest to 2	65.5	57.3	44.1	58.6	69.0	43.2	56.2
of	3 to 5	33.3	39.3	45.8	39.1	29.3	49.3	39.7
children	More than 5	1.2	3.4	10.2	2.3	1.7	7.5	4.1

Figure 7 indicates that almost half of the respondents (49.7%) have completed primary level education. However, 28.7% are found who have no formal education. According to **Table 8** majority of the respondents (82.5%) are housewives and 32.3% husbands of the respondents are engaged in business. The husbands were also found to be engaged in agriculture (13.9%), non government service (12.6%), day labor (9%), driving (7.5%) etc. Among the husbands, 27.4% have no formal education, with 24.9% husbands who have not completed secondary education. There are only 3.3% husbands who have completed higher secondary education and only 0.8% have more education than higher secondary level.

Figure 7 Education of the injectable users

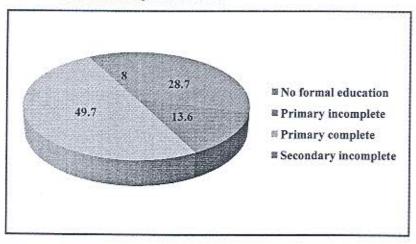


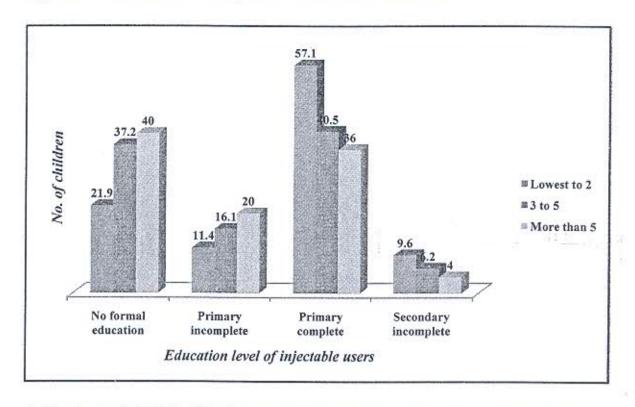
Table 8

		Dhaka	Rajshahi	Sylhet	Barisal	Khulna	Chittagong	Total
Education of Injectable	No formal education	48.0	28.1	20.3	18.4	6.9	24.7	28.7
users across divisions	Primary incomplete	9.9	12.4	16.9	14.9	36.2	7.5	13.6
	Primary complete	39.2	50.6	57.6	54.0	48.3	56.2	49.7
	Secondary incomplete	2.9	9.0	5.1	12.6	8.6	11.6	8.0
F1 0 6	DV C I							
Education of husbands of	No formal education	44.4	28.1	15.3	17.2	13.8	23.3	27.4
injectable 💮	Primary	8.2	13.5	20.3	12.6	24.1	15.8	14.1

		Dhaka	Rajshahi	Sylhet	Barisal	Khulna	Chittagong	Total
users	incomplete							
	Primary complete	17.5	_ 13.5	25.4	13.8	15.5	15.1	16.4
	Secondary incomplete	18.7	20.2	22.0	35.6	32.8	26.7	24.9
	Secondary complete	4.7	13.5	10.2	10.3	5.2	7.5	8.0
	Higher secondary incomplete	4.7	5.6		3.4	5.2	8.2	5.1
	Higher secondary complete	1.2	4.5	6.8	5.7	1.7	2.7	3.3
	More than Higher secondary	.6	1.1	2.	1.1	1.7	.7	.8
Occupation of	House wife	64.9	91.0	81.4	92.0	93.1	88.4	82.5
injectable users	non gov service	9.4	-	3.4	-	-	4.1	3.9
	Servent	4.7	-	3.4	2.3	-	1.4	2.3
	Agriculture	7.6	4.5	-	-	1.7	-	3.0
	Gov service		1.1	1.7	-	-		.3
	Others	13.5	3.4	10.2	5.7	5.2	6.2	8.0
Occupation of	Agriculture	13.5	22.5	5.1	8.0	29.3	10.3	13.9
husbands of injectable	Government service	1.2	5.6	1.7	8.0	-	4.1	3.4
users	Non govt. service	19.9	2.2	11.9	13.8	3.4	13.7	12.6
	Business	25.7	29.2	35.6	35.6	37.9	36.3	32.3
	Day labourer	11.1	11.2	10.2	8.0	1.7	8.2	9.0
	Driver	7.0	4.5	6.8	9.2	12.1	7.5	7.5
	Rishkaw puller	5.8	4.5	3.4	10.3	-	3.4	4.9
	Others	15.8	20.2	25.4	6.9	15.5	16.4	16.2

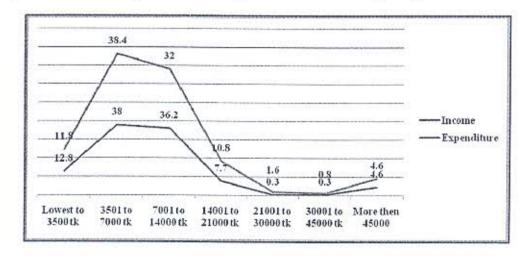
Figure 8 shows that among the injectable users who have more than 5 children 40% have no formal education with only 4% who have not completed secondary education. Number of children is comparatively low among users who have completed primary level education.

Figure 8 Education of the injectable users and no. of children



On the other hand, 38.4% families of these respondents earn 3501 to 7000 taka a month and 32% of the families have monthly income of 7001 to 14000 taka (Figure 9). There are also 4.6% families whose earning is more than 45000 taka a month.

Figure 9 Monthly income and expenditure of the family of injectable users



4.1.4 Profile of Potential Users or MWRA

The age of near abouthalf of the respondents (46.2%) in the potential users group, from total 610 collected data, ranges between 19 to 25 years while 38.9% of them are in the age group of 26 to 35 years (Figure 10). Respondents of age lower than 18 years and higher than 45 years were 4.9% and 0.2% respectively. There were also 9.8% respondents who were between 36 to 45 years of age. Displayed in Table 9 we have found that 37.2% of these respondents have been married for 5 to 10 years, 24.4% for less than 5 years and only 7.9% for more than 20 years. Among them 98.2% of the respondents' family size varies from 2 to 10 members, of which 28% have 4 members in the family while 24.8% have 6 to 10 members. In Chittagong division, 37.9% potential users had 6 to 10 members in their family and its the highest across divisions. This table has further shown that 35.9% of the respondents live in houses with one room and almost the same number of families (35.4%) live with two rooms. Only 6.7% families live in houses with four rooms and the percentage of families with more than four rooms is even lower (4.4%).

Figure 10 Age of the potential users (or MWRA)

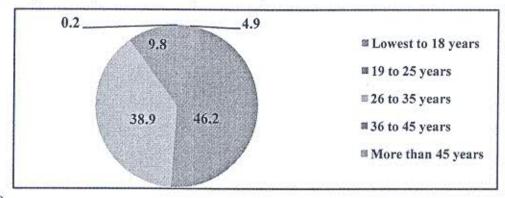


Table 9

		Dhaka	Rajshahi	Sylhet	Barisal	Khulna	Chittagong	Total
Age of the potential	Lowest to 18 years	5.7	3.4	-	1.1	15.5	4.8	4.9
users	19 to 25 years	48.9	39.8	39.7	60.9	56.9	36.6	46.2
	26 to 35 years	37.9	50.0	46.6	27.6	25.9	42.1	38.9
	36 to 45 years	6.9	6.8	13.8	10.3	1.7	16.6	9.8
	More than 45 years	.6	-	(<u>2</u> 5	-		-	.2
D. II	7.1	00.0	01			22.0	00.01	
Religion of	Islam	90.2	84.1	93.1	82.8	82.8	89.0	87.5
the	Hindu	8.6	14.8	6.9	17.2	13.8	9.7	11.3
potential	Chirstian	1.1	1.1	1.0	3		-	.5
users	Buddist	-	-	-	-	1.7	.7	.3
	Others	-	-	15	-	1.7	.7	.3
Duration	Less than	27.0	15.9	10.3	34.5	43.1	18.6	24.4

		Dhaka	Rajshahi	Sylhet	Barisal	Khulna	Chittagong	Total
of married	5 years							
life of the potential	5 to 10 years	33.9	43.2	46.6	32.2	39.7	35.9	37.2
users	11 to 15 years	17.8	17.0	25.9	11.5	13.8	19.3	17.5
	16 to 20 years	12.1	18.2	12.1	10.3	1.7	17.2	13.0
	more than 20 years	9.2	5.7	5.2	11.5	1.7	9.0	7.9
Number of	2 to 3	27.6	36.4	12.1	24.1	17.2	13.8	22.6
family	4	29.9	35.2	24.1	24.1	27.6	25.5	28.0
members	5	19.0	14.8	27.6	29.9	39.7	19.3	22.8
of	6 to 10	21.3	12.5	36.2	20.7	15.5	37.9	24.8
potential users	More than 10	2.3	1.1		1.1		3.4	1.8

Slight contrasts are evident from **Table 10** in the educational level between the respondents and their husbands. The illiteracy rate among the husbands of these respondents was slightly higher (24.1%) than their partners (22.8%). However, 15.2% of the husbands have higher education than the secondary level, which is only 7% for the respondents. Among the respondents 29.3% have not completed secondary education (**Figure 11**). Although primary education is compulsory in the country, 11.8% of the respondents were found to have not completed primary education. These percentiles are 21.5% and 10.3% respectively for the husbands of the respondents.

Figure 11 Education of the potential users

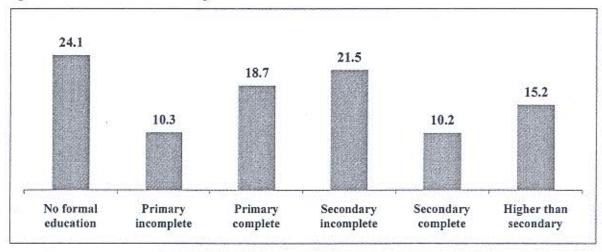


Table 10 also has the illustration of the nature of occupations of the respondents' as well as their husbands. The majority of the respondents (86.2%) were housewives and only 13.7% were found to be working in different fields like government or non government services, agriculture, maid servant

etc. Whereas, 29.3% of the husbands were found to be engaged in some kind of business, 14.9% in non government services, 10.2% as day laborers, and another 10.2% in agriculture.

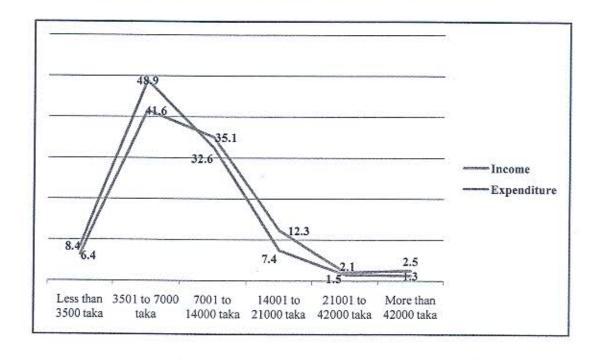
Table 10

		Dhaka	Rajshahi	Sylhet	Barisal	Khulna	Chittagong	Total
Education of	No formal	35.1	12.5	19.0	20.7	1.7	25.5	22.8
the potential	education	33.1	12.0	15.0	20.7	***	20.0	22.0
users	Primary incomplete	12.1	8.0	8.6	9.2	20.7	13.1	11.8
	Primary complete	19.0	15.9	44.8	16.1	13.8	15.9	19.3
	Secondary incomplete	25.9	30.7	22.4	29.9	50.0	26.9	29.3
	Secondary complete	4.6	15.9	3.4	14.9	10.3	11.0	9.7
	Higher than secondary	3.4	17.0	1.7	9.2	3.4	7.6	7.0
Education of the	No formal education	36.8	10.2	25.9	24.1	6.9	23.4	24.1
husbands of potential	Primary incomplete	8.6	11.4	13.8	8.0	12.1	11.0	10.3
users	Primary complete	17.2	23.9	34.5	14.9	22.4	11.7	18.7
	Secondary incomplete	21.8	19.3	15.5	17.2	27.6	24.8	21.5
	Secondary complete	9.2	4.5	5.2	16.1	17.2	10.3	10.2
	Higher than secondary	6.3	30.7	5.2	19.5	13.8	18.6	15.2
Occupation	Housewife	82.8	92.0	86.2	79.3	89.7	89.7	86.2
of the potrential users	Non goverment service	8.0	7210	1.7	5.7	1.7	2.8	4.1
	Servent	1.7			8.0		.7	1.8
	Agriculture	2.3				3.4	1.4	1.3
	Government service	.6		5.2	1.1	1.7	1.4	1.3
	Others	4.6	8.0	6,9	5.7	3.4	4.1	5.2
Occupation	Agriculture	6.3	13.6	8.6	12.6	24.1	6.2	10.2
of the husbands of	Government service	.6	2.3	3.4	3.4	1.7	6.2	3.0
potential	Non	20.1	13.6	10.3	12.6	1.7	17.9	14.9

		Dhaka	Rajshahi	Sylhet	Barisal	Khulna	Chittagong	Total
users	government service							
	Business	28.2	23.9	27.6	36.8	41.4	25.5	29.3
	Day labor	10.9	11.4	10.3	9.2	6.9	10.3	10.2
	Driver	5.2	6.8	12.1	5.7	6.9	4.8	6.2
	Rickshaw puller	6.9	5.7	8.6	11.5	3.4	7.6	7.4
	Others	21.8	22.7	19.0	8.0	13.8	21.4	18.9
Number of	One room	68.4	34.1	36.2	12.6	3.4	24.8	35.9
dewelling	Two rooms	22.4	39.8	41.4	33.3	48.3	42.1	35.4
rooms in the	Three rooms	4.6	21.6	15.5	29.9	29.3	19.3	17.5
family of	Four rooms	2.3	1.1	5.2	16.1	10.3	9.0	6.7
potential users	More than four rooms	2.3	3.4	1.7	8.0	8.6	4.8	4.4

Figure 12 presents the monthly family income and expenditure of these families. More than three fourth (76.7%) of the family incomes ranges from 3500 taka to 14000 taka while a very few (2.5%) families earn more than 42000 taka a month. However, 81.5% of these families spend 3500 to 14000 taka every month and only 1.3% has the expenses more than 42000 taka. There are also some (6.4%) families who live on less than 3500 taka per month.

Figure 12 Monthly income and expenditure of the family of potential users



4.2 EFFECTIVENESS OF BLUE STAR PROGRAM FROM BOTH USERS AND SERVICES PROVIDED UNDER THIS PROGRAM

4.2.1 Effectiveness of Blue Star Program from Non Graduate Medical Practitioners (NGMP)

Table 11 presents the level of satisfaction of the NGMPs regarding the training they were rendered from SMC. Among the respondents, 60.1% were very much contented with the training and 38.6% find the training satisfactory. There was only one respondent who was more than dissatisfied about the training and one who was dissatisfied. In every area it was found that SOMA-JECT gets stock out and it is higher in Dhaka, Chittagong areas. Frequency of SOMA-JECT getting stock out is higher in Chittagong region.

Among the 565 respondents who have experienced stock-out, 46% tend to contact SMC for more products. What is startling is 20.2% of the NGMPs suggest using some other method during stock-out. Yet, 31% manage the product from other Blue Star Pharmacy while 1.1% stop giving service. Although 60.2% respondents said that when any side effects are reported from injectable contraceptive they refer the client either to a Blue Star doctor (11.9%) or a general MBBs doctor (12.3%) or to Urban Health Centre (36%), there were 33.1% respondents who tend to treat the side effects themselves.

Table 11

		Dhaka	Chittagong	Rajshahi	Khulna	Barisal	Sylhet	Total
Satisfiction Level on	Very satisfied	53.1	67.8	75.3	71.2	50.0	43.1	60.1
SMC	Satisfied	45.7	30.1	22.4	28.8	50.0	55.2	38.6
Training	Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	.6	2.1	1.2	5.	25	1.7	1.0
	Dissatisfied	5	-	1.2	1.50		950	.2
	Very dissatisfied	.6	-	-	-	-		.2
Number of	Once	14.5	9.0	10.6	1.7	1.7	5.2	8.9
times got	Twice	5.4	2.1	2.4	3.4	1.7	1.7	3.0
stock out in	Thrice	.6	2.1		-			
last 3 months	Five	2.4		-	-	1.7	-	.2
	Seven	2.4	.7		15.		2.40	.2
	Nine		.7	-			-	.2
	Did't stock out	77.1	87.5	87.1	94.8	96.7	93.1	86.7
Measures	Don't give	1.8	1.4	1.2	-		-	1.1

		Dhaka	Chittagong	Rajshahi	Khulna	Barisal	Sylhet	Total
taken in case	service							
of stock out	Ask to use other method	15.9	15.0	32.1	3.4	45.9	17.2	20.2
	Get it from other blue star pharmacy	27.4	29.3	23.8	53.4	14.8	50.0	31.0
	Refer to other service point	2.4	.7	4.8		1.6		1.8
	Contact SMC	52,4	53.6	38.1	43.1	37.7	32.8	46.0
Measures	Refer to	6.3	13.7	15.3	11.9	19.3	8.6	11.0
taken when	other BS doctors	0.3	15.7	13.3	11.9	19.3	0.0	11.9
reported after using injectable contraceptive	Refer to general MBBS doctor	6.3	8.2	15.3	10.2	33.0	6.9	12.3
	Refer to UHC	53.1	23.3	29.4	39.0	20.5	46.6	36.0
	Give treatment myself	32.0	49.3	23.5	25.4	23.9	31.0	33.1
	Others	2.3	5.5	16.5	13.6	3.4	6.9	6.7

According to Table 12 most of the NGMPs (86.3%) keep record of their clients through register, however, there were also 1% respondents who do not keep any records at all. *Khata* is used for record keeping among 12.7% of the respondents. Nonetheless, majority of the respondents (94.4%) keep stock record sheet and 93.3% of them report regularly to SMC. The rates of keeping stock record sheet, sending regular report to SMC and having enough stock of SOMAJECT are very high across all the divisions except for Rajshahi where 30.6% NGMPs reported that they do not always have enough stock of SOMAJECT.

Table 12

		Dhaka	Chittagong	Rajshahi	Khulna	Barisal	Sylhet	Total
Record keeping system	By Khata	17.1	20.5	4.7	6.8	9.1	1.7	12.6
	By register	80.0	78.1	95.3	93.2	90.9	98.3	86.3
	Don't keep record	2.3	1.4	-	36 5 4	-		1.0
	Others	.6			14510		-	.2

	The second second second second second		China Company Carlot and Carlot and Carlot	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	TO THE REAL PROPERTY AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY	Andrewson Production of the	the second second
	Dhaka	Chittagong	Rajshahi	Khulna	Barisal	Sylhet	Total
Keeping stock record sheet	90.3	95.2	95.3	96.6	96.6	98.3	94.4
Regular report sent to SMC	89.1	95.2	92.9	98.3	98.9	87.9	93.3
Enough stock of SOMA- JECT	89.1	87.0	69.4	93.2	95.5	98.3	88.1

Table 13 indicates that in all the regions other persons from SMC apart from sales representative have visited the NGMPs for monitoring purpose. When asked about the place of disposing needle/syringe, 70.4% respondents mentioned using sharp box while waste paper basket was used by 16.7% respondents. However, usage of sharp box is very low in Chittagong division (only 39%) compared to high rates in Khulna (96.6%) and Barisal (89.7%). This table further illustrates the selling price of the injectable contraceptive (inclusive of service charge), according to which 43% NGMPs sell the products for 35 to 40 taka while 33.2% sell them for 46 to 50 taka. Only a few (4.9%) charges more than 50 taka for the product. Selling prices products and services was found to be high (51.7% told it to be 46 taka to 50 taka) in Sylhet region and they were comparative low in Dhaka and Barisal region.

Table 13

		Dhaka	Chittagong	Rajshahi	Khulna	Barisal	Sylhet	Total
Any other pers from SMC apa representative		84.0	72.6	88.2	79.7	78.4	84.5	80.7
Place to	In sharp box	76.6	39.0	54.1	96.6	95.5	89.7	70.4
Place to dispose needle/syringe	In waste	15.4	41.8	9.4	3.4	3.4	1.7	16.7
	Dust bin	723	2.7	2	- 2	2	84.5 89.7 1.7 6.9 31.0 12.1 5 51.7	.8
	Others	8.0	16.4	36.5		1.1		12.1
Selling price including service charge	35 to 40 taka	35.4	37.7	48.2	42.4	70.5	31.0	43.0
	41 to 45 taka	27.4	12.3	18.8	20.3	15.9	12.1	18.8
	46 to 50 taka	30.3	43.8	28.2	33.9	13.6	51.7	33.2
category	More than 50 taka	6.9	6.2	4.7	3.4	-	5.2	4.9

Among these respondents, 92% reported to serve recurrent clients of SOMA-JECT and the number of recurrent client in very 10 users is 5 to 8 among 69.9% respondents (Figure 13). Number of recurrent user is the highest in Barshal division. Table 14 displays the time passed since the respondents have received TB training. It shows that 56.1% respondents have received their last TB training within a year span (7 to 12 months), yet there are 5.1% NGMPs who have not received any training at all.

Again, more than 3 years have passes for 1.8% respondents since they had received their TB training and its 25 to 36 months for 1% of them. It was found in the survey areas that more than half of the NGMPs received TB training for 7 to 12 months and 2.3% of the NGMPs had no TB training in Barisal. Almost all of the respondents (98.9%) knew the service points where TB cough testing takes place.

Figure 13 Number of recurrent user of SOMAJECT coming to NGMP in every 10 user

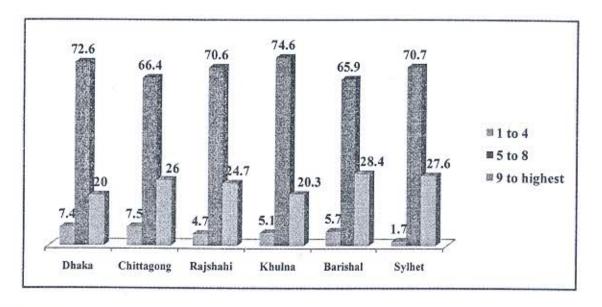


Table 14

		Dhaka	Chittagong	Rajshahi	Khulna	Barisal	Sylhet	Total
Recurrent user of SOMA- JECT		87.4	95.2	97.6	100.0	100.0	69.0	92.0
Number of	1 to 4	7.4	7.5	4.7	5.1	5.7	1.7	6.1
recurrent	5 to 8	72.6	66.4	70.6	74.6	65.9	70.7	69.9
user of SOMAJECT in every 10 user	9 to highest	20.0	26.0	24.7	20.3	28.4	27.6	24.1

		Dhaka	Chittagong	Rajshahi	Khulna	Barisal	Sylhet	Total
Duration of the last TB training received Knowledge on the service	No TB training	2.3	2.1	7.1	1.7	15.9	5.2	5.1
	within 1 to 6 months	29.7	36.3	21.2	33.9	9.1	41.4	28.6
	7 to 12 months	52.6	58.9	61.2	61.0	53.4	51.7	56.1
	13 to 24 months	10.3	.7	7.1	1.7	20.5	1.7	7.4
	25 to 36 months	1.7	.7	1.2	-	1.1	-	1.0
	More than 36 months	3.4	1.4	2.4	1.7	•	41.4 51.7	1.8
on the		98.3	98.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	96.6	98.9

4.2.2 Effectiveness of Blue Star Program from Graduate Medical Practitioners (GMPs)

Almost all the GMPs (93.2%) use register to keep records of the SOMA-JECT users, yet there were 5 among 103 respondents who did not keep any record at all (Table 15). Among the respondents who do not keep record, 60% said that they do not feel record keeping is necessary. Then again, 67% GMPs send regular monthly report to SMC from their respective pharmacy/clinic/chambers. Among the rest who do not send regular report, 48.6% report that they do not feel sending report is necessary.

Table 15

		Male	Female	Total
To keep record of the Respondents	By Khata	2.7		1.9
Pharmacy/Clinic/Chamber for essential information	By register	94.6	89.7	93.2
of the patient to come taking SOMA-JECT	Don't keep record	2.7	10.3	4.9
Reason for not keeping	Don't have time		33.3	20.0
record	Don't feel it's necessity	50.0	66.7	60.0
	Others	50.0		20.0
Sending regular monthly report to SMC from Pharmacy/Clinic/Chamber		67.6	65.5	67.0

		Male	Female	Total
Reason for not sending	Don't have time	28.0	-	20.0
	Doesn't come to mind	12.0	20.0	14.3
	Don't feel it's necessity	44.0	60.0	48.6
	Others	16.0	20.0	17.1

According to the data presented in Figure 14 40.2% respondents cease service during stock out while 23.7% manage to get the service from other blue star pharmacies, 21.6% ask the patients to use some other methods and only 3.1% refer the client to other service points.

Figure 14 Measures taken by GMPs when SOMAJECT stocks out

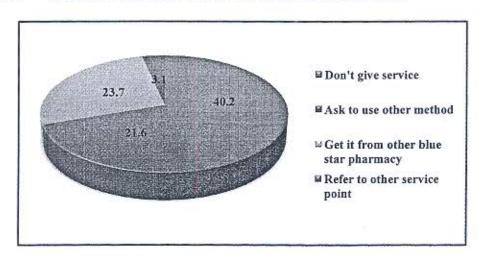


Table 16 presents that 27.2% GMPs have experienced stock out one time or other while 31.4% of them are very satisfied with the existing delivery system of injectable contraceptive and 52.9% are satisfied. Only 2.9% respondents were very dissatisfied with the delivery system. About the place of disposal, 69.9% respondents state that they dispose the needle/syringe in sharp boxes and 26.2% use waste paper basket for this purpose.

Table 16

		Male	Female	Total
Enough stock of SOMA-	Yes	73.0	72.4	72.8
JECT with the GMPs	Sometimes it gets stock out	27.0	27.6	27.2
Satisfaction level on delivery system of	Very satisfied	35.6	20.7	31.4
	Satisfied	45.2	72.4	52.9
intectable contraceptive	Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	8.2	72	5.9
	Dissatisfied	8.2	3.4	6.9
	Very dissatisfied	2.7	3.4	2.9
Place to dispose	In sharp box	68.9	72.4	69.9
needle/syringe	In waste paper basket	28.4	20.7	26.2

EXCELENSIAN CONTRACTOR MET TERMINATURE CONTRACTOR CONTR	0.00	2.0	
Others	9:74	691	3.0
ELACTRICIO CATALLES MEDICINATA CONTROL	4.1	0.7	3.7

Figure 15 presents the number of SOMA-JECT recipients a GMP gets every week. Majority of the respondents (78.2%) stated that they get lowest to 7 clients a week, whereas 13.9% get 8 to 14 clients a week who seek for SOMA-JECT. Then again, 1% of the respondent reported to have more than 35 clients a week.

Figure 15 Number of SOMAJECT Service recipient per week

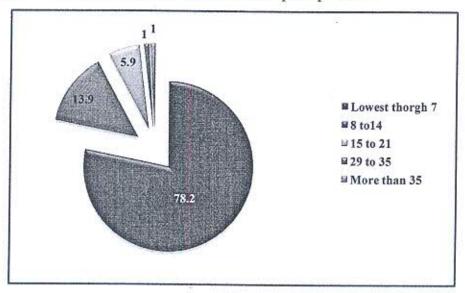


Table 17 shows the price of SOMA-JECT including service charge. According to this table, the price is lowest to 50 Tk as reported by two-third of the respondents (66%). However, 15.5% respondents told that the price ranges from lowest to 38 tk while for 13.6% it is 51 to 60 Tk. There are also 1% respondents who say that the price is more than 100 Tk inclusive of all service charges. When asked about their satisfaction on the price, 61.8% respondents report that they are satisfied. Among them 3.4% female GMPs were very dissatisfied with the price.

Table 17

		Male	Female	Total
Price including service charge	Lowest through 38	17.6	13.8	16.5
	39 to 50	71.6	48.3	65.0
	51 to 60	6.8	31.0	13.6
	61 to 70	1.4	-	1.0
	71 to 80	-	3.4	1.0
	91 to 100	2.7	-	1.9
	More than 100	-	3.4	1.0
Satisfaction for price of	Very satisfied	31.5	13.8	26.5
injectable	Satisfied	56.2	75.9	61.8
	Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	5.5	3.4	4.9

	CHURS AT YOUR AND THE TOTAL OF THE	Male	Female	Total
	Dissatisfied	4.1	3.4	3.9
	Very dissatisfied	2.7	3.4	2.9
Number of SOMA-JECT	Lowest thorgh 7	78.1	78.6	78.2
recive every week category	8 to 14	15.1	10.7	13.9
	15 to 21	5.5	7.1	5.9
	29 to 35	1.4	-	1.0
	More than 35	- 1	3.6	1.0

4.2.3 Effectiveness of Blue Star Program from Injectable Contraceptive Users

According to BDHS 2007, the rate of teen-age mother is low in Sylhet district. Our findings about initiation of FP method complements the findings of BDHS. As presented in Table 18, 60.3% of the injectable users initiated the FP method between the ages 16 to 20 years. This percentile is highest in Barisal division and lowest in Sylhet division. In Sylhet division most of the users started using FP method between 21 to 25 years of age.

When inquired about the duration of using injectable contraceptive, 22% respondents reported that it is 13 to 24 months for them while for 21.6% it is lowest to 6 months. There are 17% respondents who use injectable contraceptive from 7 to 12 months; then again, 9.5% are using them for more than 72 months. In addition, 90.8% of these injectable users had their last dose from the Blue Star centre which is highest in Barisal division (100%) and lowest in Dhaka division (83%). Majority of the respondents (89.7%) state that the duration between the doses are three months (96.6% from Barisal), yet 7.9% of all injectable users say that it is four months.

Table 18

		Dhaka	Rajshahi	Sylhet	Barisal	Khulna	Chittagong	Total
Initiated FP method	Lowest to 15 yrs	22.8	7.9	1.7	2.3	6.9	4.8	9.8
	16 to 20 yrs	61.4	67.4	25.4	71.3	72.4	57.5	60.3
SECURIO DE PROPERTO DE LA COMPANSIONA DEL COMPANSIONA DEL COMPANSIONA DEL COMPANSIONA DE LA COMPANSIONA DE LA COMPANSIONA DEL COMPANSIONA DE LA COMPANSIONA DEL COMPANSIONA DE LA COMPANSIONA DEL COMP	21 to 25 yrs	9.4	16.9	39.0	23.0	15.5	27.4	20.2
	26 to 30 yrs	3.5	4.5	25.4	2.3	5.2	8.9	7.0
	More than 30 yrs	2.9	3.4	8.5	1.1	-	1.4	2.6
Duration of using	Lowest to 6	24.6	24.7	42.4	14.9	5.2	18.5	21.6
injectable contraceptiove	7 to 12 month	21.1	5.6	18.6	23.0	19.0	14.4	17.0
	13 to 24 month	24.6	19.1	15.3	28.7	19.0	20.5	22.0
	25 to 36 month	7.0	10.1	10.2	10.3	8.6	11.0	9.3

		Dhaka	Rajshahi	Sylhet	Barisal	Khulna	Chittagong	Total
	37 to 48 month	7.0	4.5	1.7	5.7	13.8	13.7	8.2
	49 to 60 month	6.4	12.4	5.1	11.5	10.3	7.5	8.5
	61 to 72 month	1.8	1.1	3.4	3.4	5.2	13.7 7.5 7.5 6.8 4.8 4.8	3.8
	More than 72 month	7.6	22.5	3.4	2.3	19.0		9.5
Place of last	Govt. Hospital	6.4	7.9	3.4	-	1.7	4.8	4.6
	NGO Clinic	10.5	5.6	5.1	-		.7	4.4
	Blue star centre	83.0	86.5	89.8	100.0	98.3		90.8
	Others	-	-	1.7	-	-	NT.	.2
Users'	Two months	2.3	6.7	5.1	-	-	1.4	2.5
Knowledge on frequency of	Three months	84.8	92.1	83.1	96.6	94.8	90.4	89.7
taking injection	Four months	12.9	1.1	11.9	3.4	5.2	8.2	7.9

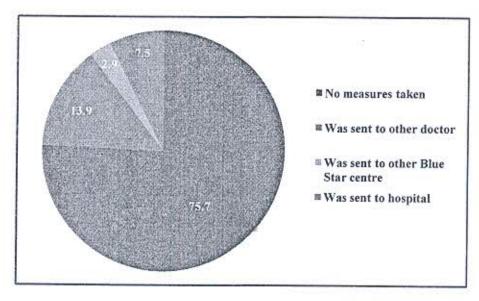
We have also found that 84.3% has reported that they have sought other services as well from Blue Star centre (Table 19) and around three fourth of the respondents (74.1%) have received information on other methods of birth control from BS centre. From Figure 16 we have discovered that when encountered with any trouble or problem, according to 75.7% respondents, no measures were taken to resolve that. Only 7.5% were recommended to visit hospital and 13.9% were advised to see other doctor. In Khulna no clients were referred to other BS centre when there was any trouble with the dose and the rate of referring to other doctors is the highest in Dhaka division.

Table 19

		Dhaka	Rajshahi	Sylhet	Barisal	Khulna	Chittagong	Total
Effectiveness	Any other service taken other than family planning from BS centre	79.5	77.5	98.3	65.5	98.3	93.8	84.3
	Information received on other	67.3	73.0	55.9	78.2	96.6	78.8	74.1

		Dhaka	Rajshahi	Sylhet	Barisal	Khulna	Chittagong	Total
	methods from BS centre							
Referral system for reported	No measures taken	69.6	70.4	61.5	87.7	89.3	75.0	75.7
problems	Was sent to other doctor	20.7	14.8	15.4	8.6	8.9	11.2	13.9
	Was sent to other Blue Star centre	4.4	1.9	5.1	2.5	5	2.6	2.9
	Was sent to hospital	5.2	13.0	17.9	1.2	1.8	11.2	7.5

Figure 16 Places where injectable users are referred for any problems with SOMAJECT



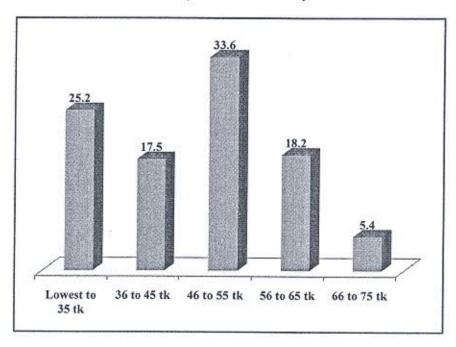
About the cost of the injection with and without conveyance, it was found that 48.2% respondents said it is lowest to 38 Tk and another 43.4% said that it is 39 to 45 Tk. There were also 3.9% respondents for whom the cost of injection without conveyance was more than 50 Tk (Figure 17). Then again, as per Table 20, 33.6% injectable users have to spend 46 to 55 Tk for the injection when the conveyance is added. Around one fourth of the respondents (25.2%) said it is lowest to 35 Tk for them, yet for 3.9% injectable users, it is 66 to 75 Tk.

Table 20

CONTROL OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	Dhaka	Rajshahi	Sylhet	Barisal	Khulna	Chittagong	Total
Cost of Lowest to 35 tk	35.1	33.7	23.7	11.5	20.7	19.2	25.2

		The second second	-					_
		Dhaka	Rajshahi	Sylhet	Barisal	Khulna	Chittagong	Total
injection	36 to 45 tk	15.8	12.4	22.0	17.2	12.1	23.3	17.5
with	46 to 55 tk	29.8	30.3	30.5	37.9	48.3	32.9	33.6
conveyance	56 to 65 tk	14.6	16.9	18.6	27.6	13.8	19.2	18.2
	66 to 75 tk	4.7	6.7	5.1	5.7	5.2	5.5	5.4
								Par recover
Cost of	Lowest to 38 tk	66.1	55.1	50.8	18.4	55.2	37.0	48.2
injection	39 to 45 tk	27.5	36.0	37.3	73.6	41.4	52.1	43.4
without	46 to 50 tk	2.3	4.5	3.4	4.6	-	8.9	4.4
conveyance	More than 50 tk	4.1	4.5	8.5	3.4	3.4	2.1	3.9

Figure 17 Cost of SOMAJECT injection with conveyance



4.2.4 Effectiveness of Blue Star Program from Potential Users

The major portions (63.1%) of the potential users (or MWRA who do not use injectable contraceptive) do not know about Blue Star Center (Table 21). Among the 225 potential users who knew about it, 96% were aware that there is a Blue Star Center in the union. Again, 61% potential users reported that there is other place in the area where contraceptive injectaion is available. However, this rate is very high in Chittagong (96.8%). In Khulna division, around one fifth of the potential users who were interviewed did not know about the injectable contraceptive service of BS centre.

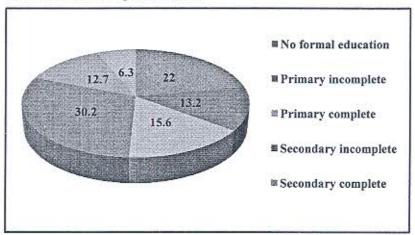
Table 21

	Dhaka	Rajshahi	Sylhet	Barisal	Khulna	Chittagong	Total
Know about Blue Star centre	48.9	28.4	19.0	43.7	55.2	23.4	36.9

Blue Star centre in union	97.6	96.0	100.0	94.7	93.8	94.1	96.0
Have seen Blue Star centre	92.9	88.0	100.0	92.1	81.3	97.1	91.6
Know about Contraceptive injection of Blue Star	92.9	96.0	90.9	97.4	75.0	91.2	91.1
Is there any other place for contraceptive injection in your area?	48.1	75.0	50.0	59.5	50.0	96.8	61.0

According to Figure 18, 30.2% of the potential users who know about the contraceptive injection of Blue Star have not completed secondary level education. Interestingly, only 6.3% of these groups who know this information have higher education than secondary.

Figure 18 Potential users' knowledge about contraceptive injection of Blue Star and their educational qualification



The data presented in **Table 22** shows that among those who knew about Blue Star Center (n=205), most of them (83.4%) knew that the duration of taking contraceptive injection is three months. The rate of knowing the correct duration is lowest in Chittagong division with 67.7% and highest in Rajshahi division with 100% responses. Those who did not know about the duration were very few (5.9%) and highest in Sylhet division (10%). In addition, 48.4% potential users claimed that they have the nearest Blue star center within half a mile of distance. The rest of the respondents had the Blue star center either within appx. half a mile distance (19.6%) or more than half a mile (15.6%). There were also 16.4% of respondents, for whom the center is located more than one mile away.

Table 22

		Dhaka	Rajshahi	Sylhet	Barisal	Khulna	Chittagong	Total
Knowledge	Two months	1.3	-	-	-	-	6.5	1.5
about	Three months	79.7	100.0	80.0	91.9	87.5	67.7	83.4
duration (in	Four months	15.2	-	10.0	2.7	4.2	12.9	9.3
months) of	Unknown	3.8	-	10.0	5.4	8.3	12.9	5.9
taking contraceptive		i saway		SVSLAGS.				

		Dhaka	Rajshahi	Sylhet	Barisal	Khulna	Chittagong	Total
injection								
Distance from house	Less than half	29.3	7.1	2.2	2.2	1.8	5.8	48.4
in nearest Blue Star	Approximate half mile	4.9	2.2	1.3	5.8	.4	4.9	19.6
centre	Half one mile	1.8	-	.4	7.6	3.1	2.7	15.6
	More than one mile	1.8	1.8	.9	1.3	8.9	1.8	16.4

4.3 IMPACT OF DIFFERENT INDICATORS PRIORITIZED DURING PROGRAM DESIGNING PHASE

4.3.1 Impact of Different Indicators on Non Graduate Medical Practitioners (NGMPs)

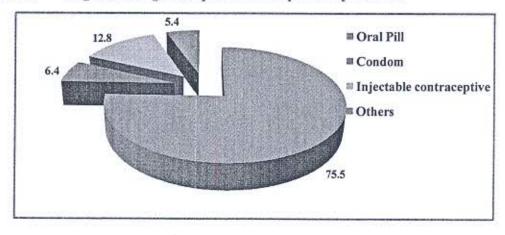
From **Table 23** we have learned that almost 80% respondents perceive that they are getting enough profit by selling SMC family planning products. This rate is highest in Khulna division (98.3%) and lowest in Rajshahi division (57.6%). Also an encouraging number of respondents (99.3%) knew about the place where long term/permanent family planning methods is served.

Table 23

	Dhaka	Chittagong	Rajshahi	Khulna	Barisal	Sylhet	Total
Getting enough profit by selling SMC family planning products	75.4	82.9	57.6	98.3	93.2	75.9	79.5
Knowledge on place to get long term/parmanent family planning methods	98.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.9	98.3	99.3
Rerferrel to other service points	60.6	74.7	77.6	66.1	52.3	70.7	66.6

Majority of the respondents (75.5%) have identified oral pill as the highest selling SMC family planning product while it was the injectable contraceptive for 12.8% respondents (Figure 19). Condom was also mentioned but by 6.4% respondents only and the rest (5.4%) had referred to other products.

Figure 19 Highest selling SMC product as reported by NGMPs



In Rajshahi, the injectable contraceptive is highest selling (24.7%) across divisons (Table 24). This table also shows that more than half of the NGMPs (56.8%) did not send any couple to other service points for long term method in the last three months and 61.2% did not send any couple to other service points for permanent methods in the last three months. However, 42.2% NGMPs, with the highest rate in Rajshahi division (54.5%) did say that they have sent 1 to 5 couples to other service points for long term method in the last three months, while it was 36.1% for permanent method (Rajshahi division again being the highest with 56.1% responses.

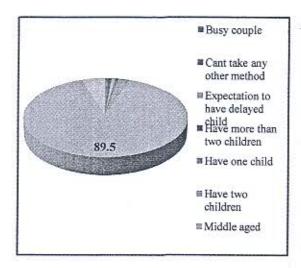
Table 24

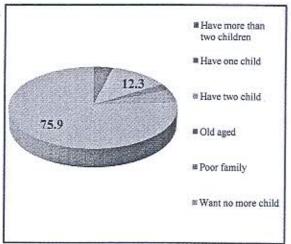
		Dhaka	Chittagong	Rajshahi	Khulna	Barisal	Sylhet	Total
Highest	Oral Pill	82.3	69.2	71.8	76.3	73.9	77.6	75.5
selling SMC	Condom	8.6	4.8	1.2	6.8	6.8	10.3	6.4
family planning	Injectable contraceptive	3.4	15.8	24.7	13.6	19.3	5.2	12.8
product	Others	5.7	10.3	2.4	3.4		6.9	5.4
Number of	1-5	43.3	40.3	54.5	22.2	261	61.1	10.0
	27.572		5-20750	18,75,02	33.3	26.1	51.1	42.2
couples sent	6-10	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	-	-	0.9
to other service points for long term method in the last three months	Didn't send anyone	53.8	58.7	45.5	66.7	73.9	48.8	56.8
Number of	1 to 5	27.3	35.8	56.1	38.5	17.4	46.3	36.1
couples sent	6 to 10	4.7	0.9	-	-	-	4.9	2.1
to other	More than 10		21	1.5	- 2		4	0.4
service points for parmanent method in the last three months	Didn't send anyone	67.0	63.3	42.4	59.0	82.6	48.8	61.2

While assessing the knowledge of NGMPs about eligibility of couples on long term and permanent method, we discovered that around 90% of the respondents have recognized couples 'with two children' as best suited for long term contraceptive method (Figure 20). Likewise, from Figure 21 we have found that 75.9% of the respondents have identified couples 'who do not want any more children' as best suited for permanent contraception. However, there are 12.3% (n=75) respondents who find couples with two children to be perfect for permanent contraceptive method.

Figure 20 Couples best suited for long term method Figure 21 Couples best suited for permanent as recognized by NGMPs

method as recognized by NGMPs





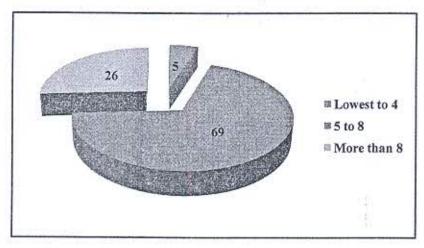
4.3.2 Impact of Different Indicators on Graduate Medical Practitioners (GMPs)

Client referral to the GMPs in case of side effects is shown in Table 25. The answers are almost equally divided - while 51% said that clients are referred to them when they face any side effects, 49% answered negative. An encouraging percentile (94.2% in total) of GMPs said that they have recurrent user of SOMAJECT, which is slightly higher than the NGMPs. According to Figure 22 69% of the GMPs said that the number of recurrent user of SOMAJECT varies between 5 to 8 at their service point. Also around 90% GMPs claimed that their clients are interested to seek long term permanent/temporary services, if provided.

Table 25

	Male	Female	Total
Referral to the GMPs from the nearest BS centre in case of side effects	53.4	44.8	51.0
Repeat user of SOMA-JECT	94.6	93.1	94.2
Users interest to seek long term permanent/temporary services, if provided	89.2	92.9	90.2

Figure 22 Number of recurrent user in every 10 clients



In Table 26, the data presents how much experience the GMPs have on working with BS centre, where 46.6% have been working for Blue Star services for 6 to 10 years (Table 26). The percentile of respondents who are working for 11 to 15 years is 43.7. Only 9.7% respondents have experience with Blue Star for lowest to 5 years. Then again, around three fourth of the GMPs claimed that they have not faced any stock out of SOMAJECT. The table also presents that 65% GMPs have provided repeated dose of the injectable contraceptive for 7 to 9 persons. Although only 3% (n=3) have lowest to 3 clients of these category.

Table 26

	PROFILE CONTRACTOR AND	Male	Female	Total
Duration (in years) of	Lowest to 5	6.8	17.2	9.7
serving in Blue Star	6 to 10	45.9	48.3	46.6
centre	10 to 15	47.3	34.5	43.7
Frequency of	Didn't stock out	72.1	70.4	71.6
SOMAJECT Stock out	1-3 times	22.1	29.6	24.2
	4-6 times	1.5	-	1.1
	More than 7	4.4	-	3.2
Repeated dose of	Lowest through 3 person	Т	10.3	3.0
injectable contraceptive	3-6 person	21.1	27.6	23.0
category	7-9 person	67.6	58.6	65.0
	More than 9 person	11.3	3.4	9.0

4.3.3 Impact of Different Indicators on Injectable Users

Table 27 shows that 56.1% respondents are satisfied on their current injectable contraceptive, however 32.6% are very satisfied. Then again, there are 11.3% respondents who are neither satisfied, nor dissatisfied with it. Interviews with injectable users also revealed that information on the merits and demerits of this injection was provided to 86.4% of the respondents during their first visit and the rest did not receive any information regarding this. Information on the next dose during the 1st visit was provided to most of the respondents (92.3%) according and on an average 45.7% users know other places where injectable contraceptive is available, although the rate is comparatively very low in Rajshahi division (22.5%).

Table 27

		Dhaka	Rajshahi	Sylhet	Barisal	Khulna	Chittagong	Total
Satisfaction	Very satisfied	39.2	50.6	10.2	17.2	25.9	ry saus 34.9	32.6
on current	Satisfied	50.3	34.8	67.8	78.2	69.0	52.7	56.1
injection	Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	10.5	14.6	22.0	4.6	5.2	12.3	11.3
	Information on the merits and demerits in 1 st visit	85.4	79.8	84.7	96.6	98.3	81.5	86.4
Impact on injectable users	Given information on next dose during 1st visit.	89.5	91.0	94.9	98.9	100.0	88.4	92.3
	Other place for injectable service	64.3	22.5	50.8	16.1	56.9	49.3	45.7

Table 28 gives us the data that pill was used as the first family planning method for more than half of the respondents (54.1%) while the next most used first family planning method is condom with 26.2% users. Only 4.9% reported injection as their first family planning method. Then again, 93.8% said that pill was the family planning method they used prior to injection.

Table 28

		Dhaka	Rajshahi	Sylhet	Barisal	Khulna	Chittagong	Total
First	Condom	26.9	33.7	25.4	18.4	19.0	28.8	26.2
family	Pill	49.1	51.7	59.3	60.9	65.5	50.7	54.1
planning	Injection	5.3	2.2	6.8	6.9	3.4	4.8	4.9
method	Implant/Norplant	9.4	5.6	6.8	6.9	5.2	7.5	7.4
used	IUD	2.3	3.4	1.7	3.4	1.7	2.1	2.5
	Withdrawal	2.9	1.1		2.3	3.4	3.4	2.5

		Dhaka	Rajshahi	Sylhet	Barisal	Khulna	Chittagong	Total
	Safe period	4.1	2.2		1.1	1.7	2.7	2.5
			E. 52					
Family	Condom	9.4	2.2	1.7	8.0	3.4	6.8	6.2
planning method used prior to injection		90.6	97.8	98.3	92.0	96.6	93.2	93.8

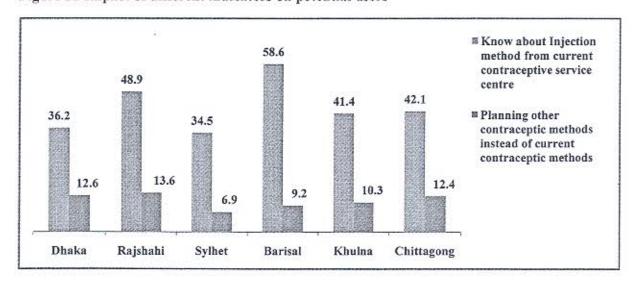
4.3.4 Impact of Different Indicators on Potential Users

Among the 610 respondents who were interviewed 96.7% reported that they use contraceptive method and 95.2% recognized their current contraceptive method as cost effective (Table 29). Moreover, 43% have received information on injectable contraceptive from their current service provider (Figure 23). However, very few of them are planning to take up other contraceptive methods instead of their current method and the rate is the lowest in Sylhet division (6.9%).

Table 29

	Dhaka	Rajshahi	Sylhet	Barisal	Khulna	Chittagong	Total
Uses of contraceptive methods	96.6	96.6	98.3	97.7	93.1	97.2	96.7
Cost effectiveness of current Contraceptic methods	97.7	88.6	98.3	97.7	94.8	93.8	95.2

Figure 23 Impact of different indicators on potential users



The duration of contraceptive use varied among the respondents, as presented by **Table 30**. There are 31.3% respondents for whom it is up to 12 months only while for 19.2% of the potential users it is 13 to 24 months. A significant number of respondents (n=108) said they are using contraceptive for more than 60 months and this rate is comparatively hig in Rajshahi (20.5%) and Chittagong (20.7%) divisions. When a difficulty occurs regarding the service, 46.6% respondents do not go anywhere to seek solution, yet 37.7% seek help from a doctor. Only 5.5% go to Blue Star service provider for help. Then again, 46.7% respondents said that have received services at least once a year from Blue Star center.

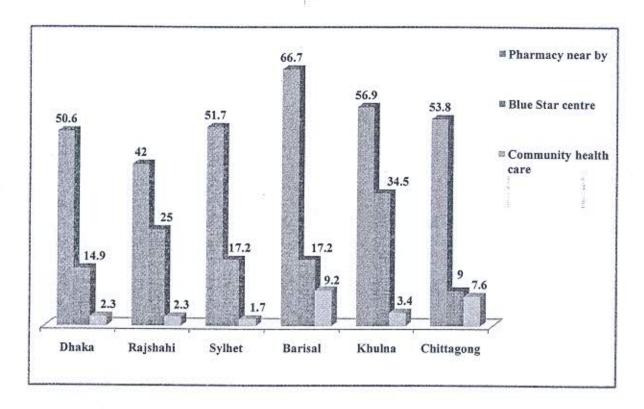
Table 30

		Dhaka	Rajshahi	Sylhet	Barisal	Khulna	Chittagong	Total
Duration of contraceptive	up to12 months	36.8	34.1	22.4	36.8	17.2	29.0	31.3
use category	13 to 24 months	17.8	17.0	15.5	21.8	34.5	i3 to 3415.9	19.2
	25 to 36 months	12.1	11.4	15.5	19.5	19.0	11.7	13.9
	37 to 48 months	12.1	6.8	10.3	9.2	6.9	13.1	10.5
	49 to 60 months	4.0	10.2	12.1	2.3	10.3	9.7	7.4
	More than 60 months	17.2	20.5	24.1	10.3	12.1	20.7	17.7
Measures	Do not go	61.5	31.7	25.5	70.0	50.0	52.2	46.6
taken when	anywhere	01.5	31.7	23.3	70.0	30.0	32.2	40.0
any problem	Go to doctor	20.0	53.7	53.2	20.0	50.0	35.8	37.7
occurs	Go to hospital	1.5		-	-	-	1.5	.8
	Go to health worker	1.5	- 1	-	2	-	6.0	2.1
	Go to blue start service provider	3.1	7.3	10.6	10.0	-	3.0	5.5
	Others	12.3	7.3	10.6		-	1.5	7.2
Times	1 to 5 times	94.2	90.9	86.3	97.7	93.2	92.4	93
service sougnt from BS centre	More than 5 times	5.7	9.1	13.8	2.2	6.9	7.6	7.1

Places where the respondents receive their contraceptive service have a variation (Figure 24). More than half of the respondents (66.7%) receive the service from a pharmacy nearby while 17.4% go to Blue Star center. Other places include community health care (4.6%), government hospital (4.1%),

upazila health complex (2.1%) etc. The rate is the highest in Khulna division where around one third of the potential users (34.5%) get contraceptive service from BS centre.

Figure 24 Places where potential users get contraceptive service from



4.4 CUSTOMER SATISFACTION REGARDING SERVICES OF THIS PROGRAM

4.4.1 Providers' Satisfaction - Non Graduate Medical Practitioners (NGMPs)

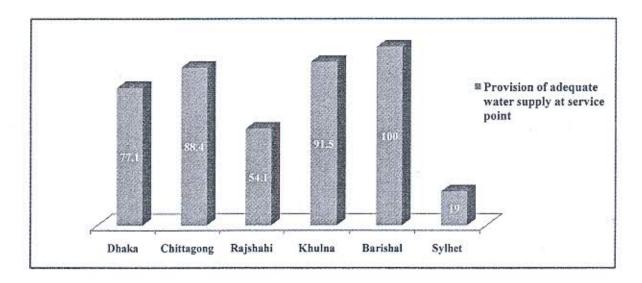
Error! Reference source not found.Table 31shows that 82.3% NGMPs provide services at a pharmacy/chamber, while only 0.5% give services at clinic. Providing services only at pharmacies is the highest in Barisal division (44.3%) and the lowest in Chittagong division (1.4%). NGMPs from Khulna division seemed more satisfied with the cleanliness of the service point since 52.5% of them graded the cleanliness as 'very good,' while only 12.1% NGMPs of Sylhet provided the similar remark. Of them, 97.7% respondents have separate sitting arrangements for clients and 98.4% service points have electricity while around 96% have fan connection at the service point while 94.1% points have fan and separate place for patient check up.

Table 31

		Dhak	Chittagon	Rajshah	Khuln	Barisa	Sylhe	Tota
		a	g	i	а		t	1
Place where	Pharmacy/Chambe r	81.1	96.6	87.1	79.7	55.7	86.2	82.3
NGMP	Only pharmacy	16.0	1.4	2.4	6.8	44.3	3.4	12.6
provides	Only chamber	1.1	2.1	10.6	13.6	-	10.3	4.6
service	Only clinic	1.7	-	-	-		-	.5
Perceptio	Very good	40.0	33.6	37.6	52.5	48.9	12.1	38.0
n about	Good	42.3	32.2	31.8	32.2	35.2	65.5	38.6
the	Not good or bad	9.7	29.5	23.5	10.2	11.4	20.7	17.7
cleanlines	Bad	6.9	4.8	5.9	5.1	4.5	20.7	5.1
s of the service point	Very bad	1.1	-	1.2		-	1.7	.7
	Separate sitting arrangment at the service point	97.1	98.6	97.6	94.9	98.9	98.3	97.7
Other facilities at service	Provision of electricity at service point	98.3	100.0	98.8	100.0	93.2	100.0	98.4
point	Provision of fan at service point	93.1	97.9	98.8	100.0	90.9	100.0	96.1
	Separate arrangement for patient check-up	96.0	97.9	84.7	83.1	100.0	94.8	94.1

From Figure 25 we have found out that on anaverage around three fourth of the service points (75.8%) have sufficient water supply; however it is only 19% in Sylhet division.

Figure 25 Provision of adequate water supply across divisions



4.4.2 Providers' Satisfaction - Graduate Medical Practitioners (GMPs)

Figure 26 shows that 61.8% GMPs ranked the cleanliness of their service point as 'very good.'
According to

Table 32 54.4% GMPs provide services at a pharmacy/chamber, while 32% attend their chamber. Female GMPs tend to provide service from chambers the most (41.4%). All the respondents have separate sitting arrangements for clients and almost all (99%) service points have electricity while all of them have electric fan connection at the service point. Moreover, around 87.3% service points of GMPs have sufficient water supply and 94.1% points have separate place for patient check up.

Figure 26 GMPs' perception on cleanliness of the service points

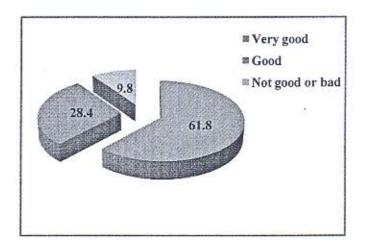


Table 32

	Ü.	Male	Female	Total	
Place of service giving	Pharmacy/Chamber	60.8	37.9	54.4	1
	Only pharmacy	2.7	-	1.9	1
	Only chamber	28.4	41.4	32.0	1
	Only clinic	8.1	20.7	11.7	
	Separate sitting arrangement	100.0	100.0	100.0	
700 March 1997 100 March 1997 100 March 1997	Presence of electricity at the service point	100.0	96.6	99.0	
Other facilities at service point	Presence of electric fan at the service point	100.0	100.0 ce	1:100:0	of electric is se point
	Adequate water supply at service point	84.9	93.1	87.3	h-1 - 1 - 1 - 1
	Separate place for patient check up	95.9	89.7	94.1	

4.4.3 Customers' Satisfaction - Injectable Users

Clients' satisfaction level depends on a number of issues such as – distance of the service point, price of the injection, cooperative attitude of the service providers etc. Distance of the nearest blue star centre from their dwelling place is more than a mile for 44.6% of the respondents (Table 33) and it's around half a mile and less than half a mile for 34.6% and 20.8% respondents respectively. Injectable users of Sylhet have the longest distance (for 62.7% it's more than a mile.) While the price of SOMA-JECT exclusive of the transport cost is considered reasonable for 71.5% respondents on an average, however around one fourth of them (24.6%) find it costly and 1.6% find it very costly. Across divisions, 13.6% injectable users graded the behavior of the BS service providers as 'excellent,' while 75.6% said that the centres are 'excellent' in terms of cleanliness with Khulna being the highest (93.1%) and Chittaging being the (66.4%).

Table 33

		Dhaka	Rajshahi	Sylhet	Barisal	Khulna	Chittagong	Total
Distance of the nearest	Less than half a mile	26.3	9.0	16.9	20.7	25.9	21.2	20.8
blue star	Around half a mile	29.8	62.9	20.3	27.6	50.0	26.7	34.6
dwelling place	More than a mile	43.9	28.1	62.7	51.7	24.1	52.1	44.6
								4
Perception on	Very costly	4.1	1.1	-	1.1	-	.7	1.6
the price of	Costly	22.8	38.2	28.8	23.0		27.4	24.6
	Reasonable	71.3	58.4	71.2	75.9	98.3	66.4	71.5

		Dhaka	Rajshahi	Sylhet	Barisal	Khulna	Chittagong	Total
SOMA-JECT (Without transport cost)	Cheap	1.8	2.2	-	-	1.7	5.5	2.3
Behavioure of	Excellent	9.4	15.7	3.4	14.9	1.7	25.3	13.6
the blue star	Good	25.7	28.1	44.1	23.0	27.6	29.5	28.5
service providers	Moderate	64.9	56.2	52.5	62.1	70.7	45.2	57.9
Clenliness of	Excellent	83.6	76.4	61.0	72.4	93.1	66.4	75.6
the blue star	Good	1.8	1.1	1.7	2.3	3-3		1.1
centre	Moderate	14.6	22.5	37.3	24.1	6.9	32.9	23.0
	Not good	-	-		1.1	-	• .7	.3

Significant numbers of respondents (86.9%) reported that they do not have to wait long hours at the service points; yet 13.1% do wait long for the services, as presented in Table 34. More than half of the respondents (56.1%) stated that there is no provision of drinking water in Blue Star center; however 43.9% said that there is. Surprisingly, according to only 1.7% injectable users of Sylhet there is provision of drinking water at service point. Furthermore, 87.5% injectable users said that there is sitting arrangements for the clients at Blue Star center as well as almost all of them (n=603) reported the presence of electric fan in the centers. However, 32.6% injectable users from rajshahi divisions reported that there is no sitting arrangement at the BS centre. More than three fourth of the injectable users (79.7%) have found separate examination room in these centers. Overwhelming number of users (95.4%) have reported seeing FP poster at BS centre and 86.7% said that they have seen SOMAJECT poster at BS centre as well. Although 90% of the respondents said that prior to injecting, the respective injecting point was cleaned duly, while according to 10% of them, it was not cleaned.

Table 34

unicomo di monto		Dhaka	Rajshahi	Sylhet	Barisal	Khulna	Chittagong	Total
	Long waiting at blue star centre	12.9	12.4	13.6	12.6	12.1	14.4	13.1
Service	Provision of drinking water in blue star centre	35.7	53.9	1.7	48.3	70.7	51.4	43.9
	Provision of sitting arrangment in blue star centre	78.4	67.4	93.2	100.0	100.0	95.9	87.5
Center	Provision of fan in blue star centre	98.8	96.6	96.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.9
	Provision of sufficient water supply in blue star centre	53.2	89.9	40.7	69.0	70.7	79.5	67.5

	Dhaka	Rajshahi	Sylhet	Barisal	Khulna	Chittagong	Total
Provision of separate examination room in blue star centre	78.9	67.4	20.3	100.0	100.0	91.8	79.7
Saw any family planning poster at blue star centre	96.5	84.3	91.5	100.0	94.8	100.0	95.4
Saw any SOMA- JECT poster in the blue star centre	93.6	76.4	72.9	100.0	98.3	78.1	86.7
The place of injection was cleaned before injecting	95.3	83.1	84.7	98.9	98.3	81.5	90.0

88.1

4.4.4 Customers' Satisfaction - Potential Users

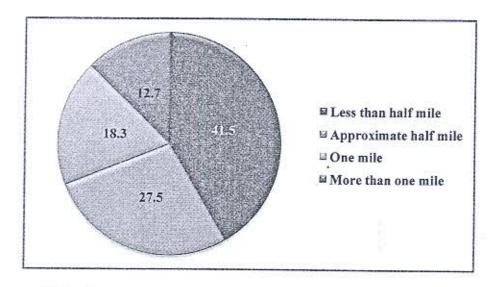
To get sufficient information about the satisfaction level of the potential users, the study team stressed on some issues as – counseling before service, price of the service, attitude of the provider etc. Table 35 shows that more than half of the respondents (around 55%) thought that neither they were properly counseled, nor did they go through appropriate screening during the time of service delivery. In Rajshahi division only 30.7% claimed to have received counselling and screening prior to receiving contraceptive service. Yet again, on an average, 45.4% potential users across divisions said that proper counseling and screening was provided to them. Majority of the respondents (81.6%) reported that they do not have to wait long at the service points.

As presented in Figure 27Figure 27 the nearest contraceptive service center from the respondents' house was less than half a mile for 41.5% respondents whereas 12.7% have to travel more than one mile to reach the nearest contraceptive service center.

Table 35

	Dhaka	Rajshahi	Sylhet	Barisal	Khulna	Chittagong	Total
Accurate counseling and screening prior to contaceptive service	51.1	30.7	63.8	37.9	51.7	42.1	45.4
Have to wait long time at the service point	13.8	28.4	5.2	16.1	22.4	22.8	18.4

Figure 27 Nearest contraceptive service center's distance from potential users' house



According to Table 36, 57.2% respondents are fairly satisfied with the current price of their contraceptive method; 21.5% were very satisfied with only 13.1% who were dissatisfied. Likewise, 71.3% find the behavior of the service providers good, with 18.9% who find it very good.

Table 36

		Dhaka	Rajshahi	Sylhet	Barisal	Khulna	Chittagong	Total
Nearest contraceptive service center's distance from respondents house	Less than half mile	69.0	31.8	44.8	21.8	15.5	35.2	41.5
	Approximate half mile	18.4	38.8	34.5	25.3	12.1	36.6	27.5
	One mile	6.9	12.9	8.6	37.9	46.6	15.9	18.3
	More than one mile	5.7	16.5	12.1	14.9	25.9	12.4	12.7
Behaviour of the service provider	Very good	11.5	27.3	1.7	9.2	39.7	26.9	18.9
	Good	81.6	69.3	93.1	80.5	51.7	53.8	71.3
	Not good or bad	6.3	3.4	5.2	10.3	8.6	18.6	9.5
	Bad	.6	-	-	67.6			.2
	Very bad	-	-	-	-	10 - 20	.7	.2
Satisfied with current price of the contraceptive	Very satisfied	24.1	33.0	3.4	16.1	8.6	26.9	21.5
	Satisfied	50.0	33.0	81.0	74.7	77.6	52.4	57.2
	Neither satisfied nor	8.0	4.5	-	8.0	8.6	13.1	8.0

		Dhaka	Rajshahi	Sylhet	Barisal	Khulna	Chittagong	Total
methods	dissatisfied							
	Dissatisfied	17.2	29.5	15.5	1.1	5.2	7.6	13.1
	Very dissatisfied	.6	, -	-	-	-		.2

5. QUALITATIVE FINDINGS

5.1 NON GRADUATE PRACTITIONER (NGMP)

5.1.1 PROFILE INFORMATION

One of the NGMP who's age 40 year says that he is very much satisfied on SMC blue star training program. Trainers are teaching them nicely and tried to describe all things clearly so that they can understand everything. If they get the training correctly then they can able to counsel the patient properly. After getting the training now he is selling injectable contraceptive so this will financially benefited. Contraceptive user is not come to his pharmacy previous but after getting this training many patient come to his pharmacy. According to this NGMP, proper campaign through mobile film and the certificates provided from the training has been a trigger for patient visit.

38 years NGMP says SMC blue star training program have done very nicely. This training gave themclear idea on injectable contraceptive so that they are able to counseling the patient properly. They now have better idea on counseling, screening, side effects, injecting etc. They are selling injectable contraceptive beside medicine so that he can get financial benefit.

Another 36 years NGMP says SMC will try to give this training every three mother after. All the things explain them more clearly. He doesn't know everything earlier but after have the training he knows many things and understand so that he can able to give service.

27 years NGMP opinion this blue star training program can explain all the contraceptive method appropriately. After getting this training now he knows about all the contraceptive method very well.

Another 24 years NGMP says he likes the training but one day training is not sufficient. Long term minimum three days training was required. Through this training he can get the idea about injectable contraceptive, how to push the injection and also SMC other product. He can also learn how this product will work. For this reason his pharmacy product sale is increased. He also noted that more extensive training or continuous education through supervisor visit can be of great help.

36 years NGMP says this training is alright but few days later if they give refresh training then it will help them more. Because of this training now he can give suggestion to the patient if they are facing any complication for that reason the number of patient increased then before.

46 years NGMP says training timing is wonderful and all the things describe very clearly. For that reason now he can counseling properly about this injectable contraceptive in his area. For instance, a 21 year old neighbor from his vicinity, who is married to an army person, was on pills previously. The couple had a two years old child. The husband came home for a very short time. When this lady came to him to replace her method to injectable, the NGMP was not quite sure what the appropriate suggestion should be. But now hat he had training from Blue Star, he is able to give proper advice to his clients.

Another 66 year's aged NGMP says once in every year he needs the training. Somaject receiver came with other women so the time of counseling other women are getting information about this injectable contraceptive.

Dr. S.M sanowar says he is satisfied this training but long time passed they do not give any other training. Through this training he can get more information this will help to increase his patient number.

Dr. Mohammad abdul jalil said he is satisfied about this blue star training program but if this training will be little bit longer then more important topic will be covered. SMC should expand their training program facility so that they can learn on difficult subjects, primary health care and their prevention. On the help of this training now he can counseling properly and gave them injection. When anyone is getting benefited then she can send her other relatives and family member. Not only contraceptive they also come to take other disease treatment. All is possible because of this training and he is also socially and economically benefited.

5.1.2 EFFECTIVENESS OF BLUE STAR PROGRAM

A 40 year old non graduate practitioner (NGMP) says he has been benefitted a lot both financially and socially being involved with Blue Star. Previously, people knew him as a doctor, whereas now that he has received the training, he is known as a Blue Star doctor and through this, he has gained more respect than before. The training has made it possible for him to impart better information on the counseling, testing, side-effects of injectable contraception to his clients. It is very important to let the clients know prior to adopting this method if they have any such problems as high blood pressure, jaundice etc. he mentions that he himself prescribe treatments if any side-effect is reported, however, generally his clients do not face much side-effects. Some basic information about the client, e.g. their name, husbands' name, name of the village etc. is kept in register book in the pharmacy. Once used, the needles and syringes are placed in a wooden box and subsequently burnt. To broaden the service provision, the company should gather more information. The importance of the service may rise if at least one training is arranged a month. They should also keep frequent contact and should supply the products regularly. He also mentions that young couples do not have kids now right away. Injectable contraception method has replaced pills for couples with two children. Previously only the male member from the family used to buy the contraceptive while now male and female both come to the pharmacy and seek contraceptive services. Yet, this process also has a drawback. Especially the female garments workers are seen buying the injections from government outlets at a high price.

Another 38 year old NGMP says that the training and involvement with Blue Star has been financially beneficial for him. He is valued more nowadays as a Blue Star doctor. He is esteemed more as a Blue Star doctor compared to his previous status as an ordinary doctor. When a new client comes in, she is provided with information on the counseling, testing, side-effects of injectable contraception and they are offered the service only when their physical condition is diagnosed. They are also provided with information on the side effects of the injectable contraceptive. The information of these clients is kept in register book in the pharmacy. Once used, the needles and syringes are placed in a wooden box and subsequently burnt.

Dr S M Sanowar Hossain does not think that the training has made any difference to his financial or social condition, however, he admits that it is because of the training that he is now able to provided information on the counseling, testing and side-effects of injectable contraception in a better way. This dissemination, he thinks, is very important. He can also treat the side-effects.

On the other hand, Dr Md. Abdul Jalil thinks that the training has been financially advantageous for him. For instance, he charges 35-40 Tk for one shot which leaves him with 10-15 Tk profit. This may not seem very significant, but for he get to sell antibiotic, pain relievers, gas tablets alongside the injectable contraceptive, he makes good money from it. He is respected more because he is engaged in a noble social service as contraceptive method. When a new client comes in, he provides her with counseling, e.g. how the method works, what are some possible side effects, what should be done if the side effects occur; some physiological testing, breast examination, if she has diabetes/blood pressure/jaundice/migraine or not, if she is having regular menstruation or not, number of children etc. are discussed and examined as well as all the issues listed in the chart supplied by SMC are discussed. This dissemination is of high importance. In case of any common difficulties, he prescribes the treatment himself. But, for major problems he refers the client to a graduate medical practitioner (GMP).

Another NGMP, aged 24 years, states that he has been financially benefitted by the SMC training. The people of the locality respect him more and recognize him as a doctor. Besides, his pharmacy sells more than any other pharmacies nearby. He mentions using checklist for new patient. He also informs the client about the side effects of the drug which he thinks is very important for them. In case of any common difficulties of the clients, he tries to provide treatment by himself in accordance with the training directives and afterwards makes referral to other MBBS doctor. All client information is kept through registers. Once used, the syringe is cut with a cutter and put in the ground.

Since selling SMC products brings one thousand to one and a half thousand additional earning, the next NGMP of 35 year of age states that the training has been financially beneficial for him. It has also added to the respect that people shows towards him with the increasing numbers of patient. A new client is provided with all the information on the methods, possible side effects etc. as directed in the training. He also let them know about the interval between the dosages, the advantages and disadvantages of the method etc. He thinks that giving out information on the side effects is very important because when they know about these effects from the very beginning, they will not panic. When a any incident of such side effect occurs, he tries to do the very best from his part, if not, sends the client to Maternity clinics. All client information is kept using registers. When an injection is used, the wastes are kept in a box and later put in the ground.

Another 46 years old NGMP says that the financial benefit is moderate for him as he is associated to Blue Star. Besides, the recognition to local people is better now. When a new client seeks service, she is recommended the injectable contraception only after she is examined for diabetes, blood pressure, jaundice, heart disease etc. if any side effects take place, he refers the client to the SMC recommended doctor. All client information is kept through registers. All the waste products are placed in a carton. An NGMP aged 66 noted that not only the training has benefitted him financially and socially, but it has also earned him great respect from his vicinity for the people now know him by name. When a new client comes in, he inquires about her last date of menstruation and examines her diabetes prior to recommending the injection. In case of any complication, the patients are referred to the SMC recommended doctors. He keeps all client information through registers and put all waste products in a carton.

A 36 years old NGMP says that although the Blue Star training did not make any big difference to him monetarily, but he thinks he is gaining a lot by serving a large number of people now. For a new client, at first he inquires about number of children, presence of physical ailment etc. followed by counseling on the injection and discussion on the possible side effects. He thinks this discussion is

very important because when a person does not know about the side effects of a medicine prior to its use, patients will get panicked and they will no more trust the doctors and subsequently the number of service seeker will decrease. If a client faces any difficulty, the NGMP prescribes her medicine as required. All information of the clients is kept through register and the waste products are burnt and put in the ground.

The next 27 years old NGMP Shawkat Ali expresses his contentment for the sale of his shop has increased as he got involved with Blue Star. Then again, he is also very pleased to be able to serve the people in the society more now. New clients are informed of the advantages and disadvantages of various methods of contraception. After getting enough information on the client's health, she is suggested a method that best suits her. He also prescribes medicine for side effects. All information of the clients is kept through register and the waste products are burnt and put in the ground.

5.1.3 IMPACT OF DIFFERENT INDICATORS

According to Kartik Chandra Sarkar, most service seekers do not have any idea about injectable contraceptive. Therefore, when they visit him, he tries to counsel them on this issue. He learns about their health problems and discourages them to use injectable contraceptive if there is a possibility of any harm. The users of injectable contraceptives are regular clients, because they now have the shop closer to their home and thus can avail the service easily. Then again, once taken, an injectable user can be safe for at least three months, while they might forget to take pill as it has daily dose. A very few service seekers are irregular and this irregularity is due to their migration to other places and in some cases they become irregular when faced with any side effects. This NGMP was not able to suggest what process or program can increase the number of users, however, when people will get to know about this method more, they will be more interested to use it. He thinks that IUD service can also be provided under the program of Blue Star. The key mode of communication with SMC is through telephone. The age of women who come to seek service from his Blue Star center ranges from 25 to 40 years. During stock-out, Mr Sarkar calls SMC or gets the product from other Blue Star center. To expand the usage of injectable contraceptive, at least one meeting should be arranged in a month, the counseling needs to be conducted in a better way and above all the incidence of side effects should be looked after carefully. The company should also keep frequent contact and make sure that the products are reached regularly. These measures can help expand this service in the future.

Mr Akram Hossain, aged 38, also asserts that the service seekers do not have any idea about injectable contraceptive. They should be counseled on this and the injectable contraceptive can be prescribed if only the client shows no health problem. The service seekers are mostly regular to the service as there is less hassle in this method as well as they need to take it every three months. One more reason why the clients are regular is that injectable use can be easily kept secret. Yet, in every 10 clients, two stop the dosage. To prevent this, more counseling provision is needed. He thinks that delivering IUD service can increase the numbers of clients. The key mode of communication with SMC is through telephone. The age of women, who come to seek service from his Blue Star center, ranges from 25 to 40 years. During stock-out, Mr Akram Hossain gets the product from other Blue Star center. To expand the usage of injectable contraceptive, at least one meeting should be arranged in a month, the counseling needs to be conducted in a better way and above all the incidence of side effects should be looked after carefully. To expand the injectable contraceptive service, the company should make more space for counseling and build awareness among people.

Mr Kawsar Ahmed (24) says that the service seekers knows a little bit about injectable contraceptive, however, to make them understand it more accurately, the advantages and disadvantages should be discussed more. Since pills and condoms are used on a daily basis while injection can be pushed at three months interval, it has fewer side effects and can be kept away from other people, clients prefer this method more. The clients can be made more interested in using this method if these information are properly disseminated. Reducing the price may also help increase the number of users alongside promoting copper T, IUD, long term and permanent methods. The clients who visit his Blue Star center mostly belong to middle and lower income class with age ranging from 22 to 30 years. He keeps contact with SMC through telephone and during stock out calls the sales agents. More media campaign, posters, yearly calendars, advertisements for SOMA-JECT and increasing the number of SOMA-JECT service centers can help expand Blue Star program according to Mr Kawsar Ahmed. The users should be asked to discuss this issue with their neighbors and friends and encourage them to adopt the method.

Another NGMP Mr Billal Hossain, aged 35 years, says that the service seekers know very little about a second s injectable contraceptives. They come to know about it either from a neighbor, or from their husbands or from TV advertisements. They should be counseled more so that they can inform their acquaintances about the advantages and disadvantages of the method and thus extend the level of usage. Because there are fewer side effects in injectable contraception and it does not require daily usage like pills and condoms, the number of user is naturally high. There are near about two irregular users in every ten clients. Side effect is another reason that leads to irregularity in dosage. Therefore, measures should be taken to minimize the possibility of side effects. The number of service seekers may also increase if Blue Star can promote other long term contraceptive methods as well. Another idea can be offering free services when side effects are reported. Although women from all classes of the society come to Mr Billal's center, yet the number of middle class women, aged 30 to 40, are comparatively high. The mode of communication with SMC is through the representatives and he contacts SMC directly during stock out. He thinks that more care is needed especially when the injection is pushed so as to avoid any side effects. He suggested advertising in media, dissemination of posters, offering free services for side effects and increasing the number of outlets as key measures that can help expand the program.

NGMP S M Sanowar Hossain states that the service seekers do not have any understanding of injectable contraceptive. If not weekly, they should be counseled at least once in a month. The service seekers are generally regular because this method has some advantages, such as fewer side effects etc. The rate of regularity in taking dosage can be increased by counseling. Again, if the price can be reduced to 10-15 Tk, the number of user may also rise. A six monthly discussion can be held with all the service seekers. Their number may also grow if counseling facilities are provided at different areas. Keeping the necessity of publicizing in mind, poster dissemination can be promoted to expand the program and increase the number of users. Blue Star can also provide ANC and PNC under their program. Women aged 15 to 45 years from all classes of the society come to his center. Although there is no stock out at the center, yet if stock out occurs he ceases service. In any emergency during stock out, he gets the product from another Blue Star center. To broaden the program, it is necessary to behave properly with the clients. Besides, making arrangements for better treatment during any difficulty, more advertising, increasing the numbers of Blue Star outlet and media campaign can also help expand the program.

NGMP Dr Abdul Jalil states that the service seekers do not have any idea of injectable contraceptive. Therefore it is important to counsel them well on how the method works, what are the possible side effects, for instance: menstrual irregularities, putting on weight etc., where to seek help when the side effects are experienced, when to take the dosage. The service seekers are generally regular because this method has some advantages, such as it does not have any effect on the breast milk, it can be kept away from other people, child bearing is possible if discontinued and for the most part it reduces the risk of cervical cancer. No event of heart attack is experienced due to injectable contraceptive usage. It is an effective and safe method of contraception which does not require daily intake. These are some reasons that make the clients regular. More counseling, letting the clients know more about the benefits of using this method and provision for immediate and proper treatment of side effects are needed. Media campaign, establishing more outlets of Blue Star, poster dissemination, announcement through microphone and film show can also help increase the number of users. Clients who have already been benefitted can be used as front liners in the counseling program.

Another NGMP Mr Kazi Humayun Kabir (66) says that service seekers do not know much about SOMA-JECT. Since, most new clients become acquainted with the method from their friends or relatives, therefore its necessary to provide them with information on the side effects on their very first visit. This method has also lessened the hassle of taking daily pills or daily withdrawal method as the dose is once in three months. To make SOMA-JECT more popular bioscope can be demonstrated in every locality, at the school or college fields. This can also include discussion on the side effects of SOMA-JECT and thus the method can be promoted. In addition to these, including ligation, other short-term and long term contraception methods can also increase the number of service seekers. SMC sends their representative every month and the contact is made through them. The needles and syringes are thrown out in carton. His pharmacy has clients generally from middle class women aged 20 to 40 years. He suggests using some other method during stock out. Kazi Humayun Kabir suggested counseling for all clients – old and new – to expand the program. Clients should also be advised to get the next doses in time. SMC should also keep enough stock of their products.

An NGMP, aged 46, again says that service seekers do not know anything about it and therefore they should be clearly informed about the side effects. Because it does not require daily doses of pills or maintaining of safe period, the method is secured. The number of users may rise if ligation, vasectomy, service for HIV and TB is incorporated in the program. SMC sends their representative every month and the contact is made through them. His pharmacy has clients generally from middle class women aged 18 to 40 years. He suggests using some other method during stock out. He suggested reduction of the price and modifying the size of the syringe from 21 to 23 to grow the number of users. 'Uthan Boithak' can also be a good way of communicating with women.

NGMP Mr Iqbal Hossain (36) claims that almost 50% of the women know the eligibility criteria for adopting this method. SMC should send their representatives to all the married women to disseminate the information. He also says that 80% of the users are regular as the center is very close to their houses. Moreover they are also informed prior about the date of the next dose. Mr Hossain visits the households to remind them of the next dose. Yet, the number of service seekers may rise if 6-monthly or yearly methods can be offered in Blue Star centers. He makes contact with SMC through telephone. Women from lower middle class families, aged 25 to 30, mostly visit his center.

NGMP Mr Shawkat Ali (27) thinks that the service seekers have no clear idea about this method. Yet, the users are mostly regular for the date of next dose is provided in a written form and they are reminded of the dose one day prior by home visit. If he meets any user at some other places, he tries to remind them of their next dose. He makes contact with SMC through telephone. Used needles and syringes are burnt and put in the ground. Women from lower class and lower middle class families,

aged 20 to 25, mostly visit his center. He ceases service when stock out occurs. He suggested peer counseling and dissemination for promoting the program. The doctors should also visit homes for this purpose.

5.1.4 CUSTOMER SATISFACTION

27 years old NGMP Sawkat ali says he can give better service in small amount of money, the communication between NGMPs and SMC is not sufficient. Training materials, manuals etc. are not received duly. They can follow other ways to improve communication. Supervisors visit is also not regular. SMC can use post office, courier and modern methods which will help to improve communication system with us. The supply and management of injectable contraceptive is not satisfactory. When the supplies of injectable product are delayed that time he can not give service to the service receiver.

36 years NGMP Iqubal Hossian says he is satisfied because, he can give service on very small amount of money. Not only through phone if SMC people come physically then it will be more helpful for them. Injectable supply and management system is not good because most of the time produce will be finished on that time we call them and collect it. Beside SMC product and injectable contraceptive they should provide training on pregnancy, lactation and injectable side effect management.

Another 66 years NGMP, with a long experience and better practice in his area, says service receiver was benefited because they can take the service near to their home and it is cheaper. SMC monitoring people came every month beside of this they can contact them through mobile phone. His perception is somaject supply and management was good and every one month after they come and delivered the product. They can get more benefit if SMC provide training every year on different subject like TB, acid throwing, diarrhea.

The NGMP describes the reasons of client satisfaction as the low price of the injection, availability of service, however, they are not satisfied with side effects. Other medicines are prescribed, but they are not able to take decision what exactly is needed during these events. For instance — one patient took two subsequent dosages and then during the next menstruation, she experienced high bleeding. The NGMP was not sure if he should suggest continuing the method or not. He prescribed her iron tablet. Patient alleged him that he shouldn't have prescribed the method if he does not know the proper way out. Another incident took place with a 30 year old lady with two children, who took an emergency contraceptive pill on one month and came for the injection on that very month. NGMP suggested her injectable contraceptive, however, he was not completely sure if he was right or not.

Another 46 years age NGMP says the number of service receiver increased day by day because they get the service near to their home and also the product is cheaper. If SMC start their communication through e-mail and mobile phone then it will be more helpful for them. SMC should start diarrhea and HIV-AIDS related training which is very important. If they start HIV-AIDS related program then the service receiver numbers are increased more.

NGMP Sanowar hossain says service receiver get benefited many ways through this blue star centre. If someone face any complication this centre give them possible treatment and remedy. They also need maternal and pregnant service training. SMC also start marketing under this blue star program different type of injectable which duration is one month. Also they can start different type of program e.g TB primary treatment process, maternal, pregnant, newborn care service etc.

NGMP Abdul jalil says service receiver get advantage on different ways. Here they does not take only the contraceptive servicer beside of this they can get side effect service, different type of physical problem treatment or suggestions.

24 year aged NGMP says service receiver are getting benefit because this centre is near to their home, communication system is easy and also this method is made them tension free for three month. Supply and communication system is well but some time company does not supply injection properly so that they can face little problem. Under this blue star program SMC can start long and permanent contraceptive method.

35 years NGMP says blue star centre is close most of the service receiver home so they does not need to expand more money for travel cost. Instead of that blue star doctors are also trained on maternal and child health and TB so they can get services under one roof. If they face any complication then consult the doctors immediately. According to his aspect injection supply and management system is good. Give more training on maternal and child health and also include long term family planning method is more good for them.

Another 40 years old NGMP Kartik Chandra says service receiver get the blue star centre near to their home so they do not need to go anywhere else, cheaper and hassle free method, maintain the privacy so that they can get benefited. He also says if SMC people meet with them directly so it will more beneficial for them. Except SMC product and injectable they also need to get more training on different subject. If SMC start IUD program under them so that they can get more benefited.

38 years NGMP says blue star centre near to home, hassle free, less expensive all these various reason it can be helpful for the service receiver. They need different type of training. SMC should start IUD program so it can give them more benefit.

5.2 GRADUATE MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS (GMPs)

5.2.1 PROFILE INFORMATION

43 years old Dr. Roghu Nath De says SMC training quality is good but they need refresh training. A 55 year age Dr. Rokea Begum says SMC training is very good but if they provide refresh training then it is better. SMC blue star program training is very good say 55 years old Dr. Mostafizur rahman. On this training they described everything clearly so that the service provider able to delivered the message to the service receiver properly. 45 years aged Dr. Biman Chandra mitra says all through the training program of blue star is very effective because in this training they discuss many things with the doctors and appropriately described how they interact and suggest their patient. Another 64 year aged Dr. Rejaul karim says the training is moderate. He also stated that SMC can take the step to give them 2 or 3 training per year. 40 years age Dr. Mohiz Uddin says SMC training period is very short for that reason he think they should give them 2 to 3 training every year so the training quality getting a classical and better. 44 years aged Dr. Durul Huda says without doubt the first training of SMC are very good but it was without doubt the first training of SMC are very good but it was without doubt the first training of SMC are very good but it was without doubt the first training of SMC are very good but it was without doubt the first training of SMC are very good but it was without doubt the first training of SMC are very good but it was without doubt the first training of SMC are very good but it was without doubt the first training of SMC are very good but it was without doubt the first training of SMC are very good but it was without doubt the first training of SMC are very good but it was without doubt the first training of SMC are very good but it was a second or the first training of SMC are very good but it was a second or the first training of SMC are very good but it was a second or the first training of SMC are very good but it was a second or the first training of SMC are very good but it was a second or the first training of SMC are very good but it was a second or the first training of SMC are very good but it was a second or the first training or the first training of SMC are very good but it was a second or the first training or has been completed 10 years back till now they did not provide any other training. 55 years Dr. Abul Kalam Azad says SMC blue star training is very effective but yearly 2 to 3 training should be arranged. 52 years old Dr. Dilara Rahman states that it's very short term training. Everything should be review for long time and every year they minimum arrange one blue star program related training. 37 year aged Dr. K.M Shahin Reja says everything is described clearly on the training but it's required frequently like every three month after.

5.2.2 EFFECTIVENESS OF BLUE STAR PROGRAM

Dr Raghunath Dey (43) states that he has been benefitted both financially and socially after having the training. The number of patients has increased now and he earns more. As the patients are increasing in number, his respect is also growing at the same time. Counseling and screening are done with new clients and screening sheet is used for this purpose. The information of these clients is kept in register. Once used, the needles and syringes are placed in a box and subsequently put in the ground.

Dr Rokeya Begum (55) informed that although her financial benefit is very insignificant, but the training has gained her more respect. When new clients come, they are provided with information about all the methods of contraception, eligibility of adopting certain methods etc. If any couple chooses injectable contraceptive, they are informed about the side effects of this method. During screening, the number of children and any health related problems are discussed. This information is very important. The client records are kept in registers. Once used, the needles and syringes are placed in a sharp box and then burnt.

Dr Md. Mostafizur Rahman (55) mentions his financial and social benefit as a result of his involvement with Blue Star Program. Previously he was known as a doctor only, while now people recognize him as Blue Star doctor. New clients are provided with more intensive counseling since they generally do not have any prior knowledge on the method. This counseling also enables them to impart the message to their acquaintances and neighbors. The client records are kept in registers. After using, the needles and syringes are placed in a box and then burnt.

Dr Biman Chandra Mitra (45) says that being associated with Blue Star program has added both to his social and financial condition. New clients are provided with more intensive counseling. They are also informed about the side effects of injectable contraceptive. This prior information is very important.

Dr Rezaul Karim (64) from Dhaka district has also been benefitted financially through Blue Star program and has also gained more respect in the society. New clients are provided with counseling. If they show interest in SOMA-JECT, the side effects are discussed at once so that they do not get scared. The discussion of side effects is very important. Client records are kept in registers while the waste products are put in a sharp box after use.

Dr Mahiz Uddin (Manju), a 40 year old GMP from Noakhali district also mentions that he is getting financial as well as societal benefit after being associated with Blue Star program. People now know him by name. New clients are provided with counseling and discussion on various methods. The side effects are also discussed so that they do not get scared. Client records are kept in registers while the waste products are placed in the waste paper basket.

Dr Durul Huda (44) from Chapanababganj district expresses his satisfaction of being involved in contraception program in this densely populated country. He takes pride on having association with this program. However, monetary return is quite impossible when he has to buy an injection with 30 Tk and has to sell it at 30 to 35 Tk. When new clients come in, they are provided with information on the advantages of injectable contraception and possible side effects of it during counseling, while some health check-ups are done during screening, such as – number of children, history of any complicated diseases, menstrual regulation etc. Client records are kept in registers provided by SMC while the waste products are placed in the sharp box. These boxes are later picked up by the cleaners from City Corporation.

Dr Md Abul Kalam (55) from Natore says although his association with SMC has not added much to his finances, but having financial benefit is not his primary concern. He has taken up this profession to serve the people and Blue Star program has made it possible for him. New clients are counseled on the advantages as well as the disadvantages of this method. Possible side effects, what should be done if side effects occur, how this method is safe and more effective and that it prevents cervical cancer etc. are also discussed during counseling. Some screening is also done, for instance number of children, breast lumps or cancer, diabetes, blood pressure, migraine etc. Without counseling and screening, a client can face difficulty. Therefore this counseling is of great importance. Client records are kept in registers provided by SMC while the waste products are placed in the sharp box and burnt afterwards.

Dr Dilara Rahman (52) says that she is not financially benefitted because the supply is limited and it takes long. Societal benefit is gained when she can ensure equal service to the female clients. When new clients come in, they are informed about all the side effects of injectable contraceptive, keeping their confidentiality. The information about side effects is necessary because when any such incident occurs, she will not panic, nor will she blame the doctor. Client records are kept in registers while the waste products are placed in the waste paper basket. These are later picked up by professional cleaners.

No financial benefit is gained for Dr K M Shaheen Reza (37) of Gazipur district because SMC has not allocated any compensation for the doctors. Yet, he feels content as he is now able to serve the general population. New clients are provided with counseling and discussion on various methods as well as the side effects. Client records are kept in registers while the waste products are put in the dust bin.

5.2.3 IMPACT OF DIFFERENT INDICATORS

Dr Raghunath Dey (43) from Sylhet considers that the service seekers know a little bit about injectable contraceptives, yet more counseling is required. There are some who get scared on trivial events. Therefore they should be given prior information that there is nothing to fear if side effects occur. Most of the injectable users are regular while there are some irregulars as well. For instance, among every 10 patients, 4 become irregular. People try to maintain their regularity because doses for injection has three month's interval compared to the daily usage of pills or condom. He denies the fact that the rate of service seeker is low; however, there are 20% relapse. To deal with the relapse, measures should be taken to minimize the possibility of side effects as well as effective treatment procedures should be adopted. Providing copper T and IUD might increase the number of patients. Free gifts for service seeker can also be useful in this respect. He also suggested service delivery of short and long term contraceptive methods. The main mode communication with SMC is through their representatives. Most of the clients in his clinic belong to the middle class family and their agents in the clients in his clinic belong to the middle class family and their agents in the clients in his clinic belong to the middle class family and their agents in the clients in his clinic belong to the middle class family and their agents in the clients in his clinic belong to the middle class family and their agents in the clients in his clinic belong to the middle class family and their agents in the clients in his clinic belong to the middle class family and their agents in the clients in ranges between 30 to 45 years. Stock out has happened only on few occasions and during that specific and harmonic in the specific an time period, the clients were asked to use some other methods for 3/4 days. Dr Dey thinks that awareness raising and promoting the advantages of injectable contraception can help expand the program. SMC should emphasize on media campaign as well as free treatment for side effects, advertisements in print media, dissemination through leaflet can also prove to be helpful.

Another GMP from Comilla Dr Rokeya Begum (55) states that service seekers usually have very little knowledge on the injectable contraception. Of them who knows about it, can only identify that injectable will prevent pregnancy for three months. They do not have any idea of the side effects. Therefore, counseling is necessary for them. Counseling on the advantages and disadvantages of the method should be offered in a way that enables them to make their own choice. Among the users of injectable contraceptive, 5 among every 10 patients are regular. The reasons behind their regularity is because of the hassle free procedure of the method, the three moths interval of the dose which sometimes let the wives have their own shots without informing their husbands. Then again, ignorance plays a key role behind the irregularity of the clients. When any side effects occur, they get scared and blame the injection for it resulting in the irregularity of treatment. Treating side effects can solve this problem. The number of service seeker can increase if proper measures are taken for treating the side effects and if the places where these treatments are available made more publicized. SMC keep contact with her through their sales representatives. Clients are mostly service holders while women from lower and lower middle class, aged between 25 to 35 years also seek service. She mentions calling SMC during stock out. Appropriate counseling and injecting the patient properly can help expand the program. Campaign is also essential alongside free treatment for side effects, quality control and adequate supply of products.

Rest of the GMPs, namely Dr Mostafizur Rahman (55), Dr Biman Chandra Mitra (45) from Swarupkathi, Dr Rezaul Karim (64), Dr Mahiz Uddin Manju (40), Dr Md Durul Huda (44), Dr Md Abul Kalam Azad (55), Dr Dilara Rahman (52) from Dhaka and Dr A K M Shaheen Reza (37) also noted these points.

5.2.4 CUSTOMER SATISFACTION

A 43 year old graduate practitioner (GMP) Dr. Roghu Nath de says service receiver has been benefitted on this blue star centre because this method keep their privacy, near to home so they can

save their convince, if they face any problem then contact the doctors immediately. 55 years Dr. Rokeya Begum, 55 year's old Dr. Mostafizur rahman, 45 years aged Dr. Biman Chandra mitra, 64 year aged Dr. Rejaul karim, 40 years age Dr. Mohiz Uddin, 44 years aged Dr. Durul Huda, 55 years Dr. Abul Kalam Azad, 52 years old Dr. Dilara Rahman and 37 year aged Dr. K.M Shahin Reja also states the same.

Dr. Rokeya begum and Dr. Mohiz Uddin says SMC communicate with them through mobile phone. Dr. Roghu Nath De says any type of message they should be contact directly and Dr. Rejaul karim, Dr. Dilara Rahman, Dr. K.M Shahin Reja, Dr. Biman Chandra mitra, Dr. Mostafizur rahman opinion on this point are same. Dr. Durul Huda says SMC contact with them through e-mail or internet but Dr. Abdul Kalam states that the way SMC contact with them it's all right. Dr. Roghu Nath De says injectable contraceptive supply and management system is fine. Same opinion stated all the other doctors. But Dr. Birnan Chandra Mitra says this supply and management system is moderate. On the other hand Dhaka Khilgaon 52 years aged Dr. Dilara Zaman says the supply and management system of injectable contraceptive is very bad because if she is not calling them they did not supply the injectable. Dr. K.M Shahin reja, Dr. Dilara Zaman and Dr. Rokeya Begum says they need more training on maternal child health and family planning. Dr. Rokeya Begum also states that if SMC give them training on survical cancer then it will be more helpful for them. Dr. Roghu Nath De says if they provide refresh training and long term contraceptive training then it should be profitable. Dr. Rejaul Karim says every year they should provide one training and it is helpful for them if they provide HIV-AIDS and diarrhea related training. Same thing stated on Dr. Mohiuddin Monju. Dr. Mo.Durul Huda and Dr. Mohammad Abul Kalam says IUD, Implant, Norplant and TB related disease prevention training should be needed. Dr. mohammad Mostafizur Rahman says not only injectable and SMC product they also needed different type of training. If they have different type of training then the service receiver and the doctors both are benefited. Same thing stated on Dr. Biman Chandra Mitra. If Smc want to start long and permanent contraceptive method with the help of the doctors then it is good says DR. Mo. Mostafizur Rahman and he is also interested on that. Same states has been given Dr. Biman Chandra Mitra, Dr. Mo. Durul Huda, Dr. Mo. Abul Kalam Azad, Dr. Rajaul karim, Dr. Mohizuddin, Dr. Rokeya Begum, Dr. Roghu Nath De.

6. RECOMMENDATIONS

· Eligibility criteri of NGMPs during recruitment

NGMPs are supposed to have at least secondary level education whilst the study shows that 3.8% NGMPs did not complete this eligibility. Therefore, further recruitment of NGMPs need to be done more carefully.

· Client flow

Centers with fewer clients (one client in 11.3% centers and 5 clients in 53.8% centers a day) should be investigated and measures needs to be taken to increase the number of service seeker.

concentrate concentrate to the second

· Eligibility criteria of GMPs

Almost 55% of the GMPs have some other additional degree than MBBS. However, to ensure full engagement of the GMPs into the program, newly earned MBBS or only MBBS degree holders needs to be appointed.

Target groups

Most of the injectable users and their husbands were found to be either illiterate or education up to the primary level and the monthly income of half of these target group is less than or equal to 7000 taka only. The sustainability of this program can be hindered if more literate group is excluded. Therefore, future communication strategy should focus more to the literate and higher income groups of women and their husbands.

· Record keeping

In spite of served with register book, 12.7% NGMPs do not use this book for record keeping. Moreover, those who are using it do not maintain the patient information properly. The register book can be used for client level supervision from the company end, which will on the other hand oblige the NGMPs to make use of the register book. Then again, record keeping should essentially include mobile phone numbers of the patient. The necessity of record keeping and motivation towards sending regular reports needs to be emphasized more during training and supervision.

Waste disposal

Although a large number of service providers dispose needles and syringes properly, yet the final disposal of these waste products are not done under any supervision. Therefore, cleaners should be provided with more knowledge on disposal process.

Regular reporting

Among the NGMPs, 6.7% do not send regular report to SMC. To deal with this, more extensive, stronger, frequent on sight supervision is necessary.

· Stock out

To reduce the rate of stock out, product supply should be more frequent. The company should make sure that products reach all Blue Star Centers on time so as to ensure future expansion of the program, as recommended by the service providers.

Training of NGMPs

On the basis of formative research among the NGMPs and the information gathered from their experience a refresher training manual and provision for continuous training is recommended.

Awareness building

Awareness campaign should place more emphasis on the mobile film, presentable certificates and sign boards.

Annexure 1 List of Respondents across districts and divisiosns



DIVISION	DISTRICT	THANA	NGMP	MBBS	TOTAL	1
	Barisal	Bakergonj	14		14	
	Barisal	Barisal Sadar	15	3	18	
	Barisal	Wazirpur	10		10	
	Bhola	Bhola Sadar	11		11	
BARISAL	Bhola	Burhanuddin	11		11	
	Bhola	Charfession	13		13	
	Bhola	Lalmohon	9		9	
	Patuakhali	Bawphal	12		12	1
	Patuakhali	Galachipa	10	Para	1-12/360	Galacii
	Patuakhali	Kalapara	12	30.6	12	- Kahnez-
	Patuakhali	Patuakhali Sadar	11		11	
	B. Baria	Akhauara	8		8	
	B. Baria	B. Baria Sadar	30		30	
	B. Baria	kasba	13		13	
	Chandpur	Chandpur Sadar	13	1	14	
	Chandpur	Hajigonj	8		8	
	Chittagong	Bandar	13		13	
	Chittagong	Bayezeed Bostami	9		9	
	Chittagong	Chandgaon	13		13	
	Chittagong	Hathazari	9		9	
	Chittagong	Khulshi	8		8	
CHITTAGONG	Chittagong	Pahartoli	7		7	
	Chittagong	Sitakunda	11		11	
	Comilla	Comilla Sadar	16	1	17	
	Comilla.	Daudkandi	11		11	
	Comilla	Laksham	16	1	17	
	Feni	Feni Sadar	25		25	
545	Feni	Fulgazi	6		6	
	Luxmipur	Luxmipur Sadar	25	1	26	
	Luxmipur	Ramgoti	12	- - - - - - - - - -	12	
	Noakhali	Begumganj	15	2	17	
	Noakhali	Noakhali Sadar	9	S. Carrier	9	
	Noakhali	Senbag	9		9	

DIVISION	DISTRICT	THANA	NGMP	MBBS	TOTA
	Noakhali	Sudharam	28	4	32
	Dhaka	Badda	23	1	24
	Dhaka	Demra	23	4	27
	Dhaka	Dohar	10		10
	Dhaka	Mirpur	20	2	22
	Dhaka	Mohammadpur	9	2	11
	Dhaka	Savar	41		41
	Faridpur	Faridpur Sadar	14		14
	Faridpur	Nagarkanda	8		8
	Gazipur	Gazipur Sadar	42	2	44
	Gazipur	Kaliakoir	11		11
	Gazipur	Tongi	18	1	19
	Jamalpur	Jamalpur Sadar	29	1	30
DHAKA	Jamalpur	Sharishabari	6	1	7
	Madaripur	Madaripur Sadar	11	1	12
	Manikgonj	Manikganj Sadar	9	1	10
	Munshiganj	Munshiganj Sadar	11	1	12
	Mymensingh	Mymensingh Sadar	19	2	21
	Mymensingh	Trisal	11		11
	Narayanganj	Fatullah	13		13
	Sherpur	Sherpur Sadar	23	1	24
	Tangail	Kalihati	11		11
	Tangail	Tangail Sadar	17	2	19
	Bagerhat	Bagerhat Sadar	10		10
	Chuadanga	Alamdanga	12	1	13
KHULNA	Chuadanga	Chuadanga Sadar	7	1	8
	Jessore	Jessore Sadar	21	1	22
	Jessore	Keshobpur	20		20

DIVISION	DISTRICT	THANA	NGMP	MBBS	TOTAL	7
	Jhenaidah	Jhenaidah Sadar	10	2	12	1
	Jhenaidah	Moheshpur	15		15	
	Magura	Mohammadpur	10		10	
	Magura	Salikha	7		7	-
	Bogra	Gabtoli	9	1	10	
	Bogra	Nandigram	7		7	
	Bogra	Sherpur	10	1	11	1
10-10-2-11-11-11-11-11-11-11-11-11-11-11-11-1	Chapai Nawabgonj	Chapai Nawabgonj Sadar	9	2	11	
	Chapai Nawabgonj	Shibganj	10		-10	Shihase
	Dinajpur	Chirirbandar	9	1	10	
RAJSHAHI	Dinajpur	Dinajpur Sadar	13		13	
	Gaibandha	Gaibandha Sadar	10	1	11	
	Gaibandha	Gobindaganj	14		14	
	Rangpur	Mithapukur	12		12	
	Rangpur	Pirgacha	15		15	
	Rangpur	Rangpur Sadar	14	2	16	
	Habiganj	Habiganj Sadar	8		8	
	Habiganj	Madhabpur	10		10	
	Moulavibazar	Kamalganj	7	1	8	
	Moulavibazar	Sreemongol	10		10	
SYLHET	Sunamgonj	Bishwamvarpur	11		11	
	Sylhet	Beanibazar	8		8	
	Sylhet	S. Surma	10		10	
	Sylhet	Sylhet Sadar	28	1	29	
anders etzek zan	TOTAL		1157	50	1207	

Annexure 2 List of Supervisors and Enumerators

Evaluation of Blue Star Program for SMC Final List of Data Collector

ID no	Name	Position
1.	Dilip Kumar Halder	Supervisor
2.	Sanjoy Kumar Biswas	Supervisor
3.	S. M Raqibul Hasan	Supervisor
4.	Yousuf Raihan	Enumrator
5.	Md. Shamim Sarder	Enumrator
6.	Ranjit Kumar Barman	Enumrator
7.	Sanjay Bepery	Enumrator
8.	Shuka Ranjan Mallick	Enumrator
9.	A.K.M Burhan Uddin	Enumrator
10.	Sheikh Imran	Enumrator
11.	Kamal Hossain	Enumrator
12.	Mustafa Mohsin	Enumrator
13.	Shagor Kumar Biswas	Enumrator
14.	Md. Nazrul Islam Bhuiyan	Enumrator
15.	Md. Omar Faruk Sarkar	Enumrator
16.	Md. Kamal Uzzaman	Enumrator
17.	A.H.M. Safiul Alam	Enumrator
18.	S.M. Mohatasim	Enumrator
19.	Md. Rezaul Hossain	Enumrator
20.	Shaikh Rasel	Enumrator
21.	Md. Azizur Rahman Chowdhury	Enumrator
22.	Md. Emran Hossain (Shohag)	Enumrator
23.	Md. Mokbul Hossain Sharif	Enumrator
24.	Nasir Shaikh	Enumrator
25.	Mukul Akter	Enumrator
26.	Amina Begum	Enumrator

Annexure 3 Questionnaire for NGMPs

"Evaluation of Blue Star Program"

for

Social Marketing Company (SMC) Conducted By: Eminence For NGMP

41.	माजनाव	
আ	স্সালামু আলাইকুম/ আদাব,	
SN কর আ আ আ জন	MC এর পক্ষ থেকে এস.এম.সি-র ব্লু স্টার প্রোগ্রাম এর আওজ ছি। এই জরিপের উদ্দেশ্য হলো জন্মবিরতিকরণ ইনজেক্শান ব ছে তার উপর ভিত্তি করে কোন ধরনের সেবা দিলে জনগনের ম পনার মতামত জানা। এই জরিপ থেকে সংগৃহীত ব্যক্তিগত জ ওতাধীন জন্মবিরতিকরণ সংক্রান্ত সেবার মানকে আরও উন্নত ব র ব্লু স্টার প্রতিনিধিদের সাক্ষাৎকার গ্রহণ করব তার মধ্যে আপনি	া নামক একটি জনসেবামূলক সংস্থায় কাজ করছি। বর্তমানে আমরা তাধীন জন্মবিরতিকরণ ইনজেক্শান এর ব্যবহারের উপর একটি জরিপ ব্যবহারকারীদের বর্তমান অবস্থা কেমন এবং কি ধরনের সেবা এখানে মাঝে জন্মবিরতিকরণ সেবার মানকে আরও উন্নত করা যায় সে বিষয়ে তথ্য সম্পূর্ণ গোপন রাখা হবে এবং শুধুমাত্র ব্লু স্টার প্রোগ্রাম এর করার লক্ষ্যে এই তথ্য ব্যবহার করা হবে। এই জরিপে আমরা ৬০০ বা ও একজন উত্তরদাতা হিসেবে গন্য হয়েছেন। এই গবেষণায় আপনার বা সব প্রশ্নের উত্তর নাও দিতে পারেন। আপনি অনুমতি প্রদান করলে
	পূর্ণ সত্য এবং আমি কোন মিথ্যার আশ্রয় নেইনি।	আমার সংগৃহীত নিম্নোক্ত তথ্য গুলো উত্তর দাতার দেয়া তথ্য অনুযায়ী neral Information
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٥.	ক্ৰমিক নং:	D D M M Y Y Y
Y		D D M M I I I
₹.	সাক্ষাৎকার গ্রহণের তারিখ:	
စ.	সাক্ষাৎকার গুরুর সময় : m m	h r m m সাক্ষাৎকার শেষ হওয়ার সময় : : :
8.	উত্তরদাতার নাম:	
¢.	ফার্মেসি/ ক্লিনিক এর পূর্ণ ঠিকানা:	
৬,	মোবাইল নম্বর:	
۹.	লিঙ্গঃ ০1. পুরুষ ০2. মহিলা	
۶.	উত্তরদাতার বয়স: (বছরে)	

 ৯. আপনি কতবছর পড়াজনা করেছেন? (যত বৎসর পড়াশোনা করেছে) (স্কুলে না গিয়ে থাকলে "oo" লিখুন) 	
(Class 01 to 09 = 1-9), SSC completed=10, HSC Completed=11, Graduation Completed=12,	500
Masters or more Completed=13)	
১০. সাধারন শিক্ষার পাশাপাশি আপনি চিকিৎসা বিষয়ক কোন ট্রেনিং বা প্রশিক্ষন পেয়েছেন কি না?	
०३. छा ०२.ना	
১১. যদি উওর 'হাা' হয় তাহলে কি কি ট্রেনিং বা প্রশিক্ষন পেয়েছেনং (উত্তর একাধিক হতে পারে) (১. হাা	২. না)
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(a) পল্লী চিকিৎসক (b) RMP(গ্রাম্য ডাক্ডার)	
Security and the second	
(c) ফার্মাসিষ্ট (d) প্যারামেডিক্স	
T ₁	327.63-
(d) FWV	
And straightful and straightfu	
১২. আপনার ফার্মেসি/ক্লিনিকে দৈনিক আনুমানিক কতজনকে সেবা প্রদান করা হয়?	
১১(a) পুরুষ ১১(b) মহিলা ১১(c) শিশু ১১(d) মোট	- 500
১৩. আপনি কতদিন যাবৎ চিকিৎসা সেবার সাথে জড়িত?	
১৪. সপ্তাবে আনুমানিক কতজন সেবাগ্রহণকারী আপনার কাছে জন্মবিরতিকরণ/পরিবার পরিকল্পনার সেবা নিতে	
আসেন?	
NO(a) Files vetto anno multipleant and duct and or multipleant (mil)	
১৪(a) নিদিষ্ট সপ্তাহে কতজন জন্মবিরতিকরণ product ক্রয় এর জন্য এসেছেন (জন)	
১৪(b) নিদিষ্ট সপ্তাহে কতজন পরামর্শ গ্রহনের জন্য এসেছেন (জন)	
20(0) 11112 1010(10011 11111 1 14(0)13 0(1)) 4010(2) (011)	
১৫. আপনার ফার্মেসি/ক্লিনিক/চেম্বারের মালিকানা কি ধরনের?	
০১. নিজে মালিক ০২. যৌথ মালিকানা ০৩. নিজের না ০৪. অন্যান্য	
১৬. দয়া করে বলবেন কি, গড়ে আপনার ফার্মেসি/চেম্বার থেকে কত টাকা	
আর করেন? (টাকায়)	
IN ATTACABLE AND MATERIAL ACTIONS ASSESSED AND ASSESSED ASSESSED ASSESSED.	-
১৭. SMC-র SOMA-JECT সহ অনান্য সামগ্রী বিক্রয় করে কত টাকা আয় করেন?	
Senting 2. During V. C	
Section 2: Profile Information/(Professional Training Information)	
১৮. আপনি SMC থেকে কোন কোন বিষয়ের উপর ট্রেনিং পেয়েছেন? (উত্তর একাধিক হতে পারে) (১. হাাঁ	3 a / 1 a X / 1
उठ. जानान ठाराट व्यव्य व्यान व्यान विवद्धव अनेत व्यानर राद्धव्हन? (अखत विकायिक रेटक मादित) (3. शा	২. না)
(a) পরিবার পরিকল্পনার (b) MNH	
(D) MINU	
(c) TB (d) অন্যান্য	
(a) 449140	
১৯. সামগ্রিকতাবে SMC'র ট্রেনিং এ কি আপনি সন্থষ্ট?	
০১. খবই সম্ভট ০১ সম্ভট ০৩ সম্ভট না অসম্ভট না ০৪ অসম্ভট ০৫ খবই অসম্ভট	

২০. Injectable contraceptive এর ক্ষেত্রে কোন কোন (উত্তর একাধিক হতে পারে) (১. হাা	বিষয় সমূহ সম্পর্কে অবগত করেন? ২. না)	
(a) সকল পদ্ধতি সম্পর্কে অবহিত করে, পদ্ধতি নির্বাচনে সহায়তা করা	(b) সম্ভাব্য পার্শ্ব প্রতিক্রিয়া	
(c) সাধারন পার্শ্ব প্রতিক্রিয়া দেখা দিলে এবং তার সমাধান জানা না থাকলে পদ্ধতি প্রদানকারীর নিকট পরামর্শের জন্য অবশ্যই আস	(d) কোন কোন অবস্থায় জরমরী ভিণ্ডিতে পরিবার কল্যান কর্মীদের সাথে যোগাযোগ করতে হবে	
(e) নিদিষ্ট মেয়াদ শেষ হওয়ার পর পরবর্তী ইনজেকশন নেয়ার প্রয়োজনীয়তা	(f) পরবর্তী সাক্ষাৎকারের সময় কি করা হবে এবং কেন তা বিস্তারিত জানানো	
(g) अन्यान्य	GD Schiller	
২১. Injectable contraceptive এর ক্ষেত্রে Screening (উত্তর একাধিক হতে পারে) (১. হাঁ ২. ন	70	
(a) সভান সংখ্যা	(b) শেষ মাসিক চার সপ্তাহ আগে হয়েছে কিনা	
(c) দুই মাসিকের মধ্যবর্তী সময়ে রক্ত যায় কিনা	(d) নদের চাকা বা ক্যাসার	
(e) উচ্চ রক্তচাপ আছে কিনা	(f) ভায়াবেটিস আছে কিনা	
(g) গত ৬ মাসের মধ্যে জন্তিস হয়েছিল কিনা	(h) সামান্য কিছু কাজের পর বুকে ব্যাথা বা শ্বাস কন্ত হয় কিনা	
(i) ঘন ঘন মাথা ব্যাথা বা মাইগ্রেন আছে কিনা	্র (j) যক্ষার ঔষধ রিফামপিসিন/ মৃগী রোগ বা খিচুনির ঔষধ খায় কিনা	
(k) হাঁটুর নীচে বা উরুর পেশীতে তীব্র ব্যাথা হয়	(l) অন্যান্য	
২২. SOMA-JECT ইন্জেকশন নেয়ার সুবিধা সমূহ কি বি না)	p? (উত্তর একাধিক হতে পারে) (১. হাঁা ২.	
(a)অত্যান্ত কার্যকরী এবং নিরাপদ জন্মবিরতিকরণ পদ্ধতি [(b) গোপনীয়তা রক্ষা করে নেয়া যায়	
(c) প্রতিদিন খাবার বা ব্যবহার করার ঝামেলা থাকে না	(d) অস্থায়ী পদ্ধতি কাজেই ছেড়ে দিলে পুনরায় সন্তান ধারন করা সম্ভব	
(e) সহবাসের সাথে এর কোন সম্পর্ক নেই	(f) SOMA-JECT ইনজেকশন বুকের দুধের পরিমান এবং গুনগত মানের উপর কোন প্রভাব ফেলে না	
(g) এস্ট্রোজেনজনিত জটিলতা যেমন রক্ত জমাট বাধাঁ/ হার্ট [(h) এই ইনজেকশন জরায়ুর ভিতরের	

এ্যাটাক এর সমস্যা দেখা যায় না দেয়ালে ক্যান্সার প্রতিরোধ করে	
(i) ডিম্বাশয়ের ক্যাপার প্রতিরোধে সাহায্য করে (j) অন্যান্য	
২৩. কত বছর যাবৎ আপনি এই ব্লু স্টার কেন্দ্রে সেবা প্রদন করছেন? (বছরে)	
২৪. আপনি প্রতিদিন কতঘন্টা এই ব্লু স্টার কেন্দ্রে সেবা দিয়ে থাকেন? (ঘন্টায়)	
২৫. ফার্মেসিটি এই এলাকায় কত বছর যাবৎ আছে? (বছরে)	
২৬. কত বছর ধরে এই ফার্মেসিটির আওতায় ব্লু স্টার এর সেবা সমূহ প্রদান করা হচ্ছে? (বছরে)	
Section 4: Improving Performance/ Reference Service	ran' ar ar ar
২৭. Injectable contraceptive এর ক্ষেত্রে পার্শ্ব প্রতিক্রিয়া জনিত জটিলতা দেখা দিলে আপনি কি করেন?	
০১.অন্য ব্লু স্টার ডাক্তারের কাছে পাঠাই ০২. এলাকার MBBS ডাক্তারের কাছে পাঠাই ০৩.উপজেলা স্ব কেন্দ্রে পাঠাই ০৪. নিজেই চিকিৎসা দিয়ে থাকি ০৫. অন্যান্য	ক্স
২৮. অন্য ডাক্তার এবং সরকারি/বেসরকারি স্বাস্থ্য সেবাদানকারীদের সাথে আপনাদের সম্পর্ক কেমন?	
০১. খুবই ভালো ০২. ভালো ০৩. ভালোও না খারাপও না ০৪. খারাপ ০৫. খুবই খারাপ	
Section 5: Record keeping and reporting system	
২৯. SMC'র Injection(SOMA-JECT) নিতে আসা সেবা গ্রহণকারীদের প্রয়োজনীয় সকল তথ্য আপনি কিভাবে	
Record রাখেন? (উত্তর ০১, ০২, ০৪ হলে ৩১ নং প্রশ্নে চলে যান)	
০১. খাতার মাধ্যমে ০২. রেজিষ্টার এর মাধ্যমে ০৩.রাখিনা ০৪. অন্যান্য	
৩০. যদি না রাখেন তাহলে কেন রাখেননা?	
০১. সময় পাইনা ০২.মনে থাকেনা ০৩.প্রয়োজন বোধ করিনা ০৪. অন্যান্য	
৩১. SOMA-JECT এর জন্য আপনি কি কোন Stock record sheet রাখেন ?	
০১. হাাঁ ০২. না (উত্তর্ভু হল ৩৩ নং প্রশ্নে চলে যান)	
৩২. যদি না রাখেন, তাহলে কেন রাখেন না?	
০১. সময় পাইনা ০২. মনে থাকেনা ০৩. প্রয়োজন বোধ করিনা ০৪. অন্যান্য	
৩৩. আপনি কি SMC কে নিয়মিত মাসিক Report পাঠান?	
০১. হাা ০২. না (উত্তন্ধ্ব হলে ৩৫ নং প্রশ্নে চলে যান)	
৩৪. যদি না পাঠান, তাহলে কেন পাঠান না?	
০১. সময় পাইনা ০২. মনে থাকেনা ০৩. প্রয়োজন বোধ করিনা ০৪. অন্যান্য	
Section 6: Monitoring and Evaluation	
৩৫. বিক্রয় প্রতিনিধি ছাড়া আপনার ফার্মেসি/ক্লিনিকে গত ৩ মাসে SMC'র অন্য কেউ ত্রসেছেন কিনা?	

	০১. হাঁ	०२. ना	(উত্তৰুন্ধ হলে ৩৭ ন	ং প্রশ্নে চলে যান)			3/5	
৩৬. এ	রকম কতজন আপনা	র সাথে সাহ্নাৎ করে	রছেন?(জন)			Mary II	-	
٥٩. S	MC'র বিক্রয় প্রতিনি	নিধিরা কতদিন পর	পর আসেন? (দিন)					
		Section 7:	Availability of the	products				
৩৮. অ	াপনার কাছে SOM	A-JECT যথেষ্ট প	ারিমানে Stock থাকে কি	?				
	০১. হাঁ ০২	ং. মাঝে মাঝে stoc	ck out रुख यात्र					
৩৯. অ		০২. অন্য meth	JECT এর Stock out nod ব্যবহার করতে বলি ঢ়ান্য		ৰ্ফামেসি থে	কে আনি		ing the second
৪০. গ	ত ৩ মাসে SOMA ৯৯. stock out		itock out হয়েছিল? (স	ংখ্যায়)	v ma	adred		
8) . Ir			রাহের ক্ষেত্রে আপনি সভ্ট ১. সভ্ট না অসভ্ট না		খুবই অসভূট	₹		
		Secti	on 8: Waste Dispo	sal				
82.	ه. Sharp Bo	 এ ০২. ময়লা ০ 	বহারের পর এর সুই,সিরিঃ ফলার ঝুড়িতে ০৩. যে উত্তর "০১" হলে ৪৪ নং ৪	কোন জায়গায় ০	দলেন? ১৪. ডাস্টবিরে	ค		
8७. ଏ		০২. মনে থাকে	rp Box এ) ফেলাহয় ন না ০৩. সময় পাইনা ০		স্ রিশা	[h-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1
		Section !	9: Providers satisf	action				
	াপনার ফার্মেসি/ক্লিনিব উত্তর একাধিক হতে প		T ছাড়াও SMC-র আর ২. না)	কোন কোন produ	ict বিক্রি ক	র থাকেন?		
(a) एव	মিকন		(b) ফেমি	পিল				
(c) লং	ডেট-২৮		(d) ওরস	্যালাইন-N			01	
(e) জ	স্যোলাইন ফুটি- ম্যাংগ	গো	্রি (f) তরস্য	ালাইন ফ্রুটি- অরেঞ্জ				
(g) S	DK (সেফ ডেলিভার্	রী কিট)	(h) মনি f	মিক্স				
(i) SN	AC জিংক		[j) রাজা					
(k) হি	রো		[[l] প্যাছা	র				

(m) সেনশেসন ক্লাসিক	(n) সেনশেসন মিন্ট ফ্রেভার	1100
(o) সেনশেসন স্ট্রবেরী	(p) U & Me long love	
(q) U & Me Anatomic	(r) U & Me Color	
৪৫. SMC'র কোন জন্মবিরতিকরণ Prod ০১. খাওয়ার বড়ি ০২. কনভম	uct সবচেয়ে বেশি বিক্রি হয়? ০৩. Injectable contraceptive ০৪,অন্যান্য	
৪৬. SMC'র এই product গুলো বিক্রি ব ০১. হ্যা ০২. না	করে আপনার কি যথেষ্ট লাভ হয়?	
৪৭. SMC'র SOMA-JECT ইনজেক*	ান টি আপনি কত টাকায় বিক্রি করেন? (টাকায়)	
৪৮. সার্ভিস চার্জ সহ ১টি SOMA-JECT)	আপনি কত টাকায় সেবাগ্রহনকারীদের দিয়ে থাকেন? (টাকায়	
৪৯. SOMA-JECT গ্রহণকারীরা প্রথমবা ০১. হ্যা ০২. না	র সেবা গ্রহনের পর,পরবর্তিতে নিয়মিত সেবা নিতে আসেন কি?	
৫০. প্রতি দশ জনের মধ্যে কতজন পুনরায় (SOMA-JECT এর পরবর্তী ডোজ নিতে আসেন?	
৫১. SMC'র SOMA-JECT এর ব্যবহ পারে বলে আপনি মনে করেন? (উত্তর এব	য়ার আরও সম্প্রসারনের ক্ষেএে কি কি ধরনের পদক্ষেপ নেয়া যেতে <i>যাধিক হতে পারে</i>) (১. হ্যাঁ ২. না)	
(a) টিভি/মিডিয়াতে প্রচার আরও বাড়াতে	হবে (b) আরও বেশি পোষ্টারিং করতে হবে	
(c) এলাকায় মাঝে মাঝে মাইকিং করতে	হবে (d) product এর যোগান বাড়ানো প্রয়োজন	
(e) আরও BS এর Out late প্রয়োজন	(f) অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন)	
Section 10: Knowledge	e About LAMP (Long Acting Family Planning Met	hod)
পদ্ধতি সম্পর্কে বলেনৃ?	ট সেবা গ্রহনের জন্য আসেন, আপনি কি তাদের জন্য উপযুক্ত সবগুলো ২. না	
৫৩. আপনার মতে কোন ধরনের দম্পতি, মে ০১. উল্লেখ করুন:	The second secon	
৫৪. আপনার মতে কোন ধরনের দম্পতি স্থা ০১.উল্লেখ করুন:		
৫৫. পরিবার পরিকল্পনার দীর্ঘ মেয়াদী/স্থায়ী ০১. হ্যা ০২. না	পদ্ধতির সেবা সমূহ কোথায় পাওয়া যায় সে সম্পর্কে আপনি জানেন কি? (উত্তর 'না' হলে ৬০ নং প্রশ্নে চলে যান)	

00	৬. উওর 'হ্যা' হলে কোথায় এই পদ্ধতির সেবা সমূহ পাওয়া যায়?	
	০১. সরকারী হাসপাতাল (জেলা সদর হাসপাতাল, উপজেলা হেলথ্ কমপ্লেক্স, মা ও শি	ও স্বাস্থ্য কেন্দ্ৰ, FWC.
	কমিউনিটি স্বাস্থ্য ক্লিনিক), ০২. সরকার অনুমোদিত বেসরকারী হাসপাতাল ০৩. স	
40	৭. আপনি কি উপরোক্ত সেবা কেন্দ্রে দম্পতিদের কখনও প্রেরন করেছেন?	
W4	트리스 보이스 사용 경험에 있다면 보고 이번 문에도 이번 이번 경영 경영 경영 경영 경영 경우 보이스 사용 경영 경영 경영 경영 경영 경영 전혀 되었다. 보고 사용 모든	
	০১. হ্যা ০২. না (উত্তর 'না' হলে ৬১ নং প্রশ্নে চলে যান)	
41	৮. উওর 'হাাঁ' হলে কতজন দম্পতিকে গত তিন মাসে দীর্ঘ মেয়াদী পদ্ধতির জন্য প্রেরন করেছে	
Co		543
	০১জন ৮৮. গত তিন মাসে প্রেরন করিনি	
03	৯. উওর 'হাা' হলে কতজন দস্পতিকে গত তিন মাসে স্থায়ী পদ্ধতির জন্য প্রেরন করেছেন?	
4	০১জন ৮৮, গত তিন মাসে প্রেরন করিনি	
	Section 11: TB	
	(নিম্নোক্ত সেশন তাদের জন্য প্রযোজ্য যারা TB ট্রেনিং পেরেট	ছন)
60	o. প্রথমেই আপনি বলেছেন যে আপনি SMC'র কাছ থেকে TB বিষয়ে ট্রেনিং পেয়েছেন, দয়া	করে বলবেন কি
	আনুমানিক কত মাস আগে আপনি এই বিষয়ে ট্রেনিং পেয়েছেন? (মাসে)	
	98 SALESTON DESCRIPTION	
63.	 আপনি কি প্রশিক্ষনের মাধ্যমে কোথায় কোথায় TB রোগীর কফ পরীক্ষা করা হয় তা অবগত 	হ হয়েছেন?
	০১. হাা ০২. না (উত্তর 'না' হলে ৬৭ নং প্রশ্নে চলে যান)	
	TO COMPLETE TO SERVICE OF THE SERVIC	
62.	২. উওর `হাাঁ` হলে কোথায় কোথায়?	
	8	-
	উল্লেখ করুন:	
60.	 আপনি কি সম্ভাব্য যক্ষা রোগীকে এই সমস্ত সেবা কেন্দ্রে রেফার করেন? 	
	০১. হাা ০২. না (উত্তর 'না' হলে ৬৬ নং প্রশ্নে চলে যান)	
1.0	 উওর 'হ্যা' হলে গত এক মাসে সম্ভাব্য কতজন যক্ষা রোগীকে এই সমন্ত কেল্রে প্রেরন করে 	76-10
GO.	০১ জন ৮৮. গত এক মাসে প্রেরন করিনি	.29?
	০১ খন ৮৮. গত এক মাণে শ্রেরন কারান	
40	ে সম্ভাব্য যক্ষা রোগীকে সেবা কেন্দ্রে রেফার করার সময় রেফারেল খ্রিপ ব্যবহার করেন?	
	०५. श्री ०५. ना	
	(যদি উত্তর 'হাা' হয় তাহলে সাক্ষাৎকার গ্রহনকারী তা পরীক্ষা করে দেখবেন এবং লিখবেন)	
	৬৬(a) রেফারেল স্ট্রিপ দেখেছি ৬৬(b) রেফারেল স্লিপ দেখিনি	
	00(0) 63716371671671	
	Section 12: Observation	
bb.	 চিকিৎসা প্রদানের স্থান? 	
	০১. ফার্মেসি/চেদার ০২. ভধুমাত্র ফার্মেসি ০৩. ভধুমাত্র চেদার ০৪. ভধুমাত্র	ক্লিনিক
6 ٩.	 চিকিৎসা প্রদানের স্থানে রোগীদের বসার স্থান আছে কি? 	
	০১. বসার স্থান আছে ০২. বসার স্থান নেই	300.00.00
		<u> </u>
bb.	চিকিৎসা প্রদানের স্থানে বিদুৎ আছে কি না?	
	০১. বিদুৎ আছে ০২. বিদুৎ নেই	

৬৯. চিকিৎসা প্রদানের স্থানে বৈদ্যুতিক পাখা আছে কি না?	.5,
০১. বৈদ্যুতিক পাখা আছে ০২. বৈদ্যুতিক পাখা নেই	
৭০. চিকিৎসা প্রদানের স্থানের পরিক্ষার পরিচ্ছন্নতা?	
০১. অত্যন্ত ভাল ০২. মোটামুটি ভাল ০৩. ভাল ০৪. তেমন ভাল নয় ০০	ে মোটেই ভাল নয়
৭১. চিকিৎসা প্রদানের স্থানে পর্যাপ্ত পানি সরবরাহের ব্যবস্থা আছে কি না?	
০১. আছে ০২. নেই	
৭২, রোগীর শারীরিক পরীক্ষা করার আলাদা ব্যবস্থা আছে কি না?	
০১. আছে ০২. নেই	12
(সাক্ষাৎকার শেষ করার পূর্বে প্রশ্নপত্রটি ভালভাবে যাচাই করে নিন। যদি কোন প্রশ্নের উত্তর বাদ থা	ক তাহলে উত্তরটি গ্রহন করুন এবং
ধন্যবাদ দিয়ে সাক্ষাৎকার শেষ করুন।)	E X
সাক্ষাৎকার গ্রহনকারীর সাক্ষর:	তারিখঃ

Annexure 4 Questionnaire for GMPs

"Evaluation of Blue Star Program"

for

Social Marketing Company (SMC)
Conducted By: Eminence
For GMP

সম্মতিপত্ৰ	
আস্সালামু আলাইকুম/ আদাব,	
SMC এর পক্ষ থেকে এস.এম.সি-র ব্লু স্টার প্রোগ্রাম এর অ করছি। এই জরিপের উদ্দেশ্য হলো জন্মবিরতিকরণ ইনজেক্শান আছে তার উপর ভিত্তি করে কোন ধরনের সেবা দিলে জনগনে আপনার মতামত জানা। এই জরিপ থেকে সংগৃহীত ব্যক্তিগণ আওতাধীন জন্মবিরতিকরণসেবার মানকে আরও উন্নত করা-	নেপ নামক একটি জনসেবামূলক সংস্থায় কাজ করছি। বর্তমানে আমরা ।ওতাধীন জন্মবিরতিকরণ ইনজেক্শন এর ব্যবহারের উপর একটি জরিপ ন ব্যবহারকারীদের বর্তমান অবস্থা কেমন এবং কি ধরনের সেবা এখানে রে মাঝে জন্মবিরতিকরণসেবার মানকে আরও উনুত করা যায় সে বিষয়ে ত তথ্য সম্পূর্ণ গোপন রাখা হবে এবং ওধুমাত্র ব্লু স্টার প্রোগ্রাম এর র লক্ষ্যে এই তথ্য ব্যবহার করা হবে। আপনি এই জরিপের একজন ংশগ্রহণ সম্পূর্নক্রপে ঐচ্ছিক। আপনি ইচ্ছা করলে কোন প্রশ্লের বা সব আমি আপনাকে কিছু প্রশ্ল জিজ্ঞাসা করতে চাই।
সম্পূর্ণ সত্য এবং আমি কোন মিথ্যার আশ্রয় নেইনি।	যে, আমার সংগৃহীত নিমুক্ত তথ্য গুলো উত্তরদাতার দেয়া তথ্য অনুযায়ী
Section 1 : G	General Information
৭৩. ক্রমিক নং:	
	D D M M Y Y
Y	
৭৪. সাক্ষাৎকার গ্রহণের তারিখঃ	
h r m m	h r m
৭৫. সাক্ষাৎকার ওরুর সময়	সাক্ষাৎকার শেষ হওয়ার সময়
৭৬. উত্তরদাতার নাম:	
৭৭. ফার্মেসি/ক্লিনিক/চেম্বারের পূর্ণ ঠিকানাঃ	
৭৮. মোবাইল নম্বর:	
৭৯, লিঙ্গঃ ০১, পুরুষ ০২, মহিলা	
ro, উত্তরদাতার বয়স: (বছরে)	

৮১. MBBS ডিগ্রী ছাড়াআপনার স্বাস্থ্য বিষয়ক আর কোন ডিগ্রী আছে কি?	
(উত্তর একাধিক হতে পারে) (১. হাাঁ ২. না)	
০১. ডিপ্লোমা ০২. এফ.সি.পি.ত্রস	9-42
০৩. এম.ডি ০৪. অন্য কোন ডিগ্রী নেই	
०৫. जन्माना	
৮২. আপনার পেশা কি?	
০১.সরকারি চিকিৎসক ০২. বেসরকারি চিকিৎসক ০৩. অন্যান্য	
৮৩. আপনার ফার্মেসি/ক্লিনিক/চেম্বারে দৈনিক কতজনকে সেবা প্রদান করা হয়?	= 3:
১১(a) পুরুষ ১১(b) মহিলা ১১(c) শিশু ১১(d) মোট
৮৪. আপনার ফার্মেসি/ক্লিনিক/চেম্বারের মালিকানা কি ধরনের?	
০১. নিজে মালিক ০২. যৌথ মালিকানা ০৩. নিজের না/ চেম্বার ০৪. অন্যান্য	
৮৫. আপনি প্রতিদিন কতঘন্টা উক্ত ফার্মেসি/ক্লিনিক/চেম্বারের সেবা দিয়ে থাকেন? (ঘন্টায়)	
৮৬. আপনার পরিবারের সকল সূত্র থেকে আনুমানিক মাসিক আয়ের পরিমান কত?	
(টাকায়)	
Section 2: Profile Information	
৮৭. Injectable contraceptive গ্রহন করার জন্য যদি কোন গ্রহিতা আপনার কাছে আসেন, আপন কোন কোন বিষয় সমূহ সম্পর্কে অবগত করা হয়? (উত্তর একাধিক হতে পারে) (১. হাঁা না)	নার মতে ২,
(a) সকল পদ্ধতি সম্পর্কে অবহিত করে, পদ্ধতি	পর্বে জানানো
নির্বাচনে সহায়তা করা	200
(c) সাধারন পার্শ্ব প্রতিক্রিয়া দেখা দিলে (d) কোন কোন অবস্থায় জরুরী এবং তার সমাধান জানা না থাকলে পদ্ধতি পরিবার কল্যান কর্মীদের সাথে	
প্রদানকারীর নিকট পরামর্শের জন্য অবশ্যই করতে হবে আসা	37.4.10022)
(e) নিদিষ্ট মেয়াদ শেষ হওয়ার পর (f) পরবর্তী সাক্ষাৎকারের সমস্পরবর্তী ইনজেকশন নেয়ার প্রয়োজনীয়তা এবং কেন তা বিস্তারিত জানানে	
(g) बन्हान्ह	

৮৮. আপনার মতে Injectable contraceptive এর ক্ষেত্রে Screening এর সময় স্বাস্থ্যগত কোন কোন

পরীকা করা উচিত?	
(উত্তর একাধিক হতে পারে)	(১. হাা ২. না)
(a) সন্তান সংখ্যা	(b) শেষ মাসিক চার সপ্তাহ আগে হয়েছে কিনা
(c) দুই মাসিকের মধ্যবর্তী সময়ে রক্ত যায় কিনা	(d) ন্তনের চাকা বা ক্যাপার
(e) উচ্চ রক্তচাপ আছে কিনা	(f) ভায়াবেটিস আছে কিনা
(g) গত ৬ মাসের মধ্যে জন্তিস হরেছিল কিনা	(h) সামান্য কিছু কাজের পর বুকে ব্যাথা বা শ্বাস কষ্ট হয় কিনা
(i) তীব্ৰ মাথা ব্যাথা বা মাইগ্ৰেন আছে কিনা	(j) যক্ষার ঔষধ রিফামপিসিন/ মৃগী রোগ বা থিচুনির ঔষধ খায় কিনা
(k) হাঁটুর নীচে বা উরুর পেশীতে তীব্র ব্যাথা হয়	(I) অন্যান্য ৷৷৷ ১.১.১.১.১.১.১.১.১.১.১.১.১.১.১.১.১.১.
৮৯. আপনার মতে জন্মবিরতিকরণ ইন্জেকশনের (উত্তর একাধিক হতে পারে) (১. ই	A. (1) (A. (2)
(a)অত্যান্ত কার্যকরী এবং নিরাপদ জন্মবিরতিকরণ	পদ্ধতি (b) গোপনীয়তা রক্ষা করে নেয়া যায়
(c) প্রতিদিন খাবার বা ব্যবহার করার ঝামেলা থারে	ক না (d) অস্থায়ী পদ্ধতি কাজেই ছেড়ে দিলে পুনরায় সন্তান ধারন করা সম্ভব
(e) সহবাসের সাথে এর কোন সম্পর্ক নেই	(f) SOMA-JECT ইনজেকশন বুকের দুধের পরিমান এবং গুনগত মানের উপর কোন প্রভাব ফেলে না
(g) এস্ট্রোজেনজনিত জটিলতা যেমন রক্ত জমাট ব হার্ট	যাধাঁ/ (h) এই ইনজেকশন জরায়ুর ভিতরের
এ্যাটাক এর সমস্যা দেখা যায় না	দেয়ালে ক্যান্সার প্রতিরোধ করে
(i) ডিন্বাশয়ের ক্যান্সার প্রতিরোধে সাহায্য করে	(j) অন্যান্য
৯০. ইনজেকশন গ্রহনকারীরা কখনও পার্শ্বপ্রতিক্রিয় সেবা	/জটিলতার সম্মুখীন হলে, আপনার এলাকার হু স্টার কেন্দ্রের
প্রদানকারীগণ, উক্ত ইনজেকশন গ্রহনকারীদের আপ	নার কাছে পাঠায় কিং
০১.খা ০২.না	
	V-14- W
<u>Section 3: ۱</u> ا Injectable contraceptive method ده	Working Experience র বিষয়ে কাজ করার, কত বছরের পূর্ব অভিজ্ঞতা আছে? (বছরে)
 ৯২. কত বছর যাবৎ আপনি এই ব্লু স্টার কেন্দ্রের অ 	
Section 4: Record k	eeping and reporting system
	APSOLUTION CONTROL TO AND ADDRESS OF THE STATE OF THE STA
৯৩. SMC'র Injection(SOMA-JECT) নি	তে আসা রোগীদের প্রয়োজনীয় সকল তথ্য আপনার

7	ফার্মেসি/ক্লিনিক/চেম্বারে কিভাবে record রাখেন? (উত্তর ০১, ০২, ০৪ হলে ২৩ নং প্রশ্নে চলে যান)	A
	০১. খাতার মাধ্যমে ০২. রেজিষ্টার এর মাধ্যমে ০৩.রাখিনা ০৪. অন্যান্য	· a-read -
৯৪. ই	যদি না রাখা হয় তাহলে কেন রাখেন না?	Vig E
	০১. সময় পাইনা ০২.মনে থাকেনা ০৩,প্রয়োজন বোধ করিনা ০৪, অন্যান্য	
50 0	আপনার ফার্মেসি/ক্লিনিক/চেম্বার থেকে SMC কে নিয়মিত মাসিক report পাঠানো হয়?	
ind.	০১. হাঁ ০২. না (উত্তর ০১ হলে ২৫ নং প্রশ্নে চলে যান)	
	32. 01 32. 11 (354 32 251 22 12 46, 361 411)	
৯৬. য	যদি না পাঠানো হয়, তাহলে কেন পাঠান না?	
	০১. সময় পাইনা ০২. মনে থাকেনা ০৩. প্রয়োজন বোধ করিনা ০৪. অন্যান্য	
	Section 5: Monitoring and Evaluation	
6		
৯৭, া	বিক্রয় প্রতিনিধি ছাড়া আপনার ফার্মেসি/ক্লিনিক/চেম্বারে গত ৩ মাসে SMC'র অন্য কেউ ত্রসেছেন কিনা? ০১. হাাঁ ০২. না (উত্তর 'না' হলে ২৭ নং প্রশ্নে চলে যান)	
	०३. सा (७७५ मा २६न २५ नर यहन ४६न वान)	
৯৮. এ	এরকম কতজন আপনার সাথে সাক্ষাৎ করেছেন? (জন)	
0	SMC'র বিক্রয় প্রতিনিধিরা কতদিন পর পর আসেন? (দিন)	
aa. 3	SIVIC র বিশ্রুর প্রতিশাবরা কতাশন পর পর পালেন? (বিন)	
	Section 6: Availability of the products	
S00.	আপনার কাছে এই product টি যথেষ্ট পরিমানে stock থাকে কি?	
	০১. হাঁয় ০২. মাঝে মাঝে stock out হয়ে যায়	
202.		
	০১. সেবা দেইনা ০২. অন্য method ব্যবহার করতে বলি ০৩. অন্য ব্লু স্টার র্ফামেসি থেকে আনি	
	০৪, অন্যত্র রেফার করি ০৫. অন্যান্য	
502.	গত ৩ মাসে SOMA-JECT কতবার stock out হয়েছিল ? (সংখ্যা)	
	৯৯. stock out হয়নি	
٥٥٥٤	그 그들은 사용하는 사용하는 사용하는 사용하는 사용하는 사용하는 사용하는 사용하는	
	০১. খুবই সহুট ০২. সহুট ০৩. সহুট না অসহুট না ০৪. অসহুট ০৫. খুবই অসহুট	
	Section 7: Waste Disposal	
\$08.	আপনার ফার্মেসি/ক্লিনিক/চেম্বারে Injection ব্যবহারের পর এর সুই,সিরিঞ্জ প্রভৃতি কোখায় ফেলা হয়?	
	০১. Sharp Box এ ০২. মরলা ফেলার ঝুড়িতে ০৩. যে কোন জায়গায় ০৪. ডাস্টবিনে	
	০৫.অন্যান্য (উত্তর ০১ হলে ৩৪ নং প্রশ্নে চলে যান)	
300.		
	 ১১ Box থাকেনা ০২. দোকানদার ফেলেনা ০৩. আমি জানিনা ০৪. সময় পাইনা ০৫. মনে থাকেনা ০৬. প্রয়োজন বোধ করিনা ০৭. অন্যান্য 	
	Section 8: Customer Satisfaction	
dan da		
206.	SOMA-JECT গ্রহণকারীরা প্রথমবার সেবা গ্রহনের পর,পরবর্তিতে নিয়মিত সেবা নিতে আসেন কি?	

০১. হাঁা ০২. না (উত্তর 'না' হলে ৩৬ নং প্রশ্নে চলে যান)	
১০৭. প্রতি দশ জনের মধ্যে কতজন পুনরায় SOMA-JECT এর পরবর্তী ডোজ নিতে আসেন?	F452 (\$
Section 9: Providers satisfaction	
১০৮. আপনি Injectable contraceptive ছাড়াও SMC'র আর কি কি product শিখে থাকেন? (উত্তর একাধিক হতে পারে) (১. হাঁা ২. না)	
(a) কন্ডম (b) খাওয়ার বড়ি]
(c) অন্যান্য	
১০৯. সার্ভিস চার্জ সহ ১টি SOMA-JECT আপনি কত টাকায় সেবাগ্রহনকারীদের দিয়ে থাকেন? (টাকায়)	me le
১১০. Injectable এর ক্রয় মূল্যের ব্যপারে কি আপনি সস্থউ? ০১. খুবই সস্থউ ০২. সস্থউ ০৩. সস্থউ না অসম্থউ না ০৪. অসম্থউ ০৫. খুবই অসম্থউ]
১১১, প্রতি সপ্তাহে আনুমানিক কতজন সেবাগ্রহনকারী SOMA-JECT নিতে আসেন? (সংখ্যা)]
১১২. SMC'র SOMA-JECT এর ব্যবহার আরও সম্প্রসারনের ক্ষেত্রে কি কি ধরনের পদক্ষেপ নেয়া যেতে পারে বলে আপনি মনে করেন? (উত্তর একাধিক হতে পারে)	
(a) টিভি/মিডিয়াতে প্রচার আরও বাড়াতে হবে (b) আরও বেশি পোষ্টারিং করতে হবে	
(c) এলাকায় মাঝে মাঝে মাইকিং করতে হবে (d) product এর যোগান বাড়ানো প্রয়োজন	
(e) আরও BS এর Out late প্রয়োজন (f) অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন)	
১১৩. রু স্টার প্রোগ্রম এর আওতার আপনাদের মাধ্যমে SMC আর কি কি প্রোগ্রাম শুরু করতে পারে বলে আপনি মনে করেন?	52
যেগুলো বলবেন তা লিখুন :	
১১৪. যদি SMC আপনাদের সহযোগিতায় নীর্ঘ মেয়াদী অস্থায়ী পদ্ধতি/স্থায়ী পদ্ধতির সেবা প্রদান করতে চায় তাহলে	
আপনারা আগ্রহী হবেন কি? ০১. হাঁ৷ ০২. না	
Section 10: Observation	
১১৫. চিকিৎসা প্রদানের স্থান? ০১. ফার্মেসি/চেম্বার ০২. শুধুমাত্র ফার্মেসি ০৩. শুধুমাত্র চেম্বার ০৪. শুধুমাত্র ক্লিনিক	

226.	চিকিৎসা প্রদানের স্থানে রোগীদের বসার স্থান আছে কি?		
	০১. বসার স্থান আছে ০২. বসার স্থান নেই		
339.	চিকিৎসা প্রদানের স্থানে বিদুৎ আছে কি না?		
	০১, বিদুৎ আছে ০২, বিদুৎ নেই		
33b.	চিকিৎসা প্রদানের স্থানে বৈদ্যুতিক পাখা আছে কি না?		1
	০১. বৈদ্যুতিক পাখা আছে ০২. বৈদ্যুতিক পাখা নেই		
۵۵۶.	চিকিৎসা প্রদানের স্থানের পরিক্ষার পরিচ্ছন্নতা?		
	০১. অত্যন্ত ভাল ০২. মোটামুটি ভাল ০৩. ভাল ০৪. তেমন ভাল নয় ০৫. মোটেই ভাল নয়		
١٤٥.	চিকিৎসা প্রদানের স্থানে পর্যাপ্ত পানি সরবরাহের ব্যবস্থা আছে কি না?	in sin	Silvery St.
	০১. আছে ০২. নেই		
252.	রোগীর শারীরিক পরীক্ষা করার আলাদা ব্যবস্থা আছে কি না?		
	০১, আছে ০২, নেই		
(সাক্ষাংব	হার শেষ করার পূর্বে প্রশ্নপত্রটি ভালভাবে যাচাই করে নিন। যদি কোন প্রশ্নের উত্তর বাদ থাকে তাহলে উত্তরটি গ্রহন করুন এ	এবং	
ধন্যবাদ '	দিয়ে সাক্রাংকার <u>শেষ করু</u> ন।)		
সাক্ষাৎক	গর গ্রহনকারীর সাক্ষর:		
তারিখ:.			SE

Annexure 5 Questionnaire for Injectable Users

"Evaluation of Blue Star Program" for Social Marketing Company (SMC) Conducted By: Eminence For Injectable User

স	শতিপত্র									
অ	াস্সালামু আলাইকুম/ আদাব,									
S জ এ বি অ উ	ামার নাম	র ব্লু স্টার প্রোথা লো জন্মবিরতিকর ন ধরনের সেবা বি রিপ থেকে সংগৃই কে আরও উন্নত গবেষণায় আপন	ম এর আওব ল ইনজেক্শান দিলে জনগনের টত ব্যক্তিগত দ চ করার লক্ষে নার অংশগ্রহণ	গধীন জন্মবি ন ব্যাবহারক া মাঝে জন্মা চথ্য সম্পূর্ণ ্য এই তথ্য সম্পূর্নরূপে	ারতিকরণ নরীদের বর্ত বিরতিকরণ গোপন রাখ ব্যবহার ব ঐচ্ছিক।	ইনজেক্শ মান অবং সেবার ম া হবে এব গ্রা হবে। আপনি ই।	ান এর হা কেমন ানকে অ বং ওধুমা আপনি হহা করং	ব্যবহারে ব এবং বি বিরও উন্নুড এ বু স্টা বি এই জা	র উপর চ ধরনের ত করা য র প্রোগ্রা রিপের ও	একটি ব সেবা মায় সে মাম এর থকজন
	ামি, ম্পূর্ণ সত্য এবং আমি কোন মিথ্যার অ		চরছি যে, আম	ার সংগৃহীত	নিমুক্ত তং	থ্য গুলো	উত্তরদায	হার দেয়া	তথ্য অ	ान्याशी
e e	ক্রমিক নং:	Section	1: Profile	Informa	tion					
	4144 16			D D	M	M	Y	Y	Y	Y
١.	সাক্ষাৎকার গ্রহণের তারিখঃ									
D.	সাক্ষাৎকার ওরুর সময়(ঘন্টা/মিনিট)	:		শেষ হওয়া	র সময় (ঘ	টা / মিনি	ਰੋ) [1.	
8.	বিভাগ:		¢.	জেলা					j	
৬.	উপজেলা:		q.	ইউনিয়নে	ার নাম:					
ъ.	থামের নাম:		<u> </u>	ঠিকানাঃ						
0.	উত্তরদাতার নাম:									
۵.	মোবাইল নম্বর:									
٧.	উত্তরদাত্রীর বয়স: (বছরে)									
٥.	আপনার ধর্ম কি?									
	০১. ইসলাম ০২. হিন্দু ০৩.	খ্ৰীষ্টান ০৪. বৌ	দ্ধ ০৫. অন্যা	ন্য (উল্লেখ ব	করুন)					
8.	আপনার বিবাহিত জীবন কত বছরের	1?								

১৫. আপনার কতজন সন্তান আছে?				
১৫(a). ছেলে	১৫(b). মেয়ে	2	৫(c) যোট	
১৬. আপনি কতবছর পড়াশুনা করেছেন? (যত	বছৰ পড়াশোনা কৰে	ছে) (ক্ললে নাগিয়ে থা	হলে "০০" লিখন)	
(00= illiterate), (Class 01 to 09 = 1-9				
Completed=12, Masters or more Con		u 10, 1150 Compi	occu 11,Oraduation	
১৭. আপনার পেশা কি?				
০১.কৃষিকাজ ০২. সরকারি চাকু			০৫.ব্যবসা	RJ
০৬.শিক্ষকতা ০৭. ছাত্ৰ/ছাত্ৰী			১০. গার্মেন্টস শ্রমিক	
১১. ড্রাইভার ১২. রিক্সা চালক		১৪. মাঝি ১৫. বেকা	র ১৬.অবসরপ্রাপ্ত	
১৭.কাজের বিনিময়ে খাদ্য কর্মসূচী		নিময়ে টাকা কর্মসূচী		
১৯. অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন)				
১৮. আপনার স্বামীর পেশা কি?		5		
***১৭ নং প্রশ্ন লক্ষ্য করুন				
১৯. আপনার স্বামীর শিক্ষাগত যোগ্যতাঃ (যত	বছসর পড়াশোনা ক	রছে) (স্কুলে না গিয়ে থা	কলে "০০" লিখুন)	
*** ১৬নং প্রশ্ন লক্ষ্য করুন				
২০. (a)আপনার পরিবারের মোট সদস্যসংখ্যা	,			
(a) 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11				
২০.(b)আপনার পরিবারের সকল সূত্র থেকে অ	ানুমানিক মাসিক আ	য়র পরিমাণ কত?		
(টাকায়)		LEGISLANDO AND LEGISLAND		
২১, আপনার পরিবারের আনুমানিক মাসিক ব্য	য়ের পারমান কত? (ঢ	নকায়)		
২২. আপনার নিজস্ব মাসিক আয় কত? (যদি থ	াকে তাহলে টাকায় উ	ল্লেখ করুন)		
Section 2: As	coctee and Dow	calling Informati	0.11	
Section 2: As	sestes and Dev	velling Informati	<u>on</u>	
২৩. আপনার পরিবারে নিম্নোক্ত কোন কোন জি	নিসগুলি আছে ? (ট	উত্তর একাধিক হতে পারে	র) (১. হাা ২.	ना)
(a) বিদ্যুৎ		(b) আলমিরা	/ ওয়ারড্রব	
(c) টেবিল		(d) চেয়ার / (্ব থ্য	
(e) হাত / দেয়াল ঘড়ি		(f) খাট / চৌ	के	
(6) (10) (11) (19)		(1) 410 / 6011	*	
(g) রেভিও / টু-ইন-ওয়ান/ সিডি		(h) টেলিভিশ	₹	
(i) বাই-সাইকেল		(j) মোটর-সা	ইকেল	
(k) সেলাই মেশিন		(I) ইলেকট্ৰিক	रक्षांस	
(m) টেলিফোন (মোবাইল / ল্যাভ)	-	(n) এ.সি	771	
(111) 001-1041-1 (04141641) 0010)		(11) 41.141		
(o) ওয়াশিং মেশিন/ওভেন		(p) জেনারে্টর	া/আই.পি.এস	
0.585		TEX - Water	Charles Service Conference	

(q) গাড়ি	(r) কম্পিউটার	
 বর্তমানে আপনার বাড়ির মালিকানার ধরণ ? ০১. নিজের বাড়ি ০২. ভাড়া বাড়ি 	০৩. আত্মীয়ের বাড়ি ০৪.অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন)	
২৫. আপনার পরিবারের জন্য বসবাসযোগ্য কয়টি ক্রম	রয়েছে? (সংখ্যা)	
Section 3: Improvin	Knowledge on Contraceptive	
২৬. আপনি জন্মবিরোতিকরণের কোন কোন পদ্ধতি স	ৰ্পেকে জানেন? (উত্তর একাধিক হতে পারে) (১. হাঁা	২. না)
(a) কন্ডম	(b) খাবার বড়ি	
(c) ইনজেকশন	(d) ইমপ্লান্ট/ নরপ্লান্ট	
(e) আই ইউ ডি	(f) মহিলা বন্ধ্যাকরন বা লাইগেশন	
(g) পুরুষ বন্ধ্যাকরন/ভেসেকটোমি	(h) আজল পদ্ধতি	
(i) নিরাপদ কাল	(j) অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন)	
২৭. আপনি বলেছেন আপনি জন্মবিরতিকণের আপনি কোথা থেকে জেনেছেন/তনেছেন? (উত্তর এ	পদ্ধতি সম্পর্কে জেনেছেন/শুনেছেন,এই পদ্ধতি সমূহ সম্ কাধিক হতে পারে) (১. হাাঁ ২. না)	ণর্কে
(a)শ্বান্তড়ি, মা, চাচী, খালা, মামানির কাছ c	াকে (b) বোন, দুলাভাই, বন্ধুর কাছ থেকে	
(c) স্বামীর কাছ থেকে	(d) প্রতিবেশীর কাছ থেকে	
(e) ব্লু স্টার ডাক্তারের কাছ থেকে	(f) গ্রাজুয়েট ডাক্তারের কাছ থেকে	
(g) ফার্মেসি/নন গ্রাজুয়েট ডাক্তারের কাছ থে	কে (h) মাঠ কর্মীদের কাছ থেকে	
(i) এনজিও কর্মীদের কাছ থেকে	(j) রেডিওর মাধ্যমে	
(k) টিভির মাধ্যমে	(l) পত্ৰিকা/ম্যাগাজিন পড়ে	
(m) সাইন বোর্ড/ হোল্ডিং/ বিল বোর্ড থেকে	(n) গাড়ীর গায়ে লেখা দেখে	
(o) পানির ট্যাংকির গায়ে লেখা দেখে(q) ভ্রাম্যমাণ চলচিত্র দেখে	(p) দেয়াল লেখন থেকে (r) অন্যান্য(উল্লেখ করুন)	
২৮. কত দিন যাবৎ আপনি ইনজেকশন ব্যবহার করছেন	ং (মাসে)	
২৯. আপনার জানা মতে জন্মবিরতিকরণ ইনজেকশন বে (উত্তর একাধিক হতে পারে) (১. হ্যা ২	থায় কোথায় পাত্তয়া যায়? না)	

(a) সরকারী হাসপাতাল	(b) সরকার অনুমোদিত এনজিও ক্লিনিক/ হাসপাতাল	
(c) ব্লু স্টার সেন্টার	(d) অন্যান্য(উল্লেখ করুন)	
৩০. জন্মবিরতিকরণ ইনজেকশন এর শেষ ডোজটি ত ০১. সরকারী হাসপাতাল ০২. সরকার অ ০৪. সরকারি হাসপাতাল ০৫. অন্যান্য (নুমোদিত এনজিও ক্লিনিক/ হাসপাতাল ০৩. হ্রু স্টার সেন্টার	
 ৩১. আপনি জানেন কি কতদিন পরপর এই ইনজেক ০১. দুইমাস ০২. তিনমাস ০৩. চা 	শন নিতে হয়? র মাস ০৪, ছয় মাস ০৫, জানা নেই	
৩২, আপনার এলাকার ব্লু স্টার সেন্টারে কোন কোন	ধরনের সেবা প্রদান করা হয়ে থাকে?	
(উত্তর একাধিক হতে পারে) (১. হাঁা	২. না)	9. 51
(a) পরিবার পরিকল্পনা	(b) মা ও শিও স্বাস্থ্য	
(c) যক্ষা	(d) অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন)	
৩৩. আপনি বা আপনার পরিবারের অনান্য সদস্যরা হ করেন কি? ০১. হ্যাঁ ০২.না	হু স্টার কেন্দ্র হতে জন্মবিরতিকরণ ব্যতিত অনান্য সেবা গ্রহণ	
৩৪. আপনি বর্তমানে জন্মনিয়য়্রনের জন্য যে ইনজেক ০১. খুবই সন্থুই ০২. সন্থুই ০৩. সন্থু ৩৫. যদি উওর "০১, ০২" হয় তাহলে সন্থুই কেন? উল্লেখ করুন	ষ্ট না অসহ্ট ও না ০৪. অসহ্ট ০৫. খুবই অসহ্ট	
৩৬. যদি উওর "০৪, ০৫" হয় তাহলে অসস্থট কেন উল্লেখ করুন:		
Section	4: Quality of Care	
৩৭. প্রথমবার ইনজেকশন নেয়ার পূর্বে ব্লু স্টার সেন্টা করেছিলেন? (উত্তর একাধিক হতে পারে) (রের সেবাপ্রদানকারী আপনার নিম্নোক্ত কোন কোন পরীক্ষা গুলো (১. হ্যা ২. না)	
(a) সন্তান সংখ্যা	(b) শেষ মাসিক চার সপ্তাহ আগে হয়েছে কিনা	
(c) দুই মাসিকের মধ্যবর্তী সময়ে রক্ত যায় কিনা	(d) স্তনের চাকা বা ক্যান্সার	
(e) উচ্চ রক্তচাপ আছে কিনা	(f) ভায়াবেটিস আছে কিনা	
(g) গত ৬ মাসের মধ্যে জভিস হয়েছিল কিনা	(h) সামান্য কিছু কাজের পর বুকে ব্যাথা বা শ্বাস কষ্ট হয় কিনা	
(i) খন খন মাথা ব্যাথা বা মাইগ্রেন আছে কিনা	 (j) যক্ষার ঔষধ রিফামপিসিন/ মৃগী রোগ বা খিচুনির ঔষধ খায় কিনা 	

(k) হাঁটুর নীচে বা উকর পেশীতে তীব্র ব্যাধা হয়কিনা	(1) অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন)	
৩৮. প্রথমবার ইনজেকশন নেয়ার পূর্বে ব্লু স্টার সেন্টারে বিষয়ে অবগত করেছিলেন? (উত্তর একাধিক হতে	রর সেবাপ্রদানকারী আপনাকে ইনজেকশনের উপর নিয়ুক্ত কোন কোন গারে) (১. আঁ ২. না)	
(a) এই পদ্ধতি কিভাবে কাজ করে	(b) সম্ভাব্য পার্শ্ব প্রতিক্রিয়া	
(c) সাধারণ পার্শ্ব প্রতিক্রিয়া দেখা দিলে এবং তার সমাধান জানা না থাকলে পদ্ধতি প্রদানকারীর নিকট পরামর্শের জন্য অবশ্যই আসা	(d) কোন কোন অবস্থায় জরুরী ভত্তিতে পরিবার কল্যাণ কর্মীদের সাথে যোগাযোগ করতে হবে	
(e) নিদিষ্ট মেয়াদ শেষ হওয়ার পর পরবর্তী ইনজেকশন নেয়ার প্রয়োজনীয়তা	(f) পরবর্তী সাক্ষাৎকারের সময় কি করা হবে এবং কেন তা বিস্তারিত জানানো	
(g) কোন পরামর্শ প্রদান করেননি	(h) অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন)	
৩৯. রু স্টার সেন্টারের প্রতিনিধিগণ আপনাকে জন্মবির ০১. হাঁ ০২.না	তিকরণের অনান্য পদ্ধতি সম্পর্কে অবগত করেছিলেন?	
8০. প্রথমবার ইনজেকশন নেয়ার সময় ব্লু স্টার সেন্টারে অসুবিধা সম্পর্কে জানিয়েছিলেন কিনা? ০১. হাা ০২.না 8১. একটি ডোজ জন্মবিরতিকরণ ইনজেকশন নেয়ার গ অবগত করা হয়েছিল কি? ০১. হাা ০২.না	রর সেবাপ্রদানকারী আপনাকে ইনজেকশনের সুবিধা ও া া া বার আপনাকে পরবর্তী ভোজ এর সময় এবং তারিখ সম্পর্কে	
Section	5: Side-Effect	
 ৪২. জন্মবিরতিকরণ ইনজেকশন নেয়ার ফলে কি ধরনে (যদি উওর "(j) সমস্যা হয়নি" হয় তাহলে (a) মাথা ঘোরান / মাথা ধরা (c) অনিয়মিত রক্তস্রাব বা ফোঁটা ফোঁটা রক্তস্রাব 		. ना)
(e) ওজন বৃদ্ধি	(f) স্তনে ব্যাথা বা ভারী অনুভব করা	
(g) এলার্জীক রি-অ্যাকশন	(h) অতিরিক্ত রক্তস্রাব	
(i) ইনজেকশন এর জায়গায় প্রদাহ	(j) সমস্যা হয়নি	
(k) অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন)		
৪৩. যদি কোন রকম সমস্যার সম্মুখিন হন তাহলে কি ব	ন্যাবস্থা গ্রহণ করেন?	

(যদি উত্তর '০৩' হয় তাহলে ৪৫ নং প্রশ্নে চলে যান)	
০১. কোথাও যাই না,এমনই ঠিক হয়ে যায় ০২. অন্য ডাক্তারের কাছে যাই ০৩. ব্লু স্টার সেন্টারের সেবা	
প্রদানকারীদের কাছে যাই ০৪. হাসপাতালে যাই ০৫. অন্যান্য(উল্লেখ করুন)	
৪৪. উওর "কোথাও যাই না,এমনই ঠিক হয়ে যায়" ০১ হলে কেন কোথাও যাননি?	
০১.ব্লু স্টারের সেবাপ্রদানকারীগন আগেই এই সমস্যা সম্পর্কে সতর্ক করে দিয়েছিলেন	
০২, ভয়ে যাই নি ০৩. পরিবার থেকে মানা করেছিল ০৪. অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন)	
Section for the reservation of the section of the s	
৪৫. উত্তর "০৩" হলে তাহলে ব্লু স্টারের সেবাপ্রদানকারীগণ কি পরামর্শ প্রদান করেন?	
০১. ব্লু স্টারের সেবাপ্রদানকারীগণ ব্লু স্টারের এম.বি.বি এস ডাক্তারের কাছে পার্টিয়েছিলেন	
০২. সরকারী হাসপাতালে পাঠিয়েছিলেন ০৩. বেসরকারী হাসপাতালে পাঠিয়েছিলেন	
০৪. নিজেই প্রয়োজনীয় সেবা প্রদান করেছিলেন ০৫. অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন)	
Section 6: Accessibility	24311==
৪৬. আপনার বাড়ি থেকে সবচেয়ে নিকটবর্তী ব্লু স্টার কেন্দ্রটি কত মাইল দুরত্ত্বে অবস্থিত?	
০১. আধা মাইল এর কম ০২. প্রায় আধা মাইল ০৩. আধা-এক মাইল ০৪. এক মাইল এর চেয়ে বেশী	9 = 1 = T K
৪৭. জনুবিরতিকরণ ইনজেকশন নেয়ার জন্য এই ব্লু স্টার কেন্দ্র ব্যাতিত অন্য কোন জায়গা আপনি যান কি?	
০১. হাঁ৷ ০২.না (যদি উওর 'না' হয় তাহলে ৪৬ নং প্রশ্নে চলে যান)	
2 727 1272 11 2	
৪৮. উওর হাাঁ হলে, কোথা হতে জন্মবিরতিকরণ ইনজেকশন সেবা সমূহ নিয়ে থাকেন?	
০১. অন্য একটি ব্লু স্টার কেন্দ্র থেকে ০২. নিকটবর্তী র্ফামেসি ০৩. কমিউনিটি স্বাস্থ্য ক্লিনিক ০৪.	
সরকারি হাসপাতাল ০৫. বেসরকারী হাসপাতাল ০৬. উপজেলা হেলথ কমপ্লেক্স ০৭. ডাক্তার ০৮. মা	
ও শিশু স্বাস্থ্য কেন্দ্ৰ ০৯. FWV ১০.অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন)	
Section 7: Pricing	
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৪৯. ব্লু স্টার কেন্দ্র থেকে প্রাপ্ত 'SOMA-JECT'এর বর্তমান মূল্যে (যাতায়ত খরচ ছাড়া)সম্পর্কে আপনার মত	
কেমন?	
০১. খুবই বেশী ০২. বেশী ০৩. ঠিক আছে ০৪. কম ০৫. খুবই কম	
৫০. একটি ইনজেকশন নিতে আপনার যাতায়ত ছাড়া কত টাকা খরচ হয়?	
(८), व्यक्ति रन्द्रविकान निद्रु जाननात्र याचात्रच श्रवा क्रच त्राका रहार	
৫১. একটি ইনজেকশন নিতে আপনার যাতায়ত ভাড়া সহ কত টাকা খরচ হয়?	
43. 470 (1607 11 1160 41 1113 110130 0101 12 40 0141 130 (31	
Section 8: Quality of Service	
৫২. ব্লু স্টার সেন্টারে সেবা গ্রহনের সময় আপনাকে দীর্ঘক্ষন অপেক্ষা করতে হয় কিনা?	
০১. হ্যা ০২.না	
৫৩. ব্লু স্টার সেন্টারে সেবা প্রদানকারীর ব্যবহার আপনাদের প্রতি কি রকম?	
০১ খুব ভাল ০২. ভাল ০৩. মোটামুটি ০৪. ভাল না ০৫. একেবারেই ভাল না	
৫৪. ব্লু স্টার সেন্টারের খাবার পানির ব্যবস্থা আছে কি?	
০১. হাা ০২.না	
AND THE RESIDENCE TO A PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY AND A PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY	
৫৫. ব্লু স্টার সেন্টারের বসার স্থান আছে কি না?	

০১. হাঁ ০২.না		
৫৬. ব্লু স্টার সেন্টারে বৈদ্যুতিক পাখা আছে কি না?		
০১. বৈদ্যুতিক পাখা আছে ০২. বৈদ্যু	তিক পাখা নেই	
৫৭. ব্লু স্টার সেন্টারে পরিস্কার পরিচ্ছন্নতা কেমন?		
15 18 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	৩, ভাল ০৪, তেমন ভাল নয় ০৫. মোটেই ভাল নয়	
৫৮. হ্রু স্টার সেন্টারে পর্যাপ্ত পানির ব্যবস্থা আছে কি না	1?	
০১. আছে ০২. নেই		A
৫৯. ব্লু স্টার সেন্টারে শারীরিক পরীক্ষা করার জন্য আৰ	নাদা ব্যবস্থা আছে কি না?	
০১. আছে ০২. নেই		
৬০. ব্লু স্টার সেন্টারের জন্মবিরতিকরন বিভিন্ন পদ্ধতি স	নখলিত কোন পোটার লাগানো দেখেছিলেন কি?	
০১. হাঁ ০২.না		12 20-2 10
৬১. ব্লু স্টার সেন্টারের SOMA-JECT এর পোটার	লাগানো দেখেছিলে কি?	
০১. হাঁ ০২.না		9 533 .
৬২. জন্মবিরতিকরণ ইনজেকশন প্রদানের পূর্বে ইনজেব	pশন দেয়ার জায়গাটি পরিস্কার করেছিলেন কিনা?	
০১. হাঁ ০২.না		(1
Section 9: I	Past Users Behavior	
৬৩. আপনি জীবনে প্রথম কত বছর বয়স থেকে জন্মবি	রতিকরণ পদ্ধতি ব্যবহার শুরু করেছিলেন? (বছরে)	
৬৪. আপনি জীবনে প্রথম কোন জনাবিরতিকরণ পদ্ধতি	ব্যবহার শুরু করেছিলেন?	
2° 1828	জেকশন ০৪. ইমপ্লান্ট/ নরপ্লান্ট ০৫.আই ইউ ডি	
০৬.আজল পদ্ধতি ০৭.নিরাপদ কাল	HOLE I BELEVE	
৬৫. ইনজেকশন ব্যবহারের ঠিক পূর্বে আপনি কোন জন্	মুবিরতিকরণ পদ্ধতি ব্যবহার করতেন?	
০১.কন্ডম ০২.খাবার বড়ি ০৩. ইনজেক	শন ০৪. ইমপ্লান্ট/ নরপ্লান্ট ০৫.আই ইউ ডি	
০৬.আজল পদ্ধতি ০৭.নিরাপদ কাল	০৮.কোন পদ্ধতি নেইনি	
৬৬, আপনি কোন কোন জন্মবিরতিকরণ পদ্ধতি ব্যবহার	া করেছেন? (উত্তর একাধিক হতে পারে) (১. হাঁ 🐪 ২.	না)
(a) কন্ডম	(b) খাবার বড়ি	
NT 1882 18	(6)	
(c) ইনজেকশন	(d) ইমপ্লান্ট/ নরপ্লান্ট	
(e) আই ইউ ডি	(f) আজল পদ্ধতি	
NGR	(V)	
(g) নিরাপদ কাল	(h) অন্যান্য(উল্লেখ করুন)	

০১. হাঁ ০২. না

৬৮, যদি উওর হ্যা হয়, তাহলে ছেড়ে দিলেন কেন? উল্লেখ করুন	
Section 10:	Choice/ Reference
2 8 555 35 56	
৬৯. ব্রু স্টার সেন্টারে যাবার কারন কি? (<i>উত্তর একাধিক</i>	হতে পারে) (১. হাা ২. না)
(a) টিভি ও রেডিও থেকে স্থনে	(b) সেবার মান ভাল
(c) বাসার কাছাকাছি	(d) প্রতিবেশী এবং বাসার লোকেদের উৎসাহে
(e) মোবাইল ফিল্ম থেকে জেনেছি	(f) স্বামী বলেছে
(g) জন্মবিরতিকরণ ছাড়াও অনান্য বিষয়ে সেবা পাওয়া যায়	(h) ব্লু স্টার প্রতিনিধিদের কাছ থেকে জেনেছি
(i) অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন)	
(c) এলাকায় মাঝে মাঝে মাইকিং করতে হবে (e) product এর মূল্য কমানো প্রয়োজন	(d) product এর যোগান বাড়ানো প্রয়োজন (f) আরও BS এর Out late প্রয়োজন
(e) product এর মূল্য কমানো প্রয়োজন (g) অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন)	(f) আরও BS এর Out late প্রয়োজন
(সাক্ষাৎকার শেষ করার পূর্বে প্রশ্নপত্রটি ভালভাবে যাচাই করে	র নিন। যদি কোন প্রশ্লের উত্তর বাদ থাকে তাহলে উত্তরটি গ্রহন করুন এবং
ধন্যবাদ দিয়ে সাক্ষাৎকার শেষ করুন।)	
সাক্ষাৎকার গ্রহনকারীর সাক্ষর:	তারিখ:

Annexure 6 Questionnaire for Potential Users

"Evaluation of Blue Star Program" for Social Marketing Company (SMC) Conducted By: Eminence For Potential User

	TOT TOTOTHER COL				
সম্মতিপত্ৰ					
আস্সালামু আলাইকুম/ আদাব,					
আমার নাম	ম.সি-র ব্লু স্টার প্রোথাম এর আওত র উদ্দেশ্য হলো জন্মবিরতিকরণ ইন্ র উপর ভিত্তি করে কোন ধরনের সে আপনার মতামত জানা। এই জরিপ আওতাধীন জন্মবিরতিকরণ সেবার ম রুন উত্তরদাতা হিসেবে গণ্য হয়েছে প্রের বা সব প্রশ্লের উত্তর নাও দি	াধীন জনুবিরোতি নজেক্শান ব্যাবহা সবা দিলে জনগনে থেকে সংগৃহীত মানকে আরও উন্ন ন। এই গবেষণা	করণ ইনটে রকারীদের নর মাঝে ড হ্যক্তিগত ড ত করার ফ য় আপনার	জক্শান এর বর্তমান অব জন্মবিরোতিক গথ্য সম্পূর্ণ গে শক্ষ্যে এই তথ বিজ্ঞায়হন	ব্যবহারের বস্থা কেমন বুণ সেবার গাপন রাখা থ্য ব্যবহার সম্পূর্নরূপে
আমি, এ অনুযায়ী সম্পূর্ণ সত্য এবং আমি কোন মি	াই মর্মে শপথ করছি যে, আমার স থ্যার আশ্রয় নেইনি।	ংগৃহীত নিমুক্ত ত	থ্য গুলো	উত্তরদাতার	দেয়া তথ্য
	Section 1: General Infor	mation			
৭১. জনিক নং:		D	D /	M M	Y
Y		D	<i>D</i> 1	111	•
৭২. সাক্ষাৎকার গ্রহনের তারিখঃ					
৭৩, সাক্ষাৎকার গুরর সময়(ঘন্টা/মিনিট)	: শেষ হওয়া মিনিট)	র সময় (ঘন্টা /		:	
৭৪, বিভাগঃ	৭৫. জেলা				
৭৬. উপজেলাঃ	৭৭. ইউনিয়ে	নর নাম:			
৭৮, থামের নাম:	৭৯. ঠিকানাঃ				
৮০, উত্তরদাতার নামঃ					
৮১. মোবাইল নম্বর:					
৮২, উত্তরদাত্রীর বয়স: (বছরে)					
৮৩, আপনার ধর্ম কি?					

০১. ইসলাম ০২. হিন্দু ০৩. খ্রীষ্ট	ান ০৪. বৌদ্ধ ০৫. অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ ক	রুন)	-	
৮৪. আপনার বিবাহিত জীবন কত বছরের?				
৮৫. আপনার কি কোন সন্তান আছে?				
০১. হাঁ ০২. না	(যদি উওর 'না' হয় তাহলে ১৭ নং	প্রশ্নে চলে যান)	election.	
৮৬. যদি উওর 'হাাঁ ' হয় তাহলে কতজন সস্ত ১৬(a). ছেলে		s(c) যোট		
	(0), 0 (0)	[15	
৮৭. আপনি কতবছর পড়ান্তনা করেছেন? (যত		7.00		
(00= illiterate), (Class 01 to 09 = Completed=11, Graduation Comp				
৮৮. আপনার পেশা কি?				
০৬.শিক্ষকতা ০৭. ছাএ/ছাএী	হরি ০৩. বেসরকারী চাকুরি ০৪. গৃহি ০৮. কাজের লোক/বুয়া ০৯.দিন মজুর	১০. গার্মেন্টস		
	রব্রা চালক ১৩. জেলে ১৪. মাবি নময়ে খাদ্য কর্মসূচী ১৮. কাজের বি			
১৯. অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন)	그 그 그 얼마 그 그 그 그 그 그 그 그 그 그 그 그 그 그 그 그	111101 0111 111 201		
৮৯, আপনার স্বামীর পেশা কি?				
*** ১৮ নং প্রশ্ন লক্ষ্য করুন				
৯০, আপনার স্বামীর শিক্ষাগত যোগ্যতাঃ (যত *** ১৭ নং প্রশ্ন লক্ষ্য করুন	বৎসর পড়াশোনা করেছে) (স্কুলে না গি	য়ে থাকলে "০০" লিখুন)		
৯১. আপনার পরিবারের মোট সদস্যসংখ্যা?				
৯২. আপনার পরিবারের সকল সূত্র থেকে আনু কত?	মানিক মাসিক আয়ের পরিমান			
(টাকায়)				
৯৩. আপনার পরিবারের আনুমানিক মাসিক ব্য	য়ের পরিমান কত? (টাকায়)			
৯৪. আপনার নিজস্ব মাসিক আয় কত? <i>(যদি</i> ধ	থাকে তাহলে টাকায় উল্লেখ করুন)			
Section 2: Asses	tes and Dewelling Informati	on		
৯৫. আপনার পরিবারে নিন্মোক্ত কোন কোন বি	জনিসগুলি আছে ? (উত্তর একাধিক হ	ত পারে) (১. হাা	3	২. না)
(a) বিদ্যুত	(b) আলমিরা / ওয়ার্ভরব			
(c) টেবিল	(d) চেয়ার / বেঞ্চ			
(e) হাত ও/ দেয়াল ঘড়ি	(f) খাট / চৌকি			
(g) রেভিও / টু-ইন-ওয়ান/ সিভি (কার্যক্ষম)	(h) টেলিভিশন (কাৰ্যক্ষম)			

(i) বাই-সাইকেল	(j) মোটর-সাইকেল	
(k) সেলাই মেশিন	(۱) ইলেকট্রিক ফ্যান	1.5
m) টেলিফোন (মোবাইল / ল্যান্ড)	(n) এ.সি	
(o) ওয়াসিং মেশিন/ওভেন	(p) জেনারে্টর/আই.পি.এস	
(q) গাড়ি	(r) কম্পিউটার	
৯৬. বর্তমানে আপনার বাড়ির মালিকা ০১. নিজের বাড়ি ০২.	ানার ধরন ? . ভাড়া বাড়ি ০৩. আত্মীয়ের বাড়ি ০৪. অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ কর	<u>*ন)</u>
৯৭. আপনার পরিবারের জন্য বসবাস	যোগ্য কয়টি রুম রয়েছে? (সংখ্যা)	
Section 3: Im	nproving Knowledge on Contraceptive	XI
৯৮. আপনি জন্মবিরতিকরণ কোন কে	গন পদ্ধতি সৰ্ম্পৰ্কে জানেন? (<i>উত্তর একাধিক হতে পারে)</i> (১.	হাঁয ২. না)
(a) খাবার বড়ি	(b) কন্ডম	
(c) ইনজেকশন	(d) ইমপ্লান্ট/ নরপ্লান্ট	
(e) আই ইউ ডি	(f) মহিলা বন্ধ্যাকরণ বা লাইগেশন	
(g) পুরুষ বন্ধ্যাকরন/ভেসেকটোমি	(h) আজল পদ্ধতি	
(i) নিরাপদ সময়	(j) জানিনা	
(k) অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন)		
৯৯. আপনি বলেছেন আপনি জন্মবির্বি কোথা	উকণের –––– পদ্ধতি সম্পর্কে জেনেছেন/তনেছেন,এই পদ্ধতি	সমূহ সম্পর্কে আপনি
থেকে জেনেছেন/গুনেছেন? (উত্তর	ৰ একাধিক হতে পারে) (১. হাাঁ ২. না)	
(a)শ্বাশুড়ি, মা, চাচী, খালা,	, মামানির কাছ থেকে (b) বোন, দুলাভাই, বন্ধুর কাছ ব	থকে 📗
(c) স্বামীর কাছ থেকে	(d) প্রতিবেশীর কাছ থেকে	
(e) ব্লু স্টার ভাক্তারের কাছ	ংথেকে (f) গ্রান্ধুয়েট ডাক্তারের কাছ থে	Φ
(g) ফার্মেসি/নন গ্রাজুয়েট ং	ভাক্তারের কাছ থেকে (h) মাঠ কর্মীদের কাছ থেকে	
(i) এনজিও কর্মীদের কাছ	থেকে (j) রেভিওর মাধ্যমে	
(k) টিভির মাধ্যমে	(l) পত্ৰিকা/ম্যাণাজিন পড়ে	
(m) সাইন বোর্ড/ হোল্ডিং/	বিল বোর্ড থেকে (n) গাড়ীর গায়ে লেখা দেখে	

	(o) পানির	ট্যাংকির গায়ে লেখা দেখে	(p) দেয়াল লেখন থেকে	
	(q) ভ্ৰাম্যমা	ণ চলচিত্ৰ দেখে	(r) অন্যান্য(উল্লেখ করুন)	
۵٥٥.	আপনি কি উ	গ্লীবনে কখনও কোন জন্মবির্নি	ঠকরণ পদ্ধতি ব্যবহার করেছেন?	
	০১, হাা	০২.না	(যদি উওর 'না' হয় তাহলে ৩৩ নং প্রশ্নে চলে যান)	
	যদি উওর হঁ রছিলেন? ছরে)	্যা হয়,তাহলে কত বছর বয়স	থেকে আপনি জন্মবিরতিকরণ পদ্ধতি ব্যবহার শুরু	
১০২. না)	-	কোন কোন জন্মবিরতিকরণ গ	শদ্ধতি ব্যবহার করেছিলেন? (উত্তর একাধিক হতে পারে) (১. হ্যা	٤.
(a) খা	বার বড়ি		(b) কনভম	
(c) ই	নজেক া ন		(d) ইমপ্লান্ট/ নরপ্লান্ট	
(e) অ	াই ইউ ডি		(f) আজল পদ্ধতি	
(g) নি	রাপদ কাল	-0	(h) অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন)	
১০৩.	আপনি বর্তম	ানে জন্মবিরতিকরণ কোন পদ্ব	তি ব্যবহার করছেন? (উত্তর একাধিক হতে পারে) (১. খ্যা	২. না)
(a) খা	বার বড়ি		(b) কনভম	
(c) ইণ	ংজকশন		(d) ইমপ্লান্ট/ নরপ্লান্ট	
(e) আ	ই ইউ ডি		(f) মহিলা বন্ধ্যাকরন বা লাইগেশন	
(g) পু	ক্ষে বন্ধ্যাকরন		(h) আজল পদ্ধতি	
(i) নিং	গ্ৰপদ কাল		(j) গৰ্ভবতী	
(k) সং	ন্তান নিতে চাই		(l) অন্যান্য(উল্লেখ করুন)	
\$08.	আপনি বৰ্তম ০১. হাা	ানে যে পদ্ধতি ব্যবহার করেন ০২.না	সেটি কি সহলভ্য?	
SOC.	০১. হা।			
১০৬.		মানে জন্মবিরতিকরণ যে পদ্ধতি	ঠ ব্যবহার করছেন তার পরিবর্তে অন্য কোন পদ্ধতি গ্রহণ	
	ার কথা ক্লোক			
ভাব	হেন কিনা? ০১. হাা <i>যান</i>)	০২.না	(যদি উওর 'না' হয় তাহলে ৩৮ নং প্রশ্নে চলে	
٥٥٩.	The state of the s	া হয়, তাহলে কেনং (উত্তর এ	কাধিক হতে পারে) (১. হাঁ৷ ২. না)	

(a) 9	াাৰ্শ্ব প্ৰতিক্ৰিয়া কে	ণী		(b) সহজলভা নয়		
(c) দ	াম বেশী			(d) অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন)		
	5	Section 4: Av	wareness	about Blue Star Centre		
30b.		র সেন্টার সর্ম্পকে				
	0). याँ	০২.না	010111141	(যদি উওর 'না' হয় তাহলে ৪৯ নং প্রশ্নে চলে যান)		
১০৯.	আপনার ইউনি	নয়নে কি কোন ব্ৰু	স্টার সেন্টার	আছে?		
	০১. হাা	০২.না	০৩. জানিন	1		
330.	যদি উওর হাাঁ ০১. হাাঁ	হয়, তাহলে আপ ০২.না	নি ব্লু স্টার সে	দ্টারটি দেখেছেন কিনা?		
333.				টার কেন্দ্রটি কত মাইল দুরত্বে অবস্থিত? নাইল ০৩. আধা-এক মাইল ০৪. এক মাইল এর চেটে	য় বেশী	
۶. ۲.	আপনার এলাব না)	কার ব্লু স্টার কেন্দ্র	সম্পর্কে আগ	শনি কিভাবে জানতে পেরেছেন? (উত্তর <i>একাধিক হতে প</i>	রে) (১.	হাঁ
	(a) নিজে দেয	খছি		(b) ভ্রাম্যমাণ চলচিত্র দেখানোর সময় বলেছে		
	(c) স্বামীর ব	লছেন		(d) আত্মীয় স্বজন ও বন্ধুদের মাধ্যমে জানতে পেরেছি		
	(d) অন্যান্য (করুন)					
১১৩. ভি	ব্রু স্টার সেন্টার তুর একাধিক হতে		সবা প্রদান ক (১. হাাঁ	রা হয়ে থাকে সে সম্পর্কে আপনি জানেন কি? ২. না)		
	(a) পরিবার প	রিকপ্পনা		(b) মা ও শিশু স্বাস্থ্য		
	(c) যক্ষা			(d) সাধারন স্বাস্থ্য সেবা		
	(d) অন্যান্য ([†] করুন)					
১১৪. কো		ানার পরিবারের অ	ানান্য সদস্যর	া হ্লু স্টার কেন্দ্র হতে জন্মবিরতিকরণ সেবা ব্যাতিত অন্য		
		(উত্তর একাধিক	হতে পারে)	(১. হাা ২. না)		
	(a) পরিবার পা	রিকল্পনা		(b) মা ও শিও স্বাস্থ্য		
	(c) যক্ষা			(d) সাধারন স্বাস্থ্য সেবা		

	(d) অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন)		
১১৫. (যদি	ব্রু স্টারের জন্মবিরতিকরণ ইনজেকশন ন উওর 'না' হয় তাহলে ৪৯ নং প্রশ্নে চয		
<i>\$\$</i> %.		চ হয় সেই বিষয়ে আপনার কি কোন ধারনা আছে? চ. চার মাস ০৪. ছয় মাস ০৫. জানা নেই	
১১৭. কি?	ব্লু স্টার কেন্দ্র ছাড়া আপনার এলাকায়	আর কোন জন্মবিরতিকরণ ইনজেকশন প্রদানের স্থান আছে	
	০১. হাঁ ০২.না (য	াদি উওর 'না' হয় তাহলে ৪৯ নং প্রশ্নে চলে যান)	
33b.	যদি উওর 'হাঁা' হয় তালে কোথায়? (ট	উত্তর একাধিক হতে পারে) (১. হাাঁ ২. না)	- 44
172	(a) সরকারী হাসপাতাল	(b) সরকার অনুমোদিত এনজিও ফ্লিনিক/ হাসপাতাল	
	(c) সরকার অনুমোদিত প্রাইভেট ক্লিনিক	(d) নাম জানিনা	
	Section	on 5: Side-Effect	
7.		পদ্ধতি ব্যবহার করছেন তাতে কোন রকমের সমস্যার সম্মুখিন ২ না)	ন হচ্ছেন কি?
(উত্ত (যদি	র একাধিক হতে পারে) (১. হাঁা উ <i>ওর "</i> (i) সমস্যা হয়নি" <i>হয় তাহলে (</i>	২.না) ৫১ নং প্রশ্নে চলে যান)	া হচ্ছেন কি?
(উত্ত <i>(যদি</i> (a) মাথ	র একাধিক হতে পারে) (১. হাঁা ' উ <i>ওর "(</i> i) সমস্যা হয়নি" <i>হয় তাহলে (</i> া ঘোরান/ মাথা ধরা	২.না) ৫১ নং প্রশ্নে চলে যান) (b) বমি বমি ভাব	া হচ্ছেন কি?
(উত্ত <i>(যদি</i> (a) মাথ	র একাধিক হতে পারে) (১. হাঁা উ <i>ওর "</i> (i) সমস্যা হয়নি" <i>হয় তাহলে (</i>	২.না) ৫১ নং প্রশ্নে চলে যান) (b) বমি বমি ভাব	া হচ্ছেন কি?
(উত্ত <i>(যদি</i> (a) মাথ	র একাধিক হতে পারে) (১. হাঁা উওর "(i) সমস্যা হয়নি" <i>হয় তাহলে ও</i> া ঘোরান/ মাথা ধরা য়মিত রক্তস্রাব বা ফোঁটা ফোঁটা রক্তস্রাব	২.না) ৫১ নং প্রশ্নে চলে যান) (b) বমি বমি ভাব	া হচ্ছেন কি?
(উত্ত (ফদি (a) মাথ (c) অনি (e) ওজ	র একাধিক হতে পারে) (১. হাঁা উওর "(i) সমস্যা হয়নি" <i>হয় তাহলে ও</i> া ঘোরান/ মাথা ধরা য়মিত রক্তস্রাব বা ফোঁটা ফোঁটা রক্তস্রাব	২.না) ৫১ নং প্রশ্নে চলে যান) (b) বমি বমি ভাব (d) দীর্ঘদিন মাসিক বন্ধ থাকা	া হচ্ছেন কি?
(a) মাথ (c) অনি (e) ওজ (g) এল	র একাধিক হতে পারে) (১. হাঁা টেওর "(i) সমস্যা হয়নি" <i>হয় তাহলে ও</i> া ঘোরান/ মাথা ধরা য়মিত রক্তস্রাব বা ফোঁটা ফোঁটা রক্তস্রাব ন বৃদ্ধি	২.না)	া হচ্ছেন কি?
(উত্ত (ফদি (a) মাথ (c) অনি (e) ওজ (g) এল (i) সমা ১২০. ০১. কো	র একাধিক হতে পারে) (১. হাঁা ত উওর "(i) সমস্যা হয়নি" হয় তাহলে ব া ঘোরান/ মাথা ধরা য়মিত রক্তপ্রাব বা ফোঁটা ফোঁটা রক্তপ্রাব ন বৃদ্ধি ত্যাকশন স্যা হয়নি যদি কোন রকম সমস্যার সম্মুখিন হন থাও যাই না,এমনই ঠিক হয়ে যায় ০২.	২.না)	
(উত্ত (ফদি (a) মাথ (c) অনি (e) ওজ (g) এল (i) সমা ১২০. ০১. কো	র একাধিক হতে পারে) (১. হাঁা ত উওর "(i) সমস্যা হয়নি" হয় তাহলে ও া ঘোরান/ মাথা ধরা য়মিত রক্তস্রাব বা ফোঁটা ফোঁটা রক্তস্রাব ন বৃদ্ধি ত্যাকশন স্যা হয়নি যদি কোন রকম সমস্যার সম্মুখিন হন আও যাই না,এমনই ঠিক হয়ে যায় ০২. যুক্মীদের কাছে যাই ০৫. ব্লু স্টার সেক্	২.না) ৫১ নং প্রশ্নে চলে যান) (b) বমি বমি ভাব (d) দীর্ঘদিন মাসিক বন্ধ থাকা (f) স্তনে ব্যাথা বা ভারী অনুভব করা (h) অতিরিক্ত রক্তপ্রাব (j) অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন) তাহলে কি ব্যাবস্থা গ্রহন করেন? ডান্ডারের কাছে যাই ০৩. হাসপাতালে যাই	

	হাসপাতাল ৫	০৫. বেসরকারী হাসণ	গাতাল ৩৬. উপজেলা হেলথ কমপ্লেক্স ০৭. ডাজার ০৮. মা	
	ও শিত স্বাস্থ্য	কেন্দ্ৰ ০৯. FWC	১০.অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন)	
١ ٤٤.	কত দিন ধরে	আপনি উক্ত সেন্টার	র সেবা গ্রহণের জন্য যাচ্ছেন? (বছরে)	
sci	জন্মবিরতীকর reening করা কি?	ণ সেবা গ্রহনের সময়	্য উক্ত কেন্দ্ৰে আপনাকে সঠিকভাবে counseling এবং	
**	০ ১ . খ্যা	০২.না		
	আপনার জন্মা নয়েছিলেন কি?	বিরতিকরণ সেবা গ্রহ	ন কেন্দ্রটি আপনাকে ইনজেকশন মেথোড এর ব্যাপারে	
	০১. হাা	০২.না	(যদি উওর 'না' হয় তাহলে ৫৬ নং প্রশ্নে চলে যান)	
	যদি উওর 'হাঁ একাধিক হতে প		া কেন জন্মবিরতিকরণ ইনজেকশন পদ্ধতি গ্রহন করছেন না? (১. ফাঁ ২. না)	
(a) পা	ৰ্শ্ব প্ৰতিক্ৰিয়া বেৰ্গ	ी	(b) সন্তান নিতে দেরী হয়	
(c) পরি	রবারের সদস্যরা	মানা করে	(d) ইনজেকশন নিতে ভয় পাই	
(e) দা	ম বেশী		(f) অন্যান্য (উল্লেখ করুন)	
১২৬. (মা	THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN	থেকে সবচেয়ে নিক	টবর্তী জন্মবিরতিকরণ সেবা গ্রহন কেন্দ্রটি কত দুরত্ত্বে অবস্থিত?	
(41.	The state of the s	লৈ এর কম ৩২. প্র	ায় আধা মাইল ০৩. আধা-এক মাইল ০৪. এক মাইল এর চো	য়ে বেশী
		Section	on 7: Quality of Care	
১২৭. সভূ		নে জন্মবিরতীকরণের	যে পদ্ধতি ব্যবহার করেন তার বর্তমান মূল্যের উপর আপনি কি	
	০১. খুবই সন্থ	ষ্ট ০২. সন্থষ্ট ০	৩. সভ্ট না অসভ্ট না ০৪. অসভ্ট ০৫. খুবই অসভ্ট	
১২৮.			চরণ সেবা গ্রহন করেন তাদের সেবার প্রতি কি আপনি সভ্ট? ৩. সভ্ট না অসভ্ট না ০৪. অসভ্ট ০৫. খুবই অসভ্ট	
১২৯.	উক্ত কেন্দ্ৰে সে ০১. খাঁ	নৰা গ্ৰহনেৱ সময় আ ০২.না	পনাকে দীর্ঘক্ষন অপেক্ষা করতে হয় কি?	
\$ 0 0.			বহার আপনাদের প্রতি কিরুপ? মোটামুটি ০৪. ভাল না ০৫. একেবারেই ভাল না	

(সাক্ষাৎকার শেষ করার পূর্বে প্রশ্নপত্রটি ভালভাবে যাচাই করে নিন। যদি কোন প্রশ্নের উত্তর বাদ থাকে তাহলে উত্তরটি গ্রহন করুন এবং ধন্যবাদ দিয়ে সাক্ষাৎকার শেষ করুন।)

সাক্ষাৎকার গ্রহনকারীর সাক্ষর:	
তারিখঃ	28

Annexure 7 Key Informant Interview Guideline for GMPs and NGMPs

"Evaluation of Blue Star Program" for Social Marketing Company (SMC) Conducted By: Eminence Key Informant Interview Guideline

১৩১.	সাক্ষাৎকার গ্রহণের তারিখ:						11-00				
১৩২.	উত্তরদাতার নাম:										
১৩৩. ঠি	ফার্মেসি/ক্লিনিক/চেম্বারের পূর্ণ কানা:	************						yoelik	h = 176	==	
									•••••		
<u>٥</u> ٥٤.	মোবাইল নম্বর:									1	I
১৩৫.	আপনি কোন ধরনের ব্লু স্টারের সে ০১. GMP	বা প্রদান করে ০২. NC									
১৩৬.	উত্তরদাতার বয়স: (বছরে)										
			সম্মতি	পত্ৰ							
		আস্সাৰ	নামু আলা	ইকুম/ অ	াদাব,						
আমরা উপর এবং গি মানকে হবে এ করা হ ঐচিছক	নাম SMC এর পক্ষ থেকে এস.এই একটি জরিপ করছি। এই জরিপের ক ধরনের সেবা এখানে আছে ত আরও উন্নত করা যায় সে বিষয়ে হ বিং তথ্মাত্র ত্রু স্টার প্রোগ্রাম এর হ বে। আপনি এই জরিপের একজ্ব ে আপনি ইচ্ছা করলে কোন প্রব	ম.সি-র ব্লু স্টা র উদ্দেশ্য হলে ার উপর ভিবি আপনার মতাম মাওতাধীন জন্ ন উত্তরদাতা বি	র প্রোগ্রাম া জন্মবির ব করে বে ত জানা। ্বিরতিকর ইসেবে গ	এর আ তিকরণ দান ধরতে এই জরি গেসেবার ন্য হয়েতে	ওতাধী ইনজেব ন সেবা পে থেবে মানকে ছন। এ	ৰ জন্মকি হুশান ব্য দিলে ভ ফ সংগৃহী আরও ই গবেষ	রতিকর বহারক মনগনের ত ব্যক্তি উন্নত ব গায় ত	ণ ইনরে ারীদের র মাঝে চগত ত করার ল াপনার	জক্শন বৰ্তমান জন্মবির থ্য সম্পূ ক্ষ্যে এই অংশগ্ৰহ	এর ব্যবং অবস্থা (তিকরণ র্ব গোপন ই তথ্য ব্য পে সম্পূর্ব	হারের কেমন সেবার ৷ রাখা ৷বহার কিংপে
	্রী সম্পূর্ণ সত্য এবং আমি কোন মিণ			, আমার	সংগৃহী	ত নিমুভ	তথ্য	গুলো উ	উত্তরদাত	ার দেয়া	তথ্য

সাক্ষাৎকার	গ্রহনকারীর	সাক্ষর:

Key Informant Interview Guideline

- ১. SMC' র ব্লু, স্টার প্রোগ্রাম (BSP) এর উপর প্রাপ্ত ট্রেনিং সম্পর্কে আপনার মতামত
- ২. এই ট্রেনিং এর ফলে আপনি কিভাবে উপকৃত হচ্ছেন (তধু মাত্র NGMP-দের জন্য প্রযোজ্য)
- ৩. ব্লু স্টার সেন্টারের সাথে যুক্ত হয়ে আর্তিক ও সামাজিক ভাবে কতটুকু লাভবান হচ্ছেন
- সেবা গ্রহণকারীরা Injectable Contraceptive সম্পর্কে কতটুকু জানেন এবং ক্ষেত্রে তাদের কি ধরনের কাউন্সিলিং করা উচিত
- Injectable Contraceptive গ্রহণকারীরা কি জন্মবিরোতিকরণের এই পদ্ধতি গ্রহনে নিয়মিত? কেন? (দয়া করে একটু
 ব্যাখ্যা করুন)
- ৬. সেবা গ্রহণকারীদের মধ্যে এই পদ্ধতি নিয়মিত গ্রহনের হার অনেক কম, এটা কিভাবে প্রতিরোধ করা যায়
- আপনার মতে সেবা গ্রহনকারীরা রু, স্টার সেন্টার থেকে কিভাবে উপকৃত হচ্ছেন
- ৮. আর কোন কোন পদ্ধতি/কার্যক্রম সমূহ যুক্ত করলে সেবা গ্রহনকারীদের সংখ্যা আরও বৃদ্ধি করা সম্ভব
- ৯. নতুন কেউ আসলে সেক্ষেএে কিভাবে Injectable Contraceptive এর কাউসিলিং, পরীক্ষণ এবং পার্শ্ব প্রতিক্রিয়া সম্পর্কে সেবা গ্রহণকারীদের অবগত করা হয় এবং এর গুরুত্ব কতটুকু
- ১০. ব্লু স্টার প্রোগ্রাম (BSP) এর আন্ততায় আর কোন কোন ধরনের সেবা প্রদান করা যায় বলে আপনি মনে করেন
- Injectable Contraceptive এর ফলে বিভিন্ন পার্শ্ব প্রতিক্রিয়ার ক্ষেত্রে কিভাবে সাহায্য করেন (তথু মাত্র NGMP-দের জন্য প্রয়োজ্য)
- ১২. সেবা গ্রহনকারীদের বিভিন্ন তথ্য আপনার ফার্মেসি/ক্লিনিক/চেম্বারে কিভাবে সংরক্ষন করা হয়
- ১৩. আপনাদের সাথে SMC কিভাবে তথ্য আদান প্রদানের করে
- ১৪. অন্য আর কোন ভাবে করলে ভাল হয়
- ১৫. Injectable Contraceptive ব্যাবহারের পরে এর র্বজ্য সমূহের ব্যবস্থাপনা কেমন করে করা হয়
- ১৬. ব্লু স্টার সেন্টার থেকে কোন শ্রেনীর এবং বয়সের মানুষেরা বেশী সেবা গ্রহন করতে আসে
- ১৭. Injectable Contraceptive এর নিয়মিত যোগান ও ব্যবস্থাপনা পদ্ধতি কেমন
- ১৮. যদি কোন কারণে Injectable Contraceptive এর Stock out হয় সেক্ষেত্রে কি করেন

- ১৯. Injectable Contraceptive এবং SMC product ছাড়াও আর কোন বিষয়ে ট্রেনিং এর প্রয়োজনীয়তা আছে কি
- ২০. রু স্টার প্রোগ্রম এর আওতায় আপনাদের মাধ্যমে SMC আর কি কি প্রোগ্রাম ওরু করতে পারে
- ২১. যদি SMC আপনাদের সহযোগিতায় দীর্ঘ মেয়াদী/ স্থায়ী পদ্ধতির সেবা প্রদান করতে চায় তাহলে কি আপনি আগ্রহী হবেন (গুধু মাত্র GMP-দের জন্য প্রযোজ্য)
- ২২. আপনার মতে Injectable Contraceptive এর ব্যবহারের ব্যাপকতা বৃদ্ধি করার জন্য আপনার কি করা উচিত
- ২৩. আপনার মতে Injectable Contraceptive এর ব্যবহারের ব্যাপকতা বৃদ্ধি করার জন্য কোম্পানির আর কি কি পদক্ষেপ গ্রহণ করা উচিৎ

(সাক্ষাৎকার শেষ করার পূর্বে প্রশ্নপত্রটি ভালভাবে যাচাই করে নিন। যদি কোন প্রশ্নের উত্তর বাদ থাকে তাহলে উত্তরটি গ্রহন করুন এবং ধন্যবাদ দিয়ে সাক্ষাৎকার শেষ করুন।)

Annexure 8 Additional Tables

Non Graduate Medical Practitioner (NGMP)

NGMP age category (n=611)

Age of NGMPs	Dhaka	Chittagong	Rajshahi	Khulna	Barishal	Sylhet	Rangpur	Total
Lowest to 25	.2	.3	.2	.2	-	.3	.2	1.3
26 to 35	7.7	5.1	.8	1.6	3.6	2.5	2.1	23.4
36 to 45	10.6	10.6	1.5	4.3	6.4	3.4	3.1	39.9
46 to 55	6.9	5.6	1.6	3.3	3.1	2.6	3.8	26.8
56 to more	3.3	2.3	.5	.3	1.3	.7	.2	8.5
Total	28.6	23.9	4.6	9.7	14.4	9.5	9.3	100.0

Sex of NGMPs across divisions

Sex of the Respondent	Dhaka	Chittagong	Rajshahi	Khulna	Barishal	Sylhet	Rangpur	Total
Male	28.0	23.2	4.3	9.7	14.4	9.3	9.3	98.2
Female	.7	.7	.3	2	7 72	.2	-	1.8

Education of NGMPs across divisions

Education category	Dhaka	Chittagong	Rajshahi	Khulna	Barishal	Sylhet	Rangpur
Secondary incomplete	.2	.8	*	.8	.7	1.0	.3
Secondary complete	8.5	7.2	1.1	2.8	5.9	2.3	2.8
Higher than secondary	20.0	15.9	3.4	6.1	7.9	6.2	6.2

NGMPs' duration in profession across divisions

Duration in profession	Dhaka	Chittagong	Rajshahi	Khulna	Barishal	Sylhet	Rangpur
1 to 10 years	6.9	4.3	.5	1.5	2.8	2.3	2.1
11 to 20 years	10.6	9.7	2.1	4.3	6.7	3.6	3.4
21 to 30 years	6.7	7.0	1.8	3.1	3.3	2.6	3.4
31 to 40 years	4.3	2.3	.2	.8	1.5	1.0	.3
41 to 50 years	.2	.7	-	-	.2	-	-

Total number of patients treated per day

Total number of patients treated per day	n	%
lowest to 25	151	24.7
26 to 50	291	47.6
51 to 100	134	21.9
101 to 150	25	4.1
151 to 200	7	1.1
more than 200	3	.5
Total	611	100.0

Total number of patients treated per day across divisions

Daily treatment total category	Dhaka	Chittagong	Rajshahi	Khulna	Barishal	Sylhet	Rangpur	Total
lowest to 25	8.2	6.2	1.0	2.0	2.6	2.0	2.8	24.7
26 to 50	13.7	11.6	2.8	6.5	4.3	5.2	3.4	47.6
51 to 100	5.7.	5.1	.8	1.1	4,9	1.8	2.5	21.9
101 to 150	.8	.7	-		1.5	.5	.7	4.1

151 to 200	.2	.3	2.5	-	.7	107	7.0	1.1
more than 200		1040			.5	12		.5
Total	28.6	23.9	4.6	9.7	14.4	9.5	9.3	100.0

Contraceptive service provided per day category

Contraceptive service provided per day category	n	%
one client	69	11.3
5 clients	329	53.8
10 clients	152	24.9
15 clients	39	6.4
20 clients	9	1.5
more than 20 clients	13	2.1
Total	611	100.0

Contraceptive service provided per day across divisions

Contraceptive service taken per week category	Dhaka	Chittagong	Rajshahi	Khulna	Barishal	Sylhet	Rangpur
minimum per day one client	1.6	2.8	.3	1.1	2.5	1.5	1.5
per day minimum 5 clients	13.9	11.9	2.3	8.2	5.4	7.4	4.7
per day minimum 10 clients	8.5	6.9	.7	.3	5.4	.7	2.5
per day minimum 15 clients	3.1	1.8	.2		1.0	-	.3
per day minimum 20 clients	.7	.3	.5	-	-	-	-
more than 20 clients	.8	.2	.7		.2	-	.3

Income of NGMPs

Income category	n	%
Lowest to 3500 taka	23	3.8
3501 to 7000 taka	70	11.5
7001 to 14000 taka	179	29.3
14001 to 21000 taka	186	30.4
21001 to 42000 taka	109	17.8
42001 and more	44	7.2
Total	611	100.0

Income of NGMPs across divisions

Income category	Dhaka	Chittagong	Rajshahi	Khulna	Barishal	Sylhet	Rangpur
Lowest to 3500 taka	1.0	.3	.7	.2	.5	32	1.1
3501 to 7000 taka	2.3	1.3	1.3	.7	1.6	1.1	3.1
7001 to 14000 taka	7.7	5.7	1.5	5.2	3.8	2.6	2.8
14001 to 21000 taka	10.6	6.7	1.0	2.9	4.3	3.3	1.6
21001 to 42000 taka	4.6	7.4	.2	.7	2.3	2.1	.7
42001 and more	2.5	2.5			2.0	.3	

SMC SOMAJECT and all product selling income of NGMPs

SMC SOMAJECT and all product selling income of NGMPs	п	%
Lowest to 1750 taka	144	23.6
1751 to 3500 taka	165	27.0
3501 to 7000 taka	243	39.8
7001 to 10000 taka	59	9.7
Total	611	100.0

SMC SOMAJECT and all product selling income of NGMPs across divisions

SMC SOMAJECT and all product selling income of NGMPs across divisions	Dhaka	Chittagong	Rajshahi	Khulna	Barishal	Sylhet	Rangpur
Lowest to 1750 taka	6.7%	2.0%	2.1%	2.9%	4.1%	1.6%	4.1%
1751 to 3500 taka	10.1%	5.4%	.7%	2.5%	3.1%	3.4%	1.8%
3501 to 7000 taka	8.8%	12.1%	1.8%	4.3%	5.4%	3.9%	3.4%
7001 to 10000 taka	2.9%	4.4%		-	1.8%	.5%	
Total	28.6%	23.9%	4.6%	9.7%	14.4%	9.5%	9.3%

Duration of Service of the NGMP in Blue Star (by years)

Duration of Service of the NGMP in Blue Star (by years)	n	%
One year	65	10.6
2 to 5 years	155	25.4
6 to 10 years	346	56.6
More than 10 years	45	7.4
Total	611	100.0

Duration of Service of the NGMP in Blue Star (by years) across divisions

Service in Blue Star by years category	Dhaka	Chittagong	Rajshahi	Khulna	Barishal	Sylhet	Rangpur
One year	3.3	2.1	.2	.5	2.3	1.5	.8
2 to 5 years	6.9	6.4	1.3	2.0	2.5	2.3	4.1
6 to 10 years	16.7	15.1	2.5	6.5	6.5	5.7	3.6
More than 10 years	1.8	.3	.7	.7	3.1	(-)	.8

NGMPs' Level of satisfaction on SMC Training

NGMPs' Level of satisfaction on SMC Training	п	%
Very satisfied	367	60.1
Satisfied	236	38.6
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	6	1.0
Dissatisfied	1	.2
Very dissatisfied	1	.2
Total	611	100.0

Record keeping system maintained by NGMPs

Record keeping system maintained	n	%
by NGMPs		

Total	611	100.0
Don't keep record	6	1.0
By register	527	86.3
By Khata	78	12.7

Keeping stock record sheet by NGMPs

Keeping stock record sheet by NGMPs	n	%
Yes	577	94.4
No	34	5.6
Total	611	100.0

Regular report sent to SMC by NGMPs

Regular report sent to SMC by NGMPs	n	%
Yes	570	93.3
No	41	6.7
Total	611	100.0

Enough stock of SOMA-JECT with NGMPs across divisions

Enough stock of SOMA- JECT with NGMPs across divisions	Dhaka	Chittagong	Rajshahi	Khulna	Barishal	Sylhet	Rangpur	Total
Yes	25.5	20.8	3.1	9.0	13.7	9.3	6.5	88.1
Sometimes it gets stock out	3.1	3.1	1.5	.7	.7	.2	2.8	11.9

NGMPs experienced stock out in the last three months across divisions

NGMPs experienced stock out in the last three months across divisions	Dhaka	Chittagong	Rajshahi	Khulna	Barishal	Sylhet	Rangpur	Total
Once	4.2%	2.3%	.7%	.2%	.2%	.5%	.9%	8.9%
Twice	1.6%	.5%	.4%	.4%		.2%		3.0%
Thrice	.2%			-	-		-	.2%
Five	.7%	U -	-	-	.2%	-	-	.9%
Seven		.2%	25	-	-	2	-	.2%
Nine	9-	.2%	-	-				.2%
Didn't stock out	22.4%	22.1%	3.9%	9.6%	10.2%	9.5%	9.1%	86.7%

Measures taken in case stock out (n=565)

Measures taken in case stock out	N	%	
Don't give service	6	1.1	
Ask to use other method	114	20.2	
Get it from other blue star pharmacy	175	31.0	
Refer to other service point	10	1.8	

Make contacts with SMC (over phone or others)	260	46.0
Total*	565	100.0

*No stack out incident recorded for 46 respondents.

Measures taken in case of side effects after using injectable contracentive

Measures taken in case of side effects after using injectable contraceptive	n	%
Refer to other BS doctors	73	11.9
Refer to general MBBS doctor	75	12.3
Refer to UHC	220	36.0
Give treatment myself	202	33.1
Others	41	6.7
Total	611	100.0

Any other person visited the NGMPs from SMC apart from sales representative

Any other person visited the NGMPs from SMC apart from sales representative	Dhaka	Chittagong	Rajshahi	Khulna	Barishal	Sylhet	Rangpur	Total
Yes	24.1%	17.3%	3.8%	7.7%	11.3%	8.0%	8.5%	80.7%
No	4.6%	6.5%	.8%	2.0%	3.1%	1.5%	.8%	19.3%

Frequency of Viels

Frequency of Visit	Dhaka	Chittagong	Rajshahi	Khulna	Barishal	Sylhet	Rangpur	Total
lowest to 7 days	5.2	3.3	1.0	1.8	1.3	1.8	3.6	18.0
8 to 15 days	10.3	5.7	1.5	6.7	5.4	3.1	2.6	35.4
16 to 30 days	9.8	13.1	1.6	1.0	5.6	4.1	2.6	37.8
31 to 60 days	3.1	1.5	.5	.2	2.0	.5	.3	8.0
61 and above days	.2	.3			.2		,2	.8

Place to dispose needle/syringe

Place to dispose needle/syringe	n	%
In sharp box	430	70.4
In waste paper basket	102	16.7
Dust bin	5	.8
Others	74	12.1
Total	611	100.0

Selling price including service charge as described by NGMPs	n	%
35 to 40 taka	263	43.0
41 to 45 taka	115	18.8
46 to 50 taka	203	33.2
More than 50 taka	30	4.9
Total	611	100.0

Selling price including service charge as described by NGMPs across divisions

Selling price including service charge category	Dhaka	Chittagong	Rajshahi	Khulna	Barishal	Sylhet	Rangpur
35 to 40 taka	10.1	9.0	2.0	4.1	10.1	2.9	4.7
41 to 45 taka	7.9	2.9	1.0	2.0	2.3	1.1	1.6
46 to 50 taka	8.7	10.5	1.6	3.3	2.0	4.9	2.3
More than 50 taka	2.0	1.5		.3	-	.5	.7

Knowledge on the service points where TB cough testing takes place

Knowledge on the service points where TB cough testing takes place	n	%
Yes	604	98.9
No	7	1.1
Total	611	100.0

Recurrent user of SOMA-JECT

Recurrent user of SOMA-JECT	N	%
Yes	562	92.0
No	49	8.0
Total	611	100.0

Number of recurrent user of SOMA-JECT in every 10 users

Number of recurrent user of SOMA-JECT in every 10 users	n	%
1	10	1.6
2	12	2.0
3	4	.7
4	11	1.8
5	46	7.5
6	58	9.5
7	111	18.2
8	212	34.7
9	109	17.8
10	38	6.2
Total	611	100.0

Duration of last TB training taken by NGMPs

Duration of last TB training taken by NGMPs	n	%
No TB training	31	5.1
within 1 to 6 months	175	28.6
7 to 12 months	343	56.1
13 to 24 months	45	7.4
25 to 36 months	6	1.0
More than 36 months	- 11	1.8
Total	611	100.0

Duration of last TB training taken by NGMPs across divisions

Duration of last TB training taken by NGMPs across	Dhaka	Chittagong	Rajshahi	Khulna	Barishal	Sylhet	Rangpur
divisions							

No TB training	.7	.5	-	.2	2.3	.5	1.0
within 1 to 6 months	8.5	8.7	1.6	3.3	1.3	3.9	1.3
7 to 12 months	15.1	14.1	2.8	5.9	7.7	4.9	5.7
13 to 24 months	2.9	.2	-	.2	2.9	.2	1.0
25 to 36 months	.5	.2	.2	2	.2	-	
More than 36 months	1.0	.3	-	.2	12.4	100	.3

Highest selling SMC family planning product

Highest selling SMC family planning product	n	%
Oral Pill	461	75.5
Condom	39	6.4
Injectable contraceptive	78	12.8
Others	33	5.4
Total	611	100.0

Couples best suited for long term method

Couples best suited for long term method	n	%
Busy couple	4	0.7
Cant take any other method	4	0.7
Expectation to have delayed child	4	0.7
Have more than two children	4	0.7
Have one child	16	2.6
Have two children	547	89.5
Middle aged	16	2.6
Poor family	16	2.6
Total	611	100.0

Couples best suited for permanent method

Couples best suited for permanent method	n	%
Have more than two children	20	3.3
Have one child	4	.7
Have two child	75	12.3
Old aged	16	2.6
Poor family	32	5.2
Want no more child	464	75.9
Total	611	100.0

Number of couples sent to other service points for long term method in the last three months (n=407)

Number of couples sent to other service points for long term method in the last three months	n	%
1	146	35.9
2	21	5.2
3	1	0.2
4	3	0.7
5	1	0.2
8	1	0.2
10	3	0.7

Didn't send anyone	231	56.8
Total	407	100.0

Number of couples sent to other service points for permanent method in the last three months (n=407)

Number of couples sent to other service points for permanent method in the last three months	n	%
1	135	33.2
2	10	2.5
3	1	0.2
5	1	0.2
7	1	0.2
8	7	1.7
10	1	0.2
11	1	0.2
12	1	0.2
Didn't send anyone	249	61.2
Total	407	100.0

Getting enough profit by selling SMC family planning products

Getting enough profit by selling SMC family planning products	n	%
Yes	486	79.5
No	125	20.5
Total	611	100.0

Knowledge on place to get long term/permanent family planning methods

Knowledge on place to get long term/permanent family planning methods	n	%
Yes	607	99.3
No	4	.7
Total	611	100.0

Referral to other service points

Referral to other service points	n	%
Yes	407	66.6
No	204	33.4
Total	611	100.0

Place of service giving

Place of service giving	n	%
Pharmacy/Chamber	503	82.3
Only pharmacy	77	12.6
Only chamber	28	4.6
Only clinic	3	.5
Total	611	100.0

Cleanliness of the service point

Cleanliness of the service point	n	%

Very good	232	38.0
Good	236	38.6
Not good or bad	108	17.7
Bad	31	5.1
Very bad	4	.7
Total	611	100.0

Separate sitting arrangement

Separate sitting arrangement	n	%
Have sitting arrangement	597	97.7
Doesn't have sitting arrangement	14	2.3
Total	611	100.0

Presence of electricity at the service point

Presence of electricity at the service point	n	%
Have electricity	601	98.4
Doesn't have electricity	10	1.6
Total	611	100.0
Presence of fan at the service point		
Presence of fan at the service point		9/

Presence of fan at the service point	n	%
Have fan	587	96.1
Doesn't have fan	24	3.9
Total	611	100.0

Sufficient Water Supply

Sufficient Water Supply	n	%
Yes	463	75.8
No	148	24.2
Total	611	100.0

Separate place for patient check up

Separate place for patient check up	n	%
Yes	575	94.1
No	36	5.9
Total	611	100.0

Graduate Medical Practitioners (GMPs)

Record keeping of SOMA-JECT users

Record keeping of SOMA-JECT users	n	%
By Khata	2	1.9
By register	96	93.2
Don't keep record	5	4.9
Total	103	100.0

Reason for not keeping record (n=5)

Reason for not keeping record	n	Valid Percent
Don't have time	1	20.0
Don't feel it's necessity	3	60.0

Others		1	I - Aldinor	20.0	
Total		5		100.0	
Sending regular monthly report to SMC f	rom Pharmacy/Clinic/Cha	mber			
Sending regular monthly report to Pharmacy/Clinic/Chaml	o SMC from	n		%	
Yes		69		67.0	
No		34		33.0	
Total		103		100.0	
Reason for not sending (n=34)					
Reason for not sending	2	n	- 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10	%	
SUL MISSION PESSION SHESSION SHESSION SHESSION		120			
Don't have time		7		20.0	
Doesn't come to mind		5		14.3	
Don't feel its necessity		17		48.6	
Others		6		17.1	
Total		35	100	100.0	
Measures taken in case stock out (n=97)					
Measures taken in case stock out	n			%	
Don't give service	39	39		40.2	
Ask to use other method	21			21.6	
Get it from other blue star pharmacy	23			23.7	
Refer to other service point	3			3.1	
Others	11			11.3	
Total	97	97		100.0	
aticfaction lavel on delicements.					
atisfaction level on delivery system of inje Satisfaction level on delivery system of	ctable contraceptive (n=10 f injectable contraceptive	12)	п	1 %	
	,			70	
Very satisfied			32	31.4	
Satisfied			54	52.9	
Neither satisfied nor dis	ssatisfied		6	5.9	
Dissatisfied			7	6.9	
Very dissatisfie	d		3	2.9	
Total			102	100.0	
lace to dispose needle/syringe					
Place to dispose needle/syringe	n			%	
In sharp box	72		69.9		
In waste paper basket	27		26.2		
Others	4		3.9		
Total	103		100.0		
rice of ST including comics shows					
rice of SJ including service charge categor Price of SJ including service charge c		n	1	%	
Lowest to 38 tk	27.5	16			
39 to 50 tk		68		15.5	
51 to 60 tk		2.55		66.0 13.6	
51 to 00 tx	14			15.0	

61 to 70 tk	1	1.0
71 to 80 tk	1	1.0
91 to 100 tk	2	1.9
More than 100 tk	1	1,0
Total	103	100.0

Satisfaction for price of injectable (n=102)

Satisfaction for price of injectable	n	%
Very satisfied	27	26.5
Satisfied	63	61.8
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	5	4.9
Dissatisfied	4	3.9
Very dissatisfied	3	2.9
Total	102	100.0

Number of SOMA-JECT receiver every week category

п	%
79	78.2
14	13.9
6	5.9
1	1.0
1	1.0
101	100.0
	14 6 1 1

User referral to GMPs in case of side effects

User referral to GMPs in case of side effects	n	%
Yes	52	50.5
No	51	49.5
Total	103	100.0

Past experience about injectable contraceptive category

Past experience about injectable contraceptive category	n	%
No experience	1	1.0
1 to 5 yrs	18	17.8
6 to 10 yrs	34	33.7
11 to 15 yrs	39	38.6
16 to 20 yrs	4	4.0
More than 20 yrs	5	5.0
Total	101	100.0

Duration of blue star service category

Duration of blue star service category	n	%
Lowest to 5 yrs	10	9.7
6 to 10 yrs	48	46.6
11 to 15 yrs	45	43.7
Total	103	100.0

Number of times got stock out in last 3 months (n=95)

Number of times got stock out in last 3 months	n	%
1	14	14.7
2	8	8.4
3	1	1.1
5	1	I.1
9	2	2.1
Didn't stock out	69	72.6
Total	95	100.0

Number of stock out category

Number of stock out category	n	%
No stock out	69	72.6
lowest to 3 times	23	24.2
4 to 8 times	1	1.1
More than 8 times	2	2.1
Total	95	100.0

Repeat user of SOMA-JECT

Repeat user of SOMA-JECT	n	%
Yes	97	94.2
No	6	5.8
Total	103	100.0

Repeated dose of injectable contraceptive category

Repeated dose of injectable contraceptive category	n	%
lowest to 3 person	3	3.0
4 to 6 person	23	23.0
7 to 9 person	6.5	65.0
More than 9 person	9	9.0
Total	100	100.0

Users interest to seek long term permanent/temporary services, if provided

Users interest to seek long term permanent/temporary services, if provided	n	%
Yes	93	90.3
No	10	9.7
Total	103	100.0

Place of service giving

Place of service giving	n	%
Pharmact/Chamber	56	54.4
Only pharmacy	2	1.9
Only chamber	33	32.0
Only clinic	12	11.7
Total	103	100.0

Separate sitting arrangement

Separate sitting arrangement	п	%
Have sitting arrangement	103	100.0

Presence	of electricity	at the	service	noint
Tresence	or electricity	at the	SELVICE	DOILL

Presence of electricity at the service point	n	%
Have electricity	101	99.0
Doesn't have electricity	I	1.0
Total	102	100.0

Presence of electric fan at the service point

Presence of electric fan at the service point	n	%
Have fan	102	100.0

Cleanliness of the service point

Cleanliness of the service point	n	%
Very good	63	61.8
Good	29	28.4
Not good or bad	10	9.8
Total	102	100.0

Adequate Water supply at service point

Adequate Water supply at service point	n	%
Yes	89	87.3
No	13	12.7
Total	102	100.0

Separate place for patient check up

Separate place for patient check up	n	%
Yes	96	94.1
No	6	5.9
Total	102	100.0

Injectable Users

Age of the Injectable Users

Age of the respondent category	n	%
Lowest to 16 yrs	1	.2
17 to 25 yrs	235	38.5
26 to 34 yrs	224	36.7
35 to 40 yrs	130	21.3
More than 40 yrs	20	3.3
Total	610	100.0

Religion	n	%
Islam	550	90.2
Hindu	56	9.2
Christian	3	.5
Others	1	.2
Total	610	100.0

Duration of married life of the respondent category

Duration of married life of the respondent category	n	%
Lowest to 5 yr	108	17.7
6 to 10 yr	173	28.4
11 to 15 yr	139	22.8
16 to 20 уг	115	18.9
21 to 25 yr	52	8.5
More than 25 yr	23	3.8
Total	610	100.0

Number of family member

Number of family member	n	%
Lowest to 4 person	286	46.9
5 to 7 person	288	47.2
8 to 10 person	36	5.9
Total	610	100.0

Number of children category

Number of children	n	%
Lowest to 2	343	56.2
3 to 5	242 25	39.7
More than 5		4.1
Total	610	100.0

Education of the respondent	n	% 28.7 13.6	
No formal education	175		
Primary incomplete	83		
Primary complete	303	49.7	
Secondary incomplete	49	8.0	
Total	610	100.0	

Occupation of the respondent

Occupation of the respondent	n	%	
House wife	503	82.5	
non gov service	24	3.9	
Servant	14	2.3	
Agriculture	18	3.0	
Gov service	2	.3	
Others	49	8.0	
Total	610	100.0	

Husband's occupation

Husband's occupation	Frequency	Valid Percent
Agriculture	85	13.9
Govt service	21	3.4

Non govt service	77	12.6		
Business	197	32.3		
Day laborer	55	y laborer 55	55 9.0	9.0
Driver	46	7.5		
Rickshaw puller	30	4.9		
Others	99	16.2		
Total	610	100.0		

Husband's education

	Frequency	Valid Percent
Illiterate	167	27.4
Primary incomplete	86	14.1
Primary complete	100	16.4
Secondary incomplete	152	24.9
Secondary complete	49	8.0
Higher secondary incomplete	31	5.1
Higher secondary complete	20	3,3
More than Higher secondary	5	.8
Total	610	100.0

Monthly income category

Monthly income category	Frequency	Valid Percent	
Lowest to 3500 tk	72	11.8	
3501 to 7000 tk	234	38.4 32.0 10.8 1.6	
7001 to 14000 tk	195 66 10 5		
14001 to 21000 tk			
21001 to 30000 tk			
30001 to 45000 tk			
More then 45000	28	4.6	
Total	610	100.0	

Monthly expenditure

	N	%
Lowest to 3500 tk	78	12.8
3501 to 7000 tk	232	38.0
7001 to 14000 tk	221	36.2
14001 to 21000 tk	47 7.7	
21001 to 30000 tk	2 .3	
30001 to 45000 tk	2	.3
More then 45000	28	4.6
Total	610	100.0

Duration of using injectable contraceptive

Duration of using injectable contraceptive	n	%
Lowest to 6 month	132	21.6
7 to 12 month	104	17.0
13 to 24 month	134	22.0
25 to 36 month	57	9.3

37 to 48 month		50	8.2
49 to 60 month		52	8.5
61 to 72 month		23	3.8
More than 72 month		58	9.5
Total	1 -	610	100.0
		210	100.0
Place of last dose Place of last dose			
Place of last dose		n	%
Govt. Hospital		28	4.6
NGO Clinic		27	4.4
Blue star centre		554	90.8
Others		1	.2
Total		610	100.0
Knowledge about frequency of taking injection			
Knowledge about frequency of taking inject	ction	n	%
Two months		15	2.5
Three months		547	89.7
Four months		48	7.9
Total	16/52-0	610	100.0
Any other service taken other than family plannin Any other service taken other than family plan	g from blue star centre ning from blue star	n	%
centre			
Yes		514	84.3
No		96	15.7
Total		610	100.0
Received information on other methods of birth co	entrol		
Received information on other methods of		n	%
V			
Yes		452	74.1
No		158	25.9
Total		610	100.0
Measures taken if there were any problem (n=481)	Vanis - Color		
Measures taken if there were any problem		n	%
No measures taken		364	75.7
Was sent to other doctor		67	13.9
Was sent to other Blue Star centre		14	2.9
Was sent to hospital		36	7.5
Total		481	100.0
nformation given by blue star service providers (n	=14)	791 M	
Information given by blue star service providers	n		%
Blue star service providers sent to other blue star doctor	1		7.1
Sent to Govt hospital	13		92.9
The source of th	13		74.7

Total	14			100.0
Cost of injection without conveyance				
Cost of injection without conveyance	n		0	/6
Lowest to 38 tk	294		48.2	
39 to 45 tk	265		43	3.4
46 to 50 tk	27		4	.4
More than 50 tk	24		3	.9
Total	610		10	0.0
Cost of injection with conveyance	14. 10. 000(000 100 100 100			
Cost of injection with conveyance	Frequency	T	Valid I	ercent
Lowest to 35 tk	154		25	.2
36 to 45 tk	107		17	
46 to 55 tk	205 33.6		.6	
56 to 65 tk	111 18.3		.2	
66 to 75 tk	33	5.4		4
Total	610	100.0		0.0
Satisfaction on current injection				100
Satisfaction on current injection		n		%
Very satisfied		199		32.6
Satisfied		342		56.1
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied		69		11.3
Total		610		100.0
Provided with information on the merits	and demerits of this injection	during 1st visi	f	
Provided information on the merits and during the 1 st vis	demerits of this injection	n		%
Yes		527		86.4
No		83		13.6
Total	610			100.0
Provided with information on the next do	se during the 1st visit			
Provided with information on th	e next dose during the 1st visi	t	n	%
Ye	S		563	92.3
No			47	7.7
Tota	al		610	

Provided with information on the next dose during the 1st visit	n	%
Yes	563	92.3
No	47	7.7
Total	610	100.0

Going any other places for family planning service

Going any other places for family planning service	n	%
Yes	279	45.7
No	331	54.3
Total	610	100.0

Places from which respondents gets family planning service (n=279)

Places from which respondents gets family planning service	n	%
Other blue star centre	41	14.7
Nearer pharmacy	238	85.3

Total	279	100	.0	
Age when family planning method was adopted				
Age when family planning method was adopted		n	%	
Lowest to 15 yrs		50	9.8	
16 to 20 yrs	3	68	60.3	
21 to 25 yrs	1	23	20.2	
26 to 30 yrs		13	7.0	
More than 30 yrs		16	2.6	
Total	6	10	100.0	
25. A42 (Sentential Control Statistics Service)				
First family planning method used First family planning method used	n		%	
			30%	
Condom	160		26.2	
Pill	330		54.1	
Injection	30		4.9	
Implant/Norplant	45		7.4	
IUD	15		2.5	
Withdrawal	15		2.5	
Safe period	Safe period 15		2.5	
Total 610			100.0	
Family planning method used prior to injection Condom	38		6.2	
Pill	572		93.8	
Total	Total 610		100.0	
Used any other injection apart from SOMA-JECT				
Used any other injection apart from SOMA-JECT	n		%	
Yes	179		29.3	
No	431		70.7	
Total	610		100.0	
Distance of the nearest blue star centre from dwelling place				
Distance of the nearest blue star centre from dwelling		n	%	
Less than half a mile 127		127	20.8	
Around half a mile		211	34.6	
More than a mile 272		272	44.6	
Total 610		610	100.0	
Perception on the price of SOMA-JECT (Without communi	cation cost)			
	Perception on the price of SOMA-JECT		%	
Very costly				
very costly	######################################	10	1.6	
Costly	380730750	10 150		
		Co.	1.6 24.6 71.5	
Costly		150	24.6	

Long waiting at blue star centre	n	%
Yes	80	13.1
No	530	86.9
Total	610	100.0
ehavior of the blue star service providers		
Behavior of the blue star service providers	n	%
Yes	83	13.6
No	174	28.5
3	353	57.9
Total	610	100.0
rovision of drinking water in blue star centre Provision of drinking water in blue star centre	n 2/0	%
Yes	268	43.9
No	342	56.1
Total	610	100.0
rovision of sitting arrangement in blue star centre		
Provision of sitting arrangement in blue star centre	п	%
Yes	534	87.5
No	76	12.5
Total	610	100.0
rovision of fan in blue star centre		27
Provision of fan in blue star centre	n	%
Yes	603	98.9
	7	1.1
No		2.4.4

Cleanliness of the blue star centre	n	%
Very clean	461	75.6
Moderately clean	7	1.1
Clean	140	23.0
Not that clean	2	.3
Total	610	100.0

Provision of sufficient water supply in blue star centre	n	%
Yes	412	67.5
No	198	32.5
Total	610	100.0

Provision of separate examination room in blue star centre	n	%
Yes	486	79.7
No	124	20.3
Total	610	100.0

Saw any family planning poster at blue star centre

Saw any family planning poster at blue star centre	n	%
Yes	582	95.4
No	28	4.6
Total	610	100.0
Saw any SOMA-JECT poster in the blue star centre	1	
Saw any SOMA-JECT poster in the blue star centre	n	%
Yes	529	86.7
No	81	13.3
Total	610	100.0
The place of injection was cleaned before injecting		
The place of injection was cleaned before injecting	n	%
Yes	549	90.0
No	61	10.0
Total	610	100.0

Potential Users

Age of	Potential	Users
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Respondent age category	n	%
Lowest to 18 years	30	4.9
19 to 25 years	282	46.2
26 to 35 years	237	38.9
36 to 45 years	60	9.8
More than 45 years	1	.2
Total	610	100.0

Duration of marriage of Potential Users

Duration of marriage	n	%
Less than 5 years	149	24.4
5 to 10 years	227	37.2
11 to 15 years	107	17.5
16 to 20 years	79	13.0
more than 20 years	48	7.9
Total	610	100.0

Education of Potential Users

Education of Potential Users	n	%
Illiterate	139	22.8
Primary incomplete	72	11.8
Primary complete	118	19.3
Secondary incomplete	179	29.3
Secondary complete	59	9.7
Higher than secondary	43	7.0
Total	610	100.0

Education of Potential Users' Husbands

Education category of the respondents' husband	n	%
Illiterate	147	24.1
Primary incomplete	63	10.3
Primary complete	114	18.7
Secondary incomplete	131	21.5
Secondary complete	62	10.2
Higher than secondary	93	15.2
Total	610	100.0

Occupation of the Potential Users

Occupation of the Potential Users	n	%
Housewife	526	86.2
Non government service	25	4.1
Maid servant	11	1.8
Agriculture	8	1.3

Government service	8	1.3
Others	32	5.2
Total	610	100.0

Occupation of the Potential Users' Husbands

Occupation category of the respondents' husband	n	%
Agriculture	62	10.2
Government service	18	3.0
Non government service	91	14.9
Business	179	29.3
Day labor	62	10.2
Driver	38	6.2
Rickshaw puller	45	7.4
Others	115	18.9
Total	610	100.0

Family size of Potential Users

Family size of Potential Users	n	%
2 to 3	138	22.6
4	171	28.0
5	139	22.8
6 to10	151	24.8
More than 10	11	1.8
Total	610	100.0

Monthly family income of the Potential Users

Monthly family income of the Potential Users	п	%
Less than 3500 taka	39	6.4
3501 to 7000 taka	254	41.6
7001 to 14000 taka	214	35.1
14001 to 21000 taka	75	12.3
21001 to 42000 taka	13	2.1
More than 42000 taka	15	2.5
Total	610	100.0

Monthly expenditure of the Potential Users' family

Monthly expenditure of the Potential Users' family	п	%
Less than 3500 taka	51	8.4
3501 to 7000 taka	298	48.9
7001 to 14000 taka	199	32.6
14001 to 21000 taka	45	7.4
21001 to 42000 taka	9	1.5
More than 42000 taka	8	1.3
Total	610	100.0

Monthly income of the Potential User

Monthly income of the Potential User	n	%
No income	508	83.3
Less than 3500 taka	81	13.3
3501 to 7000 taka	13	2.1
7001 to 14000 taka	8	1.3
Total	610	100.0

Number of dwelling rooms in Potential Users' house

Number of dwelling rooms in Potential Users' house	n	%
One room	219	35.9
Two rooms	216	35.4
Three rooms	107	17.5
Four rooms	41	6.7
More than four rooms	27	4.4
Total	610	100.0

Know about Blue Star Centre

Know about Blue Star Centre	n	%
Yes	225	36.9
No	385	63.1
Total	610	100.0

Blue Star centre in union (n=225)

Blue Star centre in union	n	%
Yes	216	96.0
No	5	2.2
Don't know	4	1.8
Total	225	100.0

^{*}a number of 385 respondents did not know about Blue Star center.

Distance from house in nearest Blue Star centre (n=225)

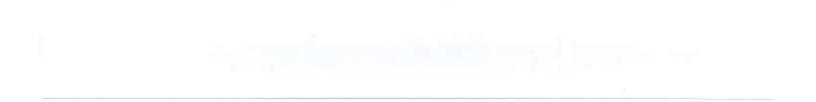
Distance from house in nearest Blue Star centre	n	%
Less than half mile	109	48.4
Approximate half mile	44	19.6
Half one mile	35	15.6
More than one mile	37	16.4
Total	225	100.0

Know about Contraceptive injection of Blue Star (n=225)

Know about Contraceptive injection of Blue Star	n	%
Yes	205	91.1
No	20	8.9
Total	225	100.0

Knowledge about duration (in months) of taking contraceptive injection (n=205)

Knowledge about duration (in months) of taking contraceptive injection	n	%
Two months	3	1.5



Yes	s		70	
No			540	88.5
Total			610	100.0
Measures when face in difficulty (n=236)	j.	¥.		
Measures when face in difficulty		n	T	%
123				
Do not go anywhere		110		46.6
Go to doctor		89		37.7
Go to hospital		2		.8
Go to health worker		5		2.1
Go to blue start service provider		13		5.5
Others		17		7.2
Total		236		100.0
		1000000		
Receiving contraceptive method				9/
Receiving contraceptive method		n		%
Blue Star center		106		17.4
Pharmacy near by	324		-	53.1
Community health care	28		4.6	
Govt Hospital		25		4.1
Upazila Health Complex	13		2.1	
Doctor	2			.3
Mother & Child Health Care Centre	201920-01-1-	11		1.8
FWC		16		2.6
Others	85			13.9
Total		610		100.0
Service received in Blue Star center (year)				%
Service received in Blue Star center (year)		n		-70
One		285		46.7
Гwо		123		20.2
Three		60		9.8
ur		54		8.9
Five	X.		45	
Six		28		4.6
Seven		15		2.5
Total .				100.0
U STATUS N SEE 145 S S	. 120	10.		
Know about Injection method from contracept Know about Injection method from contracept centre		ntre n		%
Yes		1 20		43.0
es		262		43.0

Proper counseling and screening during received contraceptive service

No

Total

348

610

57.0

100.0

Proper counseling and screening during received contraceptive service	n	%
Yes	277	45.4
No	333	54.6
Total	610	100.0

Long time wait receiving service in centre

Long time wait receiving service in centre	n	%
Yes	112	18.4
No	498	81.6
Total	610	100.0

Nearest contraceptive service center distance from respondents house

Nearest contraceptive service center distance from respondents house	n	%
Less than half mile	252	41.5
Approximate half mile	167	27.5
Half one mile	111	18.3
More than one mile	77	12.7
Total	607	100.0

Satisfied with current price using contraceptive methods

Satisfied with current price using contraceptive methods	n	%
Very satisfied	131	21.5
Satisfied	349	57.2
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	49	8.0
Dissatisfied	80	13.1
Very dissatisfied	1	.2
Total	610	100.0

Satisfied with receiving contraceptive service

Satisfied with receiving contraceptive service	N	%
Very satisfied	132	21.6
Satisfied	427	70.0
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	47	7.7
Dissatisfied	4	.7
Total	610	100.0

Behavior of the service provider

Behavior of the service provider	n	%
Very good	115	18.9
Good	435	71.3
Not good or bad	58	9.5
Bad	1	.2
Very bad	1	.2

		The state of the s
Total	610	100.0