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A Project Work

A Comparison Study Effect On Oral Contraceptive Pills (OCP) On Female Health Status In Slum Areas Women (Age Group Is 18-25 Years Between 26-35 years) In Bhagwanpure -II Block Area.

This project work is submitted for the partial fulfillment for the award of degree of B.Sc. (Hons) from Vidyasagar University









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#### TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

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I am satisfied for her performance. She is energetic and up to date in her work; I wish success in her life.

Date: 20.02.2024

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Sungashnee Dalas (Surjyashree Dolai)

\*Effects of Oral Contraceptive pill on female health Slum Housewives between (18-25 years) to (26-35 years). At Bhagwanpur -II Block area"

#### ABSTRACT

Oral contraceptives (birth control pills) are medications that prevent pregnancy. They are one method of birth control. Oral contraceptives are hormonal preparations that may contain combinations of the hormones estrogen and progestin. One of the most common combined oral contraceptive pills has a negative impact on women's quality of life but does not increase depressive symptoms. The fact that oral contraceptives increase bone mineral density and reduce ovarian cancer is of great interest to women in their forties and helps influence use and compliance in this group. The beneficial effects of oral contraceptives on acne resonate with younger women. It's been found that dangers of birth control pills can include side effects like cystic acne, anxiety or moodiness, breast tendemess, weight gain, or for some difficulty getting pregnant after stopping the pill. There are many other safer ways to prevent pregnancy, such as using condoms or avoiding sex during certain days of the month, that do not cause the side effects associated with taking birth control pills. The study was conducted among randomly chosen 30 women from them 50% were regularly consume contraceptive pill and 50% were never or occasionally consume contraceptive pill in Purba Medinipur district. Individual interviews involving questionnaire survey. The study employed descriptive statistics, unpaired t test is used to analyzed the data. The study predicts that pattern of contraceptive use:(Regularly use and Never use or occasionally use) BMI, blood pressure, waist hip ratio, pulse rate, dysmenorrheal, nature of menstrual discharge. Oral contraceptive pill consumption associated with different type of symptoms like Breast tenderness, Weight gain, Missed period, Vaginal discharge, Visual changes with contact lenses, Irregular bleeding or spotting

Key words: Oral contraceptive pill, symptoms, adult female, health effect.

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### LIST OF ABBREVIATION

SAHM= stay-at-home mother

SAHD=stay-at-home father

WHO= World Health Organization

BMI=Body Mass Index

WHR=Waist Hip Ratio

SBP= Systolic Blood Pressure

DSP= Diastolic Blood Pressure

SSK=Shishu shiksha Kendra

MSK=Madhyamik shiksha Kendra

SD=Standard Deviation

SE=Standard Error





Plate: Different activities during survey of slum housewives of Bhagwanpur-II Block area