The general prevalence of contraceptive usage among the respondents after delivery was 34.3%. Among those that have resumed sexual intercourse. More than half (116/213) of them were using a form of contraceptive method but only 50.2% (107/213) were using modern methods contraception which includes, male condoms 60.8% (65/107), injectable 16.8% (18/107), pills 13.2% (14/107), intra-uterine contraceptive device 6.5% (7/107) and sub-dermal implants 2.8% (3/107) while 7.8% (9 116) were using coitus interrupts. Out of the mothers using modem contraception methods only about 39.3% (42/107) had started the use before their first sexual intercourse after delivery and the remaining 60.7% (65/107) commenced contraception after sex. The husbands 34.6% (37/107) made the decisions for their wives to start, 32.7% (35/107) was self-initiated and 32.7% (35 107) were couples joint decision to commence contraception. This implies involvement of the women in about 65.4% (70/107) in decision making to commence modern contraception.

The reasons given for not commencing modern methods of contraception in this study include, none resumption of sex 29.5% (64/217), dislike for modern contraception 19.8% (43/217), to be done later 25.3% (55/217), fear of side effect 10.1% (22/217). This study also showed that 38.3% (85/222) of mothers who has had at least a previous delivery before this index pregnancy uses modern methods of contraception with male condom 34.1% (29/85), injectable 23.5% (20/85), intra-uterine contraceptive device 18.8% (16/85), pills 20% (17/85) and sub-dermal implants 3.5% (3/85).

Furthermore, 49.1% (167/340) of respondents' beliefs a woman can get pregnant before resumption of menstruation if there is unprotected sexual intercourse after delivery, while 26.8% (91/340) disagreed and the remaining 24.1% (82/340) does not know. However, 76.1% (162/213) of mothers who has commenced sexual intercourse has not resumed their menstruation while 23.9% (51/213) has resumed their menstruation while remaining half has resumed their menstruation.

About ninety seven percent (331/340) of women are aware of exclusive breastfeeding but only 85.9% (292/340) of them are practicing it. Furthermore, only 41.4% (140/340) beliefs a woman can get pregnant despite practicing exclusive breastfeeding, 18.5% (63/340) does not agree conception is possible while 40.3% (137/340) were not sure.

Table 2 shows association between socio-demographic characteristics and pregnancy before resumption of menstruation after delivery. Maternal age (p=0.001), educational status (p=0.001), occupation (p=0.001) and religion (p=0.015) were significantly associated with believe of likelihood of pregnancy occurrence before the onset of menstruation after delivery.

Table 2 Obstetric and reproductive features of respondents

Variables	**Frequency (N=340)**	**Percentage (%)**
Parity		
1	115	33.8
02-Mar	175	51.4
4 - ≥ 5	50	14.8
Mode of delivery		
Vaginal	285	83.8
Caesarean section	55	16.2
Genital injury during last delivery		
Nil	231	81
Episiotomy	45	15.8
Vaginal laceration	9	3.2
Postpartum menstruation (weeks)		

≤5	14	10.1
06-Oct	35	25.4
Nov-13	19	13.8
≥14	70	50.7

Table 3 shows relationship between socio-demographic characteristics and exclusive breastfeeding. Here maternal age (p=0.560), religion (p=0.179) was not significantly associated with practice of exclusive breastfeeding, whereas educational status (p=0.001) and occupation (p=0.008) are highly significant with likelihood to have positive impact on the practice.

Table 3 Association between socio-demographic characteristics and pregnancy before resumption of menstruation

Variables	**Pregnancy before resumption ofmenstruation**				**X^2**	**Df**	**p value**
	Yes	**No**	**Don't know**	**Total**			
Age (in years)							
15-19	1(0.6)	2 (2.2)	4 (4.9)	7(2.1)			
20-24	20(12.0)	15 (16.5)	13 (15.9)	48 (14.1)	33.2	10	0.001*
25-29	61 (36.5)	25 (27.5)	24 (29.3)	110(32.4)			
30-34	48 (28.7)	40 (44.0)	33 (40.2)	121 (35.6)			
35-39	35 (21.0)	8 (8!8)	3 (3.7)	46(13.5)			
40-44	2(1.2)	1(1.1)	5(6.1)	8 (2.4)			
Religion							
Islam	91 (54.5)	61 (67.0)	36(43.9)	188 (55.3)	12.3	4	0.015*
Christianity	74 (44.3)	30 (33.0)	46 (56.1)	150 (44.1)			
Others	2(1.2)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	2 (0.6)			
Educational status							
Primary	15 (9.0)	4 (4.4)	6 (7.3)	25 (7.4)			
Secondary	59 (35.3)	59 (64.8)	32 (39.0)	150 (44.1)	22.1	4	0.001*
Tertiary	93 (55.7)	28 (30.8)	44 (53.7)	165 (48.5)			
Occupation							
Business	81 (48.5)	41 (45.1)	37 (45.1)	159 (46.8)			
Civil servant	36(21.6)	12(13.2)	11 (13.4)	59(17.4)			
Housewife	17(10.2)	2 (2.2)	3 (3.7)	22 (6.5)	40.6	10	0.001*

Student	16(9.6)	4 (4.4)	12 (14.6)	32 (9.4)			
Artisan	10(6.0)	27 (29.7)	17 (20.7)	54 (15.9)			
Others	7 (4.2)	5 (5.5)	2 (2.4)	14 (4.1)			
*Statistically significant							

The result shows that mother's marital status (p=0.286) and occupation (p=0.468) were not statistically significant. Hence these socio-demographic factors does not necessarily have likelihood with return of sexual activity after delivery (Table 4).

Table 4 However shows that these two socio-demographic factors of marital status and occupation with (p=0.008) and (p=0.028) respectively were highly significant with increased positive likelihood to affect the factors influencing resumption of sexual intercourse by mothers post-delivery

Variables	**Exclusive breastfeeding prevent**			**pregnancy**	**X^2**	**Df**	**p value**
	Yes	**No**	**Don't know**	**Total**			
Age (in years)							
15-19	2 (1.4)	2 (3.2)	3 (2.2)	7 (2.1)			
20-24	16 (11.4)	9 (14.3)	23 (16.8)	48 (14.1)			
25-29	43 (30.7)	22 (34.9)	45 (32.8)	110 (32.4)	8.71	10	0.56
30-34	55 (39.3)	19 (30.2)	47 (34.3)	121 (35.6)			
35-39	23 (16.4)	9 (14.3)	14 (10.2)	46 (13.5)			
40-44	1 (0.7)	2 (3.2)	5 (3.6)	8 (2.4)			
Religion							
Islam	72 (51.4)	40 (63.5)	76 (55.5)	188 (55.3)			
Christianity	68 (48.6)	23 (36.5)	59 (43.1)	150 (44.1)	6.28	4	0.179
Others	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	2 (1.5)	2 (0.6)			
Educational status							
Primary	15 (9.0)	4 (4.4)	6 (7.3)	25 (7.4)			
Secondary	59 (35.3)	59 (64.8)	32 (39.0)	150 (44.1)	22.11	4	0.001*
Tertiary	93 (55.7)	28 (30.8)	44 (53.7)	165 (48.5)			
Occupation							
Business	55 (39.3)	38 (60.3)	66 (48.2)	159 (46.8)			
Civil servant	23 (16.4)	9 (14.3)	27 (19.7)	59 (17.4)			
Housewife	12 (8.6)	0 (0.0)	10 (7.3)	22 (6.5)	23.94	10	0.008*

Student	17(12.1)	4 (6.3)	11 (8.0)	32 (9.4)			
Artisan	25 (17.9)	12 (19.0)	17(12.4)	54 (15.9)			
Others	8 (5.7)	0 (0.0)	6 (4.4)	14(4.1)			

DISCUSSION

This study showed that 62.6% of mothers had resumed sexual intercourse with a mean time of 11.37 ± 8.85 weeks. This rate is comparable with 65% and 66.6% reported from Sagamu in Nigeria and Kampala in Uganda [13]. This is also similar to the rate of 67.6% found in Jos Nigeria. However, these values were higher than what was obtained in a similar study conducted in Ghana and Germany where the rates of 23.8% and 47% respectively was reported [16].

Considering these rate differences in the postpartum sexual intercourse resumption, it may not be unconnected to diverse cultural, religious practices and most especially sexual attitudes peculiar to these regions. The relatively high rate of early commencement of sexual intercourse in this study may not be unconnected with the fact that some of the traditions which encourage postpartum abstinence after delivery is gradually going into extinction, and turning to mere history rather than being a practiced [11]. Furthermore, the changing culture and views to sexual practices which could have had a religious undertone cannot be overlooked. For example, the influence of Christianity which forbids polygamy.

Respondents who have resumed sexual intercourse postpartum gave various reasons while they resumed. Majority of them (78.4%) was due to husband's request. This very finding (husband's request) was comparable with 77.4% found from a similar study in Jos. The same was also noted as the commonest reason in other African settings like Uganda and Cote d'Ivoire. The high percentage of husband factor may be due to the fact that women fear that their partners would seek sexual activity elsewhere if they delay sexual relationship for too long considering the fact that most of them might not be very sexually active during the period of pregnancy.

Also, in this study nearly all of the respondents (99.4%) who resumed sex post-delivery due to husband requests would not have started at that time but has to agree in other to satisfy their husband. On the contrary 0.94% (2/213) of the women initiated sexual activity by them, which is in contrast to the traditional practice of postpartum sexual abstinence by couples until the child is fully weaned from breast milk [1]. This observation is however very low compared with 14.8% of women who initiated sex in another study. This shows that no matter how small the percentage might be, women may also desire sex and they should not be denied. Loss of sexual desire accounted for 22% of failure to resume sexual intercourse in some respondents which was different from 11.9% obtained in a similar study [20].

Despite this sexual exposure postpartum, about half of them (50.2%) were using modern methods of contraception of which male condom accounted for about two-third (60.8%). This finding is contrary to what was obtained in another study where a low prevalence 19.9% was obtained. Low prevalence for contraceptive usage was also documented in Lusaka, Zambia. Also of interest to note is the fact that out of the mothers using modern contraceptive only about one-third (39.3%) have started before the first sexual intercourse postpartum others started after commencing sex. This eventually supports low contraceptive usage as in other studies. The other two-third (60.7%) that started after sex were likely to be after thought which might have been done due to fear of unintended pregnancy. This thought might further be supported in that 38.3% of women in this study were using contraception before index pregnancy. In this study also educational level predicts contraceptive knowledge but this does not reflect in contraceptive usage. This observation in keeping with finding from another study.

The role of men in the use of modern contraception is encouraging and commendable as seen in this study as about one-third (34.6%) of them made the decision to start contraception, another one-third (32.7%) was self-initiated by the mothers and the last one-third was a collective decision by the couple. This collectively shows about two-third input of delivered mothers in starting contraception postpartum. Despite the benefits contraceptive usage offers, respondents not using them have their reasons some of which include, none resumption of sex in more than one-fourth (29.5%), another 10.1% due to fear of side effects. These same findings are similar to documented finding in another study where 25.2% and 12% values respectively were found. Husband not always around (25%) is another important factor which cannot be overlooked. This does not put the woman under any pressure for early

contraceptive use. Other reasons given were dislike for contraception in less than one-fourth (19.8%), another one-fourth (25.3%) said it will be done when they are ready.

Regarding the perceptions held by delivered mothers about fertility return which is linked to return of menstruation, about half (49.1%) of the responders were of the opinion that a woman can get pregnant if her menstruation has not returned postpartum if exposed to unprotected sexual intercourse, whereas about one-quarter (26.8%) had a contrary opinion while another quarter (24.1%) does not know the answer to the question. These perceptions or misconception was one of the major points of discussion at the Global online Discussion Forum on fertility return and pregnancy risk after delivery [18].

CONCLUSION

Finally, from the analysis of this study, maternal age (p=0.001), mode of delivery (p=0.002) and onset of menstruation (p=0.001) were statistically associated with early resumption of postpartum sexual activity. This agrees with findings from other studies. This is contrary to another study finding where maternal age, mode of delivery and onset of menstruation are not significantly associated with early resumption of postpartum sexual activity. However, other socio-demographic characteristics like parity (p=0.444), educational status (p=0.251), history of genital injury (p=0.263) and exclusive breastfeeding (p=0.449) were not significantly associated with early resumption of postpartum sexual activity. This forgoing finding now agrees with study but in contrary to other studies.

The above findings therefore suggests that early commencement of sexual intercourse is common to all women in our setting irrespective of different socio-demographics and obstetric characteristics probably as a result of the influence of modern way of life and demand for sex by their husbands, which might have been promoted by the monogamous setting of most families. It is therefore recommending that discussion with couples about postpartum sexuality and contraception should be part of routine antenatal and immediate postpartum care in order to prevent unplanned pregnancies and improve their health seeking behavior.

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