

home where 59.3% assisted by traditional birth attendant. Household wealth was the only variable associated with institutional delivery. Women who had contacted and regularly attended antenatal care were more likely to be assisted by skilled birth attendant. However, antenatal care did not influence place of delivery, and age did not influence decision-making regarding place or type of delivery assistance. Feel safe, low cost and close distance from traditional birth attendant's house were the major reasons for choosing traditional birth attendant. Antenatal care did not influence women to deliver at a formal health service. However, it promoted skilled birth attendance at home deliveries.

OT10-5

Prevalence of Primary and Secondary Infertility in Sri Lanka

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Introduction: The population growth rate of Sri Lanka is in decline and the contraceptive prevalence rate is in rise. The level of infertility has both demographic and health implications. This study aimed to determine the point prevalence of primary and secondary infertility and to describe characteristics of infertility among fertility-impaired couples resident in the Colombo district.

Method: 3400 currently married women in the reproductive age resident in the Colombo district were selected using two staged stratified cluster sampling. 100 clusters with 34 respondents in each were selected with probability proportionate to the size of the reproductive age population. Information was collected using a pre-tested, pre-coded, structured interviewer administered screening questionnaire which used the WHO definition of infertility with a one year exposure period. The response rate was 96.97 %.

Results: The point prevalence of the primary and secondary infertility was estimated to be 5.52 % (95 % C.I. – 4.72 % - 6.28 %) and 10.07 % (95% C.I. 9.05 % –11.13 %) among currently married women in the reproductive age group in the Colombo district respectively. The prevalences increased with advancing age at marriage of women. The highest prevalence of infertility was observed among women who were educated beyond A/L and employed. The prevalence of secondary infertility was significantly higher among the urban residents.

Conclusions: Secondary infertility is estimated to be more widespread in the District of Colombo than primary infertility. Age at marriage, level of education and employment status were significantly associated with the level of infertility.

OT10-6

Prolonged Breastfeeding Reduces Risk of Breast Cancer in Sri Lankan Women: A Case-Control Study **Malintha Luckshan De Silva¹, Upul Senarath², Mangala Gunatilake³, Dilani Lokuhetty³**

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Objective: to assess the association between duration of breastfeeding and the risk of breast cancer in Sri Lankan women.

Methods: We conducted a case-control study in women aged 30-64 years in selected health care facilities in the Western province. A total of 100 recent cases of breast cancer and 203 controls (age and parity matched) were included. Detailed information regarding breastfeeding, menstruation, reproductive factors, passive smoking and other confounders was collected using a structured questionnaire. Adjusted odds ratios and 95% confidence intervals were calculated using multiple logistic regressions.

Results: Multivariate analysis found that those women who breastfed for ≥ 24 months during lifetime had significantly lower risk of breast cancer than those who breastfed for less than 24 months (OR=0.40; 95%CI=0.22, 0.73). Compared to 0-11 months of lifetime breast feeding, there was a 66.3% reduction in breast cancer risk in women who breastfed for 12-23 months, 87.4% reduction in 24-35 months and 94% reduction in 36-47 months categories. The significant factors associated with increased risk of breast cancer were: post-menopausal women having an abortion in the past and exposure to passive smoking.

Conclusions: prolonged breastfeeding significantly reduces the risk of breast cancer and this protective effect was supported by a dose-response relationship. Risk due to passive smoking should be emphasized in anti-smoking programmes.

OT10-7

Factors Affecting the Infant Feeding Practices among Myanmar Migrant Mothers in Mahachai District, Samut Sakorn Province, Thailand

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This study examines the infant feeding practices and its associated factors among Myanmar migrant mothers who have under two years old children in Mahachai district, Samutsakorn Province, Thailand. In this study, data was collected in three selected communities, Thetchalong, Koh Samut and Taladkung of Mahachai district. Most of the mothers (99.26%) breastfed their children, exclusive breastfeeding rate is 15.56% and 91.11% of mothers gave colostrums to their babies. The initiation time of breastfeeding within half an hour was practiced by 68.15% of mothers. The median duration of breastfeeding is 12 months. Among the breastfed