



Impact of The Covid-19 Pandemic on Contraception Users: A Scoping Review

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ABSTRACT

Background: The COVID-19 pandemic impacts health services, especially on the use of contraception. Social policies resulted in a decrease in contraceptive users during the pandemic and difficulties in accessing health facilities to obtain the desired contraception.

Purpose: This scoping review aims to review the evidence regarding the impact of the pandemic on contraceptive users.

Methods: The criteria included in this review are Indonesian or English articles with the last 3 years of publication, articles focused on the impact of the pandemic on user usage. The Exclude criteria are article opinion, books, or review article. This scoping review's structure uses the PRISMA-ScR Checklist with 5 stages, according to Arksey and O'Malley. The search for articles was carried out on December 10, 2021, using several databases, including PubMed, Wiley Online Library, ProQuest, and ScienceDirect.

Results: 49 out of 1145 articles are relevant, and ten articles meet the inclusion criteria. The result is presented with three themes: discontinuation of contraception, unplanned pregnancy, and abortion.

Conclusion: From several articles obtained during the search, several problems were found regarding contraceptive users during the covid 19 pandemic: the lack of access to contraception, an increase in the rate of discontinuation of contraceptive use, a high number of unplanned pregnancies, and an increase in abortion services.

Keywords: *Covid-19; Contraception; Scoping Review; Family Planning*

BACKGROUND

Coronaviruses originate from zoonotic viruses transmitted between animals and humans (Kemenkes RI, 2020). Humans exposed to this virus will show symptoms of respiratory tract infections ranging from mild symptoms to severe symptoms. In 2019 a virus called Coronavirus Disease was discovered and named Coronavirus Disease 2019 (Covid-19), which has never been detected before in the world. COVID-19 is caused by a virus named sars-Cov-2 (Susilo et al., 2020).

Until now, Covid-19, globally, is still increasing based on world meter data until January 13, 2022. The number of people infected with Covid-19 has reached 317,869,042, spread worldwide. The infection rate in developed countries, such as America, reached 64,359,409 (Worldmeter, 2022). In developing countries such as Indonesia, data submitted by the COVID19.go.id website until January 13, 2021, Indonesia reported that 4,268,890 people infected with COVID-19 spread across cities in Indonesia. The average increase rate is above 500 people per day, and the recovery rate is 4,100,837, while the death rate caused by COVID-19 is 143,714 (Indonesia, 2021).

According to the Guttmacher Institute, in 2020, the number of contraceptive users decreased by 10% due to out-of-stock contraceptives, unavailable contraceptive service providers, or clinics closing, and as many as 48,558,000 women will have unmet contraceptive needs worldwide (Riley et al., 2020). It is estimated that 49% increase in unwanted pregnancies worldwide, and more than 3 million women desire abortion (Adelekan et al., 2021). Data on contraceptive use in developing countries such as Indonesia recorded by the BKKBN institution in 2018 amounted to 64.51%, and in 2019 it showed a decrease in contraceptive use. During the pandemic, research results from the BKKBN noted that the rate of contraceptive use fell to 57.6%. The number of unwanted pregnancies recorded by the BKKBN in 2019 was 17.5%, and during the pandemic, unwanted pregnancies increased to 20.3% (Susilo et al., 2020). Data compiled by Bappenas in 2020 has a dropout rate for contraceptive use in Indonesia of 29%, and the need for unmet family planning is 12.1% (Bappenas, 2020).

The Covid-19 impact, which is very visible in the economic aspect, is the increasing unemployment rate in Indonesia, resulting in a decrease in demand for goods and services (Aeni, 2021). Besides, social restrictions also affect the distribution of these goods and services. Covid-19 also impacts hospitals serving pregnancy services in developing countries. That is, the visits by mothers to check their pregnancies decrease (das Neves Martins Pires et al., 2021). The COVID-19 pandemic has had an unexpected impact on human behavior globally . During the COVID-19 pandemic, social restrictions were one of many government policies set to control the spread of the COVID-19 virus, which restricted people from going out of their homes, resulting in difficulty in accessing health care facilities (Cheval et al., 2020; Hunie Asratie, 2021; Kassie et al., 2021). It has resulted in a decrease in contraception use in couples of childbearing age, which increased pregnancy during the pandemic. In general, an unwanted pregnancy is considered a pregnancy that occurs without considering contraception, and fertilization occurs (Wijayati, 2015; Yuliana, 2020).

The COVID-19 pandemic has made many couples of childbearing age spend more time together. As a result, an increase in the number of pregnancies occurs (Asfaw et al., 2021). The increasing birth rate is influenced by the difficulty of accessing family planning services during the pandemic, infertility, and economic anxiety problems (Amin & Doaa, 2020; Dawson et al., 2021). Moreover, the number of family planning coverage has also decreased due to a decrease in the number of marriages and an increase in divorce, which impacts the decrease in the number of couple reproductive age.

In Indonesia, as a developing country, even before the onset of COVID-19, the data on women having experienced unwanted pregnancies exists. The shift in programs to preventing and controlling COVID-19 resulted in limited access to contraception (Ayu et al., 2021; Meaney et al., 2021). It indirectly increased unwanted pregnancies due to social restrictions and the difficulty of accessing health care facilities to obtain the desired contraceptives. In a study conducted by Salvatore Caruso 2020 on 317 women, 47 out of 51 short-term contraceptive users discontinued their method of contraception due to social restrictions or social distancing. It continued to have sexual intercourse without using contraception (Caruso et al., 2020a), and 15 women experienced an unwanted pregnancy and did not use emergency contraception. The scoping review approach is suitable to identify and map published articles regarding the current impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, judging by the access that contraceptive users and contraceptive services get during the COVID-19 pandemic. Therefore, this approach is expected to answer review questions created by the author and can be used as information for service providers in practice and education.

OBJECTIVE

The scoping review aims to identify the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on contraceptive users. The articles provided both quantitative and qualitative evidence on the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on contraceptive users. The articles included in this study involve articles published by several parties such as doctors, pharmacists, and other health-based researchers.

The current COVID-19 pandemic impacts various sectors, including contraceptive users. In compiling this scoping review question, the author uses the PEOS (Population, Exposure, Output, Study Type) framework as listed in Appendix 1. The author decides to take a scoping review question based on the framework: "How is the Impact of the Covid-19 Pandemic on Contraceptive Use in Childbearing age women"?

METHODS

This review uses a scoping review technique. The scoping review research design was chosen because the reference sources used in the study varied from several articles (Munn et al., 2018). The scoping review research method is a method for comprehensive and in-depth literature identification obtained from various sources related to the research topic (Hacking, 2012). Preparing and reporting this scoping review uses the PRISMA-ScR checklist by 5 stages according to Arksey and O'Malley: 1. identifying scoping review questions; 2. identifying relevant articles; 3. selecting articles; 4. performing data charting; 5. combining data, summarizing, and presenting results (Levac et al., 2012; Tricco et al., 2016).

1. Inclusion Criteria

The next step in compiling a scoping review determines an article's inclusion and exclusion criteria.

Table 1. Article Criteria

Inclusion Criteria	Exclusion Criteria
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Original article ● Articles published with a deadline of last 3 years ● English or Indonesian ● The article focuses on access to contraceptive users during the COVID-19 pandemic. ● Articles about contraception services in the future of the COVID-19 pandemic ● Articles about the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on contraception ● <i>Open access</i> ● <i>Free full text</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Review article ● Opinion ● Books

2. Selecting Database

Step 2 is to create inclusion and exclusion criteria for an article. The next one, step 3, determines the database as an article search website. In this scoping review study, the authors selected several databases to search for articles related to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on contraceptive users. The selected databases were PubMed, Wiley Online Library, Proquest, and ScienceDirect.

3. Determining Search Keyword

Table 2. Article Keywords

Focus	Search sequence
Women of childbearing age	Woman OR Women OR Female OR Woman Reproductive ages
COVID-19 Pandemic	Covid-19 OR Pandemic OR Lockdown
Contraceptive Users	Contracept* OR Family Planning

4. Selecting Articles

The next step is search articles from database that has been selected. Which will be displayed on PRISMA flowchart

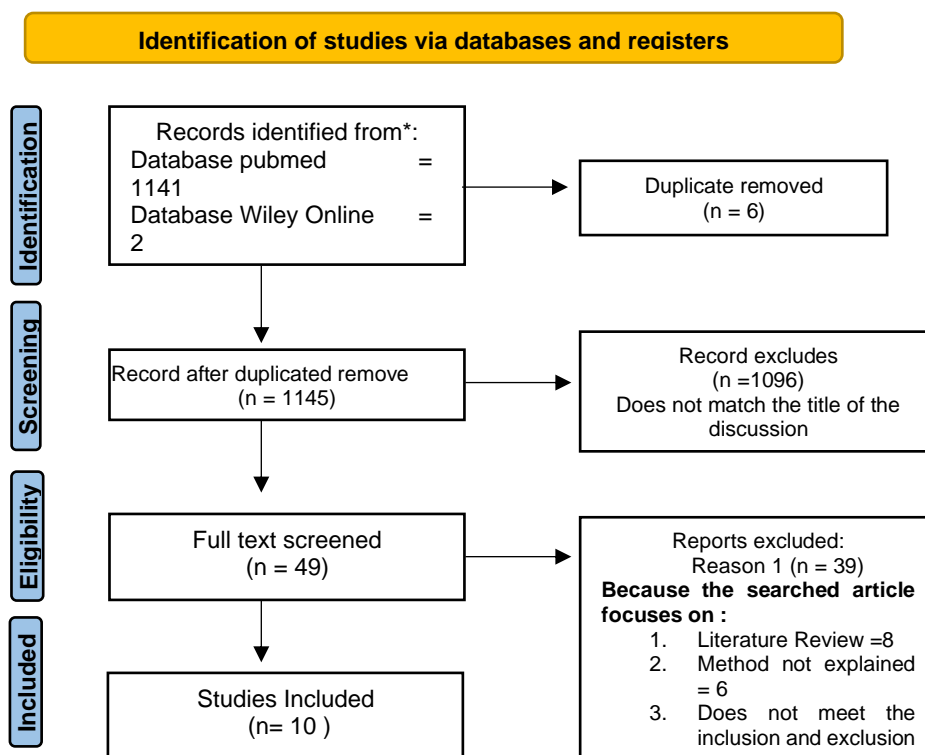


Figure 1. PRISMA Flowchart

5. Critical Appraisal

The articles included in this study used different research methodologies, so the authors conducted a critical appraisal to determine the quality of the articles. In determining the quality of articles, the two authors agreed to use the JBI checklist instrument from the Joana Briggs Institute and MMAT (Mixed Method Appraisal Tools) from McGill University (Hong et al., 2018). In this stage, the authors used grades A, B, and C to assess the article quality. The researchers evaluated all the articles independently (Lorenc et al., 2014).

RESULTS

This scoping review found 1141 articles from the PubMed database, 2 from the Wiley Online Library, 4 from ProQuest, 4 articles from ScienceDirect, and all searches were conducted on December 10, 2021. The next step is to obtain all 1151 articles entered into Zotero software and find 6 duplicate articles. After the duplicate articles were discarded, the article review was initiated by selecting the titles and reading the abstracts to find relevant articles for this research.

Selected articles

Forty nine articles could be used as sources of articles. However, after the authors read all the articles one by one, only 10 articles were found that matched the inclusion criteria in this scoping review study. Then, the 10 articles were input into the charting data table, which was arranged starting from the article number, title or author, country, purpose, method, sample size, and the result. Articles are numbered A1-A10 to ease the finding of articles is attached in Table 3.

Table 3: List of articles

No	Title/ Author	Country	Purpose	Method	Participants / Sample Measurement	Result
A1	Access to contraception in pharmacies during the COVID-19 pandemic Author : (Munyuzanga bo et al., 2020)	California Colorado	To find out how to access contraceptive products and services at pharmacies during COVID-19, including pharmacist prescribing practices and innovation in service delivery.	Quantitative with cross-sectional design data collection: primary data obtained from pharmacists who are willing to be research respondents	128 pharmacists	The public's need for contraception services increased by 45% during the COVID-19 pandemic. There was a change in the proportion of new family planning patient visits during the COVID-19 pandemic: (63.9% before to 60.9 during the pandemic) and patients who came back for an extension of family planning (36.1 before and 39.6% during the pandemic). Most pharmacists prescribe contraception for 12 months, either before or during the COVID-19 pandemic.
A2	Impact of the covid-19 pandemic on sexual and reproductive health among women with induced abortion Author: (Tu et al., 2021)	China	To assess the impact of COVID-19 on reproductive health among women receiving abortion services	quantitative with cohort study design Data collection : Secondary data from 7 health facilities in China	3,692 participants Data before COVID 1996 and time data for COVID 1696	Contraceptive use increased during the pandemic than before the pandemic. During the pandemic, the proportion of contraceptive users using condoms and coitus interruptus was an option. On the other hand, users of oral contraceptive methods decreased during the pandemic due to

No	Title/ Author	Country	Purpose	Method	Participants / Sample Measurement	Result
						public transportation limitations and the fear of going out of because of COVID-19. Therefore, delays in seeking contraception occur. In fact, the supply of oral contraceptives to retail traders was stopped due to the lockdown regulations so that there were restrictions on transportation between cities.
A3	Telemedicine for contraceptive counseling: Patient experiences during the early phase of the COVID-19 pandemic in New York City Author: (Liu et al., 2020)	New York City	To determine the experience of patients with telemedicine to conduct contraceptive counseling during the COVID-19 pandemic in New York City.	Mix method descriptive quantitative Qualitative case studies Data collection : using questionnaires and telephone interviews.	108 participants 85 people used questionnaires, and 23 people were interviewed	More than half of the respondents strongly agree if the contraceptive consultation uses online or telephone consultations. Moreover, half of the respondents said it was possible if they used the telephone consultation instead of going directly to the contraceptive service facility face-to-face to prevent the transmission of covid 19
A4	Safe abortion service during the covid-19 pandemic: a crosssectional	Nepal	To analyze abortion services in the first 6 months of the COVID-19 pandemic.	quantitative with cross-sectional design	52 women	19.2% of women want to terminate their pregnancy with an abortion technique because

No	Title/ Author	Country	Purpose	Method	Participants / Sample Measurement	Result
	study form a tertiary center in Nepal Author: (Aryal, Nepal, & Pant, 2021)			Data collection : Secondary Data from Lumbini Medical College Teaching Hospital		they are afraid of COVID-19 and think it will affect their fetus. Therefore, the abortion rate increased during the lockdown period in Nepal. 57.6% (n=30) did not use contraception, 40% (n=12) and said that during the COVID-19 pandemic access to contraception was difficult to obtain due to the lockdown.
A5	Impact of the Lockdown Due to COVID-19 Pandemic in the Use of Combined Hormonal Oral Contraception in Spain – Results of a National Survey: Encovid Author: (Mappa et al., 2020)	Spain	To determine the psychological impact and symptoms that commonly occur in contraceptive users.	Quantitative with cross-sectional design Data collection : Digital platform survey	937 participants	This research was conducted with 937 respondents who used birth control pills. It was found that 12.5% did not continue to use birth control pills because the area was difficult to access to buy birth control pills due to Lockdown or regional restrictions. 53.5% of 937 respondents said their sexual activity decreased during the lockdown.

No	Title/ Author	Country	Purpose	Method	Participants / Sample Measurement	Result
A6	<p>impact of Coronavirus Diseases-2019 (COVID-19) on Utilization and Outcome of Reproductive, Maternal, and Newborn Health Services at Governmental Health Facilities in South West Ethiopia, 2020: Comparative Cross-Sectional Study</p> <p>Author: (Kassie et al., 2021)</p>	Ethiopia	<p>To find out the indirect impact at the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic on the use of reproductive equipment, maternal, and newborn health services at government health facilities in Ethiopia.</p>	<p>Quantitative with a cross-sectional design.</p> <p>Data collection : Secondary data obtained from government hospitals</p>	<p>31 health centers and 8 hospitals</p>	<p>KB services decreased significantly during the COVID-19 period by 1.2%. Injection methods decreased from 63.5% to 61.5% for implants and intrauterine also decreased significantly from 16.2% to 10.1% and 3.5% to 2.1%, respectively. Meanwhile, the use of combined oral contraception pills and emergency contraception increased.</p>
A7	<p>Sexual activity and contraceptive use during social distancing and self-isolation in the COVID-19 pandemic</p> <p>Author: (Caruso et al., 2020b)</p>	Italy	<p>To find out the effect of social distancing during the COVID-19 pandemic on hormonal contraception users, their termination, and unplanned pregnancy</p>	<p>Quantitative with cross-sectional design data collection using a questionnaire</p>	<p>317 participants</p>	<p>Of all the women who were married and decided to continue their contraceptive method, none experienced an unwanted pregnancy. 46% of the 51 women discontinued the oral contraceptive pills, and the vaginal ring continued their sexual activity, and it was found that 14.9% of them experienced an</p>

No	Title/ Author	Country	Purpose	Method	Participants / Sample Measurement	Result
						unwanted pregnancy.
A8	Perceptions of family planning services and its critical barriers among adolescents and young people in Eastern Nepal: A qualitative study Author: (Bhatt et al., 2021)	Nepal	To identify perceptions of family planning services and barriers to family planning users in Nepal.	A qualitative study with exploratory design Data collection techniques: using the FGD method	There were 73.6 participants in the FGD group, 3 male and 3 female groups. In-depth interview 25 individuals	Regarding challenges and obstacles in family planning, respondents said that contraceptive service facilities are difficult to access because they are too far and have not been reached in rural areas. In addition, people are reluctant to visit these facilities due to the hot weather. Participants who were reluctant to visit the facility said they doubted that the family planning service facility had a supply of contraception that they would use when they arrived, which forced them to walk long distances.
A9	Unintended Pregnancy During COVID-19 Pandemic Among Women Attending Antenatal Care in Northwest Ethiopia: Magnitude	Ethiopia	To assess the magnitude of the factors associated with unwanted pregnancy among pregnant women attending antenatal care in Gondar City.	quantitative with cross-sectional design data collection: using a questionnaire	424 women	The prevalence of unwanted pregnancies during the COVID-19 period among women who came was 47.17%. Family planning decisions that women do not carry out are 2.9 times more likely to have an

No	Title/ Author	Country	Purpose	Method	Participants / Sample Measurement	Result
	and Associated Factors					unwanted pregnancy during the COVID-19 period.
	Author: (Hunie & Asratie, 2021a)					
A10	Effect of COVID-19 pandemic on the provision of sexual and reproductive health services in primary health facilities in Nigeria: a cross-sectional study	Nigeria	To find out the extent to which the COVID-19 pandemic and lockdown affect the provision of tools and utilization of health services in primary health facilities.	quantitative with cross-sectional design data collection using questionnaires and semi-structured interviews	307 public health centers	Before the pandemic, 307 health services offered family planning services, and a further decline in contraceptive services occurred after the lockdown period was imposed to 92.5%.
	Author: (Adelekan et al., 2021)					

Article characteristics

The mapping of 10 articles obtained in this review spread over 4 continents: Africa (n:3; A6,A9,A10), America (n:2; A1,A3), Europe (n:2; A5,A7), Asia (n:3; A2,A4,A8). Five articles came from developed countries, and 5 articles came from developing countries (Bhatt et al., 2021). Seven articles used a cross-sectional design, 1 article used a cohort design, 1 qualitative article, and 1 mixed-method article.

The Result of Article Assessment

Based on the articles that were assessed using the JBI and MMAT instruments. Overall, almost all articles in this study do not include confounding variables and how to deal with those.

Table 4. Critical Appraisal

No	Method	Assessment Instrument	Grade
A1	Quantitative Cross-sectional	JBI	A
A2	Quantitative Cohort	JBI	C
A3	Mix Method	MMAT	A
A4	Quantitative Cross-sectional	JBI	B
A5	Quantitative Cross-sectional	JBI	B
A6	Quantitative Cross-sectional	JBI	B
A7	Quantitative Cross-sectional	JBI	B
A8	Quantitative	JBI	B
A9	Quantitative Cross-sectional	JBI	B
A10	Quantitative Cross-sectional	JBI	B

The advantages of the A1 article, apart from the questions asked by the critical appraisal, are well organized. Even the questionnaire used for research is also adapted to the protocol of each state. Furthermore, this article also contains data sources for respondents who did not answer the questions thoroughly. The unique advantage also includes the research conducted provides benefits by holding a lottery for the respondents.

The drawbacks of article A2 are that the writing is not well organized, no specific inclusion and exclusion criteria are used in the explanation, and some missing data happened so that the possible results obtained are coincidental.

Theme analysis

In this review, the first and second authors agree that the articles reviewed are classified into three main themes: discontinued contraceptive users, unplanned pregnancy, and abortion. In theme 1, which is about discontinuing contraceptive users, several articles note that many contraceptive users discontinue contraception during the pandemic, articles [A1, A4, A5, A6, A8, A10]. Theme 2 is that the COVID-19 pandemic caused an increase in unplanned pregnancies, and articles that contain unplanned pregnancies during the COVID-19 pandemic are articles [A3, A7, A9]. The last theme, theme 3 on abortion, researchers found that abortion services during the COVID-19 pandemic increased and showed in articles [A2, A4]

Theme 1: Discontinued Contraceptive Users

Some participants said that contraception is not always available in rural areas, and facilities are far from their residence, where health services are also not necessarily available. Those are the reasons some people do not use contraception (A8). 12 out of 30 women who do not use contraception stated that the reason for not using it was the lack of access caused by the lockdown (A4).

Of oral contraception pills usage, 96.6% continued the method during the territorial restriction, and 12.5% discontinued. The reasons for discontinuing use were experiencing side effects of oral contraceptives pills and demanding access to these

methods due to regional restrictions (A5). The most frequently used contraceptive method is an injection, but during the COVID-19 pandemic, the injection method has decreased. Meanwhile, the increased contraception during the COVID-19 pandemic is the combined pill and emergency contraception (A6).

Forty five percent (n24) pharmacists stated that the community's need for contraception increased during the pandemic, and 47% (n 25) said that the community's need for contraception during the pandemic was the same as before the COVID-19 pandemic. Therefore, some pharmacies limit prescribing contraception for the first 3 months of the COVID-19 pandemic (A1). Contraceptive services will still be provided during the lockdown period. 307 public health centers offering contraceptive services in Nigeria said that contraception services decreased during the COVID-19 pandemic and the lockdown. Several public health centers reported that medicines, including contraception, were not available (A10).

Theme 2: Unplanned pregnancy

Unwanted pregnancy is one of the COVID-19 pandemic impacts due to the unfulfillment of contraceptive services during the pandemic. A study conducted in Gondar City, Ethiopia, found that the rate of unplanned pregnancy in women attending antenatal care services was 47.17% (A9). Research conducted in Italy reported 101 unmarried women, and 46.5% continued to have sexual relations without using a contraceptive method during the pandemic (A7). Lack of information about contraceptive services during the pandemic made most people choose not to use contraception. It is proved by research which states that women who do not have information about contraceptive services during the pandemic have a higher chance of having an unwanted pregnancy (A9).

One of the efforts to obtain information about contraception is to conduct online consultations, which will make patients safer from COVID-19 because they do not need to meet in person to get information about contraceptive services. This study was conducted in New York, and 86% of 108 people said they were beneficial and happy with the contraceptive consultation by telephone. It became easier to find out the availability of contraception and change schedules or cancel appointments (A3).

Theme 3: Abortion

The decline in contraceptive users and the number of unwanted pregnancies during the pandemic, which is corroborated by studies that say many women have switched to using natural contraception during the pandemic, increases unwanted pregnancies during the COVID-19 pandemic (A2). The high number of unplanned pregnancies has increased abortion services in countries where abortion is legal, such as Nepal. It is proved by a study conducted in Nepal that in the first 6 months of the COVID-19 pandemic, 52 people performed abortion services for several reasons that is fear that COVID-19 will affect the fetus. Some of them said that their contraceptive needs were not met (A4).

DISCUSSION

This scoping review aims to determine the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on contraceptive users and illustrates that the COVID-19 pandemic impacts contraceptive users. The articles in this scoping review study provide quantitative and qualitative evidence regarding the increasing discontinued number due to contraception that is not always available in their area, facilities far from where they live, and laziness to travel far

when the weather is humid and hot. Participants said that when they arrived at a health facility that serves family planning where they have to walk long distances and under hot weather, it is not necessarily the health facility that has the contraception they want. It is strengthened by research that says that health care facilities are far from reach and make it difficult for patients to reach these health facilities. Patients prefer health care facilities close to home (Elewonibi et al., 2020).

Furthermore, with the implementation of lockdowns in several countries, most women choose natural contraceptive methods such as coitus interruptus, condoms, and calendar calculations rather than modern contraceptive methods such as pills and injections. Another factor that hinders mothers from continuing to use family planning during the pandemic is the fear of contracting the COVID-19 virus and not having transportation costs to visit health facilities due to the loss of work due to the COVID-19 pandemic (Sirait, 2021). Another thing that has arisen due to the COVID-19 pandemic is the increase in unplanned pregnancies due to unfulfilled contraceptive services during the pandemic. It is strengthened by research conducted by Badriah, who said that unplanned pregnancies occurred because of no access to health facilities and delaying the use of contraception during the COVID-19 pandemic (Hunie & Asratie, 2021b).

It has also been explained in an article found during a search which said that during the COVID-19 pandemic, many had sexual intercourse without using contraception, and some of them experienced unplanned pregnancies. The increasing number of unplanned pregnancies during the COVID-19 pandemic resulted in increased abortion services in several countries that legalized abortion in the first 6 months of the COVID-19 period (Aryal, Nepal, & Ballav Pant, 2021; Badriah & Wahyuni, 2021; Caruso et al., 2020a). A study conducted in Pakistan showed that many pregnant women are afraid that COVID-19 will affect their fetuses. Pregnant women showed fear of COVID-19, which will lead to depression and the idea of committing suicide. Therefore, women experienced more fear of having an abortion (Hossain et al., 2020).

The studies show evidence to support the need for a change in the abortion service model due to the increasing need for abortion in countries where abortion is legal to provide abortion services via telemedicine (Elewonibi et al., 2020).

LIMITATION

The limitation of this scoping review is in searching for articles. Only a few studies discuss contraceptive users during the COVID-19 pandemic, so the author has difficulty collecting articles on this topic. Articles in English only make the scope of the article a limited language. Another limitation is that most articles come from a western culture, so they cannot describe other cultures different from the rules and cultures in the study article. Most of the articles found are case reports.

In this study, the qualitative articles are one article only, so there is less evidence from every woman using contraception in their experience of getting contraception during the pandemic or about other things, such as the experience of unwanted pregnancies and abortions.

The advantage of this scoping review is that it uses a standardized approach using the Arksey and O'Malley stages and reporting or compiling this scoping review using PRISMA-ScR. This scoping review assesses the quality of articles according to the quality assessment tools by JBI and MMAT. Therefore, the assessment of an article can be more structured and more in-depth. Two authors prepared this review study.

With the limitations in this study, the author expects the further scoping studies will not only be limited to English or Indonesian articles because more languages allow more varied results. Moreover, it is hoped that there will be more research on the impact

of the COVID-19 pandemic on contraceptive users in other developing countries. This study found various studies on the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on contraceptive users with different samples for each article. However, better quality evidence is still needed about the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on contraceptive users with a broader sample characteristic.

The findings in this study are significant for the practice of contraceptive services to develop strategies to deal with the high spike in dropout rates during the pandemic. Thereby, it reduces the increase in unplanned pregnancies and increases abortion services. A follow-up study is expected to add more in-depth experiences of contraceptive users related to unplanned pregnancies and abortions during the pandemic and the driving factors that cause high rates of contraceptive dropouts.

CONCLUSION

Based on the articles obtained during the search, several problems were found regarding contraceptive users during the COVID-19 pandemic. It can be concluded that contraception is difficult to obtain during the pandemic because there is no access to contraception. In addition, the availability of contraception in health services is also one of the reasons for not fulfilling it during the pandemic. This article's main point is the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on contraceptive users, which is the increase in contraceptive users who decide not to use contraception anymore but continue to have sexual relations. As a result, the number of unplanned pregnancies during the COVID-19 pandemic increases, ending in abortion.

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