Factors Related to the Low Use of Intraceptive Devices (IUD) in Women Couple of Reproductive Age at Public Health Center Tiga Balata, Simalungun Regency

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Article Info	ABSTRACT
  Corresponding Author: Riada Mareny Universitas Efarina, Simalungun, Indonesia Email: riadamareny@gmail.com	The Family Planning Program (KB) is a national program that improves the health status and welfare of women, children and families in particular, and the nation in general. The use of the IUD method in Indonesia is able to significantly reduce the Total Fertiliry Rate (TFR). The IUD is an effective contraceptive device but can cause interference with the reproductive organs due to its presence in the uterus where the IUD is a foreign body for the uterus so that it causes many side effects for the acceptor, for example resulting in increased volume and length of menstruation (metroragia) caused by mechanical factors in the uterus. endometriosis due to a mismatch between the size of the IUD and the uterine cavity and possibly due to intra-uterine or ectopic pregnancies. The purpose of this study was to determine the factors associated with low use of intrauterine contraceptive devices (IUD) in women of childbearing age couples at Tiga Balata Health Center. The results of the study based on the results of the Chi-Sguare statistical test showed that there was a relationship between age and IUD use p value = $0.001 \leq \alpha$ (0.05), there was a relationship between education and IUD use p value = $0.006 \leq \alpha$ (0.05,) there was a relationship between knowledge and IUD use p value = $0.019 \leq \alpha$ (0.05), there is a relationship between the number of children and IUD use p value=$0.004 \leq \alpha(0.05)$, there is a relationship between the availability of equipment and IUD use p value=$0.000 \leq \alpha$ (0.05), there is a relationship between the support of health workers and IUD use p value = $0.001 \leq \alpha$ (0.05), there is a relationship between family support and IUD use p value = $0.008 \leq \alpha$ (0.05). ***Keywords:*** Low, IUD, Woman

1. INTRODUCTION

The Family Planning Program (KB) is one of the national programs that improves the health status and welfare of women, children and families in particular, and the nation in general. The family planning program is a direct effort aimed at reducing birth rates through the use of sustainable contraceptives. The success or failure of the implementation of the family planning program will also determine the success or failure of efforts to achieve national welfare. The use of contraceptives is one of the most effective efforts in family planning programs to control fertility or suppress population growth [2].

There are 6 (six) main programs of family planning namely, Reproductive Health Program, Youth Health Program, Family Resilience and Empowerment Program, Population Information System. Among the various existing contraceptive methods, Effective Contraceptive Methods (MKE) are Implants, Injections, Pills, Contraceptives and Intrauterine Contraceptive Devices (IUD) [8].

The Family Planning Coordinating Board (BKKBN) also stated that one of the reasons for the decline in the achievement of IUD contraceptive use was due to sub-optimal facilitation of providers, uneven distribution of

family planning promotions that reached the entire community, reduced or limited health workers in the field, not optimal in managing availability. IUDs in health care facilities, the types of IUDs circulating in the community are still limited and the increased use of hormonal contraception campaigns has weakened the promotion of IUDs [2].

North Sumatra Province consists of 33 Regencies and Cities, one of which is Simalungun Regency. Simalungun Regency has 31 Districts and 34 Health Centers. Tiga Balata Health Center is one of the Inpatient Health Centers which has a Village/Kelurahan working area of 20 (Twenty) Villages. The main task of the Tiga Balata Health Center is to provide services to the community, especially Women and Children's Health (MCH) with services in promotive, preventive, curative and rehabilitative health efforts. Tiga Balata Health Center. The preliminary survey was carried out by the researchers by looking at monthly report data and annual recapitulation of field control at the sub-district level Population and Family Information System (SIDUGA) for Couples of Reproductive Age (PUS) who had family planning in 2013. The number of active family planning participants in 2014 was 1545 people, in 2014 there were 1548 people and in 2015 it became 1654 people. PUS using the IUD from 2013 to 2014 and 2015 have decreased. In 2013 there were 162 people, in 2014 there were 63 people and in 2015 there were 66 people.

2. METHOD
Research design
This research method is quantitative in nature, with an observational design through a cross-sectional approach in which the independent and dependent variables are asked at the same time to respondents at Tiga Balata Health Center, Simalungun Regency in 2021.

Place and time
The location of this research will be carried out at the Tiga Balata Health Center, Simalungun Regency. The research was conducted in August 2021.

Data analysis
Data analysis was carried out in stages which included univariate and bivariate analysis.

Univariate analysis
Univariate analysis was performed to obtain an overview of each independent and dependent variable. The data will be presented in the form of a frequency distribution.

Bivariate Analysis
Bivariate analysis is to find out whether there is a relationship between the independent variables (categorical) and variables (categorical) that can be used the Kai Square Test or Chi Sguare.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION
Data analysis
Univariate analysis
Distribution of Independent Variables, Frequency and Percentage of Respondents Using Intrauterine Contraceptive Devices (IUD) in Women of Reproductive Age at Tiga Balata Health Center in Simalungun Regency in 2021 showed that out of 164 Women of Reproductive Age, there were 63 young people (38.4 %), and old age as many as 101 people (61.6%). 103 women with low education (62.8%), and 61 women with higher education (37.2%). Women with less knowledge were 93 people (56.7 %), good knowledge were 71 people (43.3%). There were 93 women (56.7 %) with enough children , and 71 women (43.3%) with many children. Women with incomplete availability of tools were 90 people (54.9 %), and complete availability of tools were 74 people (45.1%). Women who did not receive the support of health personnel were 96 people (58.5 %), and received the support of health workers as many as 68 people (41.5%). There were 91 women (55.5%) who did not receive family support , and 73 women (44.5%) received family support.

Distribution of Frequency and Percentage of Respondents | With the use of intrauterine contraception (IUD) in women of childbearing age at Tiga Balata Health Center, Simalungun Regency in 2021, the results obtained from 164 respondents were 75 people (45.7%) did not use IUDs and 89 people used IUDs (54, 3%).

Bivariate Analysis
Bivariate analysis was conducted to see the relationship between the independent variables (age, education, knowledge, number of children, availability of equipment, health worker support, family support) and the dependent variable (IUD use) and to analyze this data using the ChiSguare test.

Relationship between Age Frequency Distribution and Use of Intrauterine Contraceptive Devices (IUD) in Women of Reproductive Age at Tiga Balata Health Center, Simalungun Regency, 2021

Statistical test results obtained an OR (Odds Ratio) value of 2.934 with a 95% confidence level believed that the OR value was between (1.168-6.302), it can be concluded that older women have a 2.9 times more chance of using an IUD compared to young women .

Relationship between Education Frequency Distribution and the Use of Intrauterine Contraceptive Devices (IUD) in Women of Reproductive Age at Tiga Balata Health Center, Simalungun Regency, 2021

Based on the results of the Chi-Sguare statistical test, p value = $0.006 \leq \alpha$ (0.05). So that it is known that there is a relationship between Women's Education and IUD Use at Tiga Balata Health Center, Simalungun Regency in 2021. The statistical test results obtained an OR (Odds Ratio) value of 2.634 with a confidence level of 9596, it is believed that the OR value is between (1.353-5.128). This shows that women with low education are 2.6 times more likely not to use an IUD than women with higher education.

The Relationship between Women's Knowledge and the Use of AKDPR in Women of Reproductive Age at Tiga Balata Health Center, Simalungun Regency in 2021

Based on the results of the Chi-Sguare statistical test, p value = $0.019 \leq \alpha$ (0.05) . So that it is known that there is a relationship between Knowledge of Women of Reproductive Age Couples and IUD Use at Tiga Balata Health Center, Simalungun Regency in 2021. The statistical test results obtained an OR (Odds Ratio) value of 0.468 with a 95% confidence level, it was believed that the OR value was between (0.249-0.877). This shows that women who have less knowledge are 0.4 times more likely to use the IUD than women who have good knowledge.

Relationship between Frequency Distribution of Number of Children and IUD Use in Women of Reproductive Age at Tiga Balata Health Center, Simalungun Regency, 2021

Based on the results of the Chi-Sguare statistical test, p value = $0.04 \leq \alpha$ (003). So that it is known that there is a relationship between the number of children and the use of IUDs in women of childbearing age at Tiga Galata Health Center, Simalungun Regency in 2021. The results of statistical tests obtained an OR (Odds Ratio) value of 2.647 with a confidence level of 9546, it is believed that the OR value is between (1.390-5.039). This shows that women who have enough children (1-2) have a 2.6 times chance of not using an IUD compared to women who have many children (23) children.

The Relationship between the Frequency Distribution of Equipment Availability and IUD Use in Women of Reproductive Age at Tiga Balata Health Center, Simalungun Regency, 2021

Based on the results of the Chi-Sguare statistical test, p value = $0.00 \leq \alpha$ (0.05). So that it is known that there is a relationship between the availability of equipment and the use of IUDs in women of childbearing age at Tiga Balata Health Center, Simalungun Regency in 2021. The statistical test results obtained an OR (Odds Ratio) value of 3.786 with a 95% confidence level, it was believed that the OR value was between (1.960-7.312). This shows that women with incomplete availability of tools have a 3.7 times chance of not using the IUD.

Correlation between Frequency Distribution of Health Worker Support and IUD Use in Women of Reproductive Age at Tiga Balata Health Center, Simalungun Regency, 2021

Based on the results of the Chi-Sguare statistical test, p value = $0.001 \leq \alpha$ (0.05) . So that it is known that there is a relationship between the support of health workers and IUD use in women of childbearing age at Tiga Balata Health Center, Simalungun Regency in 2021. Statistical test results obtained an OR (Odds Ratio) value of 2.878 with a 95% confidence level believed that the OR value is between (1.497-5.532). This indicates that women who do not get support from health workers have a 2.8 times chance of not using the IUD, compared to women who received support from health workers.

Relationship between Family Support Frequency Distribution and IUD Use in Women of Reproductive Age at Tiga Balata Health Center, Simalungun Regency, 2021

Based on the results of the Chi-Sguare statistical test, p value = $0.008 \leq \alpha$ (0.05) . So that it is known that there is a relationship between family support and IUD use in women of childbearing age at Tiga Balata Health Center, Simalungun Regency in 2021. The statistical test results obtained an OR (Odds Ratio) value of 0.420 with a 95% confidence level, it was believed that the OR value was between (1.223-0.789). This shows that women who do not get family support are 0.4 times more likely to use an IUD than women who get support from their families.

4. CONCLUSION

1. There is a Relationship between Education and Low Use of Dulam Womb Contraceptive Devices (IUD) in Women of Reproductive Age at Tiga Balata Health Center, Simalungun Regency, in 2021, based on the results of the Chi-Sguare statistical test, p value = 0.006 ≤ α(0.05).
2. There is a relationship between knowledge and low use of intrauterine contraception (IUD) in women of childbearing age at the Tiga Balata Health Center in Simalungun Regency in 2021, based on the results of the Chi-Sguare statistical test, p value = 0.019 ≤ α (0.05) .
3. There is a relationship between the number of children and the low use of intrauterine contraception (IUD) in women of childbearing age at the Tiga Balata Health Center in Simalungun Regency in 2021, based on the results of the Chi-Sguare statistical test, p value = 0.0064 ≤α (0.05)
4. There is a relationship between availability of equipment and low use of intrauterine contraception (AKIDR) in women of childbearing age at the Tiga Balata Health Center in Simalungun Regency in 2021, based on the results of the Chi-Sguare statistical test, p value = 0.000 ≤α (0.05) .
5. There is a relationship between the support of health workers and the low use of intrauterine contraception (IUD) in women of childbearing age at the Tiga Balata Health Center in Simalungun Regency in 2021, based on the results of the Chi-Sguare statistical test, p value = 0.001 ≤ α (0.05) .
6. There is a Relationship between Family Support and Low Use of Intrauterine Contraceptives (IUD) in Women of Reproductive Age at Tiga Balata Health Center — Simalungun Regency in 2021, based on the results of the Chi-Sguare statistical test, p value = 0.008 ≤α

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