

Factors Related to Use KB Participants are Active in Understanding Contraceptive Devices (IUD) UPT Working Area DPPKB Bandar District, Simalungun Regency

Eka Sihombing¹, Yeci Theresia Simanjuntak²

¹ Lecture of Universitas Efarina, Indonesia

² Student of Universitas Efarina, Indonesia

Article Info

Article history:

Received January 12, 2023

Revised January 28, 2023

Accepted March 13, 2023

Corresponding Author:

Eka Sihombing

Lecture of Universitas Efarina,
Indonesia.

Email:

ekasihombing@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Based on a preliminary survey conducted in the working area of UPT. DPPKB found that the use of Intrauterine Contraceptive Devices (IUD) was still small compared to other contraceptive methods. Meanwhile, IUD use has begun to be targeted every year. The purpose of this research is to find out what are the factors associated with IUD use. This type of research is quantitative research that is analytic in nature. This research was conducted in the working area of UPT. DPPKB Bandar District in August 2017. The population in this study amounted to 10,429 people with a sample of 189 people. The instrument used was a questionnaire using the Chi-square test and SPSS program assistance. Based on the results of the study it was found that the total number of family planning participants had low education, namely 123 people (65.1 %). The majority of respondents with low education did not use the IUD as many as 118 people (95.9 %) while only 5 people (4.1%) used it. There is a relationship between education and IUD use ($P=0.000<0.05$). Family planning participants had low knowledge, namely 123 people (65.1 %). The majority of respondents with low knowledge did not use the IUD as many as 121 people (98.4 %) while only 2 people (1.6%) used it. There is a relationship between knowledge and use of the IUD ($P=0.000<0.05$). Family planning participants who did not receive support from their husbands were 175 people (92.6 %). The majority of respondents who did not receive support from their husbands did not use the IUD as many as 164 people (93.7 %) while only 1 person (6.3%) used it. There is a relationship between husband's support and IUD use ($P=0.000<0.05$).

Keywords:

IUD Use, Education, Knowledge, Husband's Support

This article is licensed under a [Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/).



1. INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is a developing country with various types of problems, one of which is in the field of population. According to data from the National Population and Family Planning Agency (BKKBN) in 2013, Indonesia's population is expected to reach 250 million people with a population growth of 1.49% per year. However, according to recent estimates (from various agencies) Indonesia is estimated to have over 260 million inhabitants in 2017. This rate of population growth is influenced by three main factors, namely births (Fertility), deaths (Mortality), migration (Migration). [2]

The existence of the government's vision and mission, the Population, Family Planning and Family Development program (KKBP) supports the 3rd national development priority agenda (Nawa Cita) "Building Indonesia from the Outskirts by Strengthening Regions and Villages within the Framework of a Unitary State", 5th ideal namely "Improving the Quality of Life of Indonesian Humans", as well as the 8th goal of carrying out the "Revolution of the Nation's Character" contained in the 2015-2019 National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN) is the third phase of the implementation of the 2005-2005 National Long-Term Development Plan (RPJPN). 2025. [3].

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 efforts in the family planning program to control fertility or suppress population growth most effective. [9].

The number of contraceptive users in Indonesia has been increasing over time, but the percentage of IUD contraceptive users has decreased every year. According to the 2010-2012 IDHS, contraception use in Indonesia is 60%, the most widely used contraceptives are injection methods (49.1%), pills (23.3%), intrauterine contraceptive devices (IUD) (10.9%), implants (7.6%), female operation method (MOW) (6.5%), condom (1.6%), male operating method (MOP) (1.7%). [10].

From the results of a preliminary survey in the working area of the UPT Population Control and Family Planning Service (DPPKB) Bandar sub-district, June 2017 the number of active IUD / IUD family planning participants was 525 or 5.03% of all family planning methods. According to data obtained from the Bandar sub-district Family Planning Counseling Center, the number of fertile age couples (PUS) is 12,322 people, while those who are active family planning participants are 10,429 people. With the following details: KB Pill 2,507 people or 24.04%, KB Injection 4,283 people or 41.07%, KB Implant 1052 people or 10.09%, KB IUD 525 people or 5.03%, KB MOW 835 people or 8.01%, KB MOP 150 people or 1.44%, KB Condom 1,077 people or 10.33%

Based on the results of a preliminary study that was conducted with 10 respondents in the working area of the UPT DPPKB Bandar sub-district regarding their reasons for not using IUD contraception, it was found that 5 people stated that they were afraid to use the IUD contraceptive, 3 people said it was not allowed by their husbands, 2 people said they did not feel comfortable with an IUD. Meanwhile, the target for achieving IUD acceptors in 2017 is 23 people. Based on the above phenomena, the authors are interested in conducting research to find out the factors related to IUD use by active family planning participants.

From the background above, the authors are interested in conducting research on the factors related to the use of intrauterine contraception (IUD) by active family planning participants in the UPT work area. DPPKB Bandar District, Simalungun Regency in 2017.

Formulation of the problem

Based on the background above, the formulation of the problem in this study is what are the factors related to the use of intrauterine contraception (IUD) for active family planning participants in the UPT work area. DPPKB Bandar District, Simalungun Regency in 2017.

2. METHOD

Types of research

This type of research is a quantitative research that is analytic in nature using a cross-sectional design, namely the dependent variable and independent variable carried out at the same time [10]. In this study, researchers wanted to look at the factors associated with the use of intrauterine contraception (IUD) for active family planning participants in the working area of UPT. DPPKB Bandar District, Simalungun Regency in 2017.

Place and time of research

This research was carried out in the working area of UPT. DPPKB Bandar sub-district, Simalungun district in 2017.

Data analysis

Data analysis was used to see the frequency distribution of the variables studied, both dependent and independent variables. Criteria for evaluating independent variables. Data analysis was carried out in this study in stages from univariate and bivariate analysis.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The statistical test results obtained an OR (Odds Ratio) value of 22.69 with a 95% confidence level, it was believed that the OR value was between (5.069-101.540). This shows that acceptors who have less knowledge are 22.69 times more likely not to use the IUD than acceptors who have good knowledge. Based on the results of the Chi-Square statistical test, $p \text{ value} = 0.00 \leq \alpha (0.05)$. So that it is known that there is a relationship between Husband's Support and IUD Use in Active Family Planning Participants in the UPT Work Area. DPPKB Bandar District, Simalungun Regency in 2017. The statistical test results obtained an OR (Odds Ratio) value of 26.83 with a confidence level of 95%, it is believed that the OR value is between (7.673-93.866). This shows that women who do not get support from their husbands are 26.83 times more likely not to use IUDs, compared to KP acceptors who receive support from their families.

Relationship between Education and IUD Use for Active Family Planning Participants in UPT Working Areas. DPPKB Bandar District, Simalungun Regency in 2017

According to the researchers' assumptions, it was found that there was a relationship between education and IUD use for active family planning participants in the UPT Work Area. DPPKB Bandar District, Simalungun Regency in 2017. Few active family planning participants with elementary and junior high school education use IUDs compared to active family planning participants whose education is high school and PT. This is in accordance with the theory according to [10], a low level of education can affect the formation of one's behavior, especially in motivation and attitudes. The higher a person's education level, the easier it is to receive information so that the more knowledge one has. Conversely, lack of education will hinder the development of one's attitude.

Relationship between Knowledge and IUD Use for Active Family Planning Participants in the UPT Work Area. DPPKB Bandar District, Simalungun Regency in 2017

According to the researchers' assumptions, it was found that there was a relationship between knowledge and IUD use for active family planning participants in the UPT Work Area. DPPKB Bandar District, Simalungun Regency in 2017. Active family planning participants who knowledge about the IUD tend not to use the IUD when compared to active family planning participants who have good knowledge. Knowledge is the result of knowing, and this occurs after people exercise control over a certain object. Sensing occurs through human senses, namely the senses of sight, hearing, smell, taste, and touch. Most of human knowledge is obtained through the eyes and ears. Knowledge or cognitive is a very important domain in shaping one's actions (over behavior). [10].

Relationship between Husband's Support and IUD Use for Active Family Planning Participants in UPT Working Areas. DPPKB Bandar District, Simalungun Regency in 2017

According to the researchers' assumptions, it was found that there was a relationship between Husband's Support and Active Family Planning Participant IUD Use in the UPT Work Area. DPPKB Bandar District, Simalungun Regency in 2017. Active family planning participants who receive support from their husbands will use an IUD in contrast to those who do not have the support of their husbands who will not use an IUD. Lawrence Green's theory suggests that the husband's support factor can be regarded as an antecedent (enabling) factor, which allows a motivation or aspiration to be realized.

4. CONCLUSION

1. There is a relationship between education and the use of intrauterine contraception (IUD) for active family planning participants in UPT work areas. DPPKB Bandar District, Simalungun Regency in 2017.
2. There is a relationship between knowledge and the use of intrauterine contraception (IUD) for active family planning participants in UPT work areas. DPPKB Bandar District, Simalungun Regency in 2017.
3. There is a relationship between husband's support and use of intrauterine contraception (IUD) by active family planning participants in UPT work areas. DPPKB Bandar District, Simalungun Regency in 2017.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Author thanks to all of my team so that this article can be written and published.

REFERENCES

- [1] Akiriana, Nana, (2013). Factors Associated with the Use of Intrauterine Contraception Devices (IUD) in the Work Area of the Kabur Health Center, Rokan Hulu Regency. Accessed September 18, 2017
- [2] Bernadus JD, Madianung A, et al (March 2013). Factors Associated with the Selection of Intrauterine Contraceptive Devices (IUD) for Family Planning Acceptors at the Jailolo Health Center. Journal of eNERS (eNS). Volume 1 Number 1 pp, 1-10.
- [3] BKKBN. 2014. Contraception Services. Jakarta: BKKBN
- [4] Handayani S. 2010. Textbook of Family Planning Services. Yogyakarta: Rihama Library
- [5] RI Ministry of Health, 2012. Indonesia Health Profile 2012. Accessed June 28, 2017
- [6] Machfoedz, Ircham. 2008. Research Methodology in Health, Nursing, Midwifery, Medicine. Yogyakarta: Firamaya.
- [7] Manuaba Ayu et al, (2010), Obstetrics Gynecology and Family Planning. Jakarta: EGC medical book
- [8] Nawirah, Iksan M and Rahma. 2014. Factors Influencing the Selection of IUD Contraception in the Work Area of the Wonomulyo Health Center, Wonomulyo District, Polman Regency. Journal of Public Health.
- [9] NKKBN, 2013. Population Control. Accessed 28 June 2017 Notoatmodjo. 2007. Public Health Science and Art. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta.
- [10] Notoatmodjo, 2012, Health Research Methodology, Jakarta: Rineka Cipta
- [11] Pinem, Saroha. 2009. Reproductive Health and Contraception. Jakarta : KDT

- [12] Ramadhan, 2008., Factors Inhibiting IUD Use, <http://forbetterhealth.wordpress.com/2008/12/23/methode-akdr-iud/> accessed on 27 June 2017
- [13] Sulistyawati, Ari. 2012. *Midwifery Care during Pregnancy*. Jakarta: Salemba Medika
- [14] Suparyanto, (2011). IUD concept. <http://dr-suparyanto.blogspot.com/2011/06/conceptual-iud.htm!/?noodle> . accessed on 28 June 2017.
- [15] Siregar, Rahmah & Nasution, Lisna. (2022). Promotion the Dangers of Smoking in Adolescents at SMAN 8 Padang Sidempuan in 2022. *International Journal of Community Service (IJCS)*. 1. 233-236. 10.55299/ijcs.v1i2.282.
- [16] Siregar, Rahmah & Harahap, Maryam. (2022). Factors Affecting Couples of Reproductive Age (CRA) Without Using Contraception. *International Journal of Public Health Excellence (IJPHE)*. 2. 385-388. 10.55299/ijphe.v2i1.286.
- [17] Siregar, Rahmah. (2022). Factors Which Influence Incident Hypertension on Pre-Elderly. *International Journal of Public Health Excellence (IJPHE)*. 1. 117-121. 10.55299/ijphe.v1i2.66.
- [18] Suryani, Elvi & Harahap, Maryam & Siregar, Rahmah. (2022). The Relationship of Learning of ASKEB II Course Practicum Laboratory With the Achievement of Level II Students' Competence. *International Journal of Public Health Excellence (IJPHE)*. 1. 105-109. 10.55299/ijphe.v1i2.41.
- [19] Siregar, Rahmah & Yusuf, Susi & Fernaldy, Devrich. (2022). The Relationship between Physical Conditions of the House and the Incidence of Tuberculosis. *International Journal of Public Health Excellence (IJPHE)*. 1. 01-05. 10.55299/ijphe.v1i1.2.
- [20] Siregar, Rahmah. (2021). Factors Related to Low Motivation of Motivation to Carry Baby / Baby to Posyandu. *International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research and Analysis*. 04. 10.47191/ijmra/v4-i6-11.