

Determinant Factors Correlate with the Selection of Contraceptive Intra Uterine Device (IUD)

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ABSTRACT

Background: The direction of national policies and strategies for the 2015-2016 period focused on improving family planning services by using Long Term Method to reduce risks to drop out. IUD is one of contraception with no hormonal side effect. IUD is a contraceptive device or small object inserted into the uterus that can be used for all women of reproductive age.

Purpose: The purpose of this study to determine the economic factors, attitudes and support of husbands that affect the election of contraceptive IUD in the work area Puskesmas Mungkid, Magelang District.

Methods: cross sectional design by using purposive sampling technique were applied. Univariate analysis to know the frequency distribution of each variable. Bivariate analysis using chi-square test for economic relations test, attitude, husband support with election planning. Multivariate analysis using logistic regression test to test the influence of economy, attitude and support of husband to IUD election.

Results: Based on the results of the study, most respondents have less than the minimum wage of 71.7%, there are 53.3% of respondents have a negative attitude towards IUD, and 51.7% of respondents have husband support. of respondents who chose to use IUD as much as 16.7%. In the chi-square test, there is a relationship of attitude with the election of IUD (p value 0.004).

Conclusion: Based on the result of the research, it is hoped that the mother can improve the mother's attitude toward IUD by improving the mother's knowledge through information.

keyword: Economics, Attitude, support husband, Election Contraseption of IUD

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Background. Indonesia is one of the developing countries, where there is a population problems of family planning, the high rate of population growth and the amount of large population with low quality.(BKKBN, 2016). The higher population growth rate, the bigger efforts to improve the quality of life, therefore the government continues totry to emphasize the rate of

population growth. One of the Priority Development Agenda (Nawacita), is to improve the quality of Indonesian citizen's life through the development of population and family planning.(Population, Family, and the National, 2015), So that the direction of national policies and strategies onthe period 2015-2019 isfocused to increase the service of family planning by using LTM to reduce the risk of drop-out.

According to (Central Java Health Profile, 2016) the scope of new family planning participants in Central Java in 2016 amounts to 11.8%, lower than the scope in 2015 which amounts to 12.5%. While the scope of active family planning amounts 78.6% and increased than the achievement in 2015 which is equal to 78.24%. In 2016, the amount of family planning participants at Central Java was 5,288,125.

On this occasion, the use of family planning injectables dominated from the amount of family planning participants that is equal to 54% (2,855,588). The next list there is family planning implant with 16.2% (856 676), followed by the percentage of birth control pill equal to 13.5% (713 897). While the family planning IUD users, there are 497.084 or 9.4% of the amount of young people who use family planning and 2.3% (1,21 627) female sterilization users and 0.1% (5288) vasectomy users.

According to data obtained from the District Health Office Magelang on September 2017, at the Regional Health Center Mungkid, it has couples of young people amounts 3,246 people, with the total of 4T young women many as 1,908 people, as well as the participants of young people couples that using family planning actively amounts 2,657 people. From the total above, the highest family planning user is family planning injectables with 0.24%, followed by the birth control pill as much as 0.13%, 0.02% condoms, implants 0.15%, LTM IUD as much as 0.16% and female sterilization with 0.04 MOW % also vasectomy 0.004% only.

These results showed that majority already use the LTM, but there are still many who use non LTM especially injection. Besides, only 38

of 4T youngwomen become IUD acceptors. (Magelang District Health Office, 2017). Compared with injections, IUD has advantages such as it doesn't have the side effects of hormonal, IUD is also preferable to use for the young women especially 4T. So that youngwomen especially 4T young women recommended to use a non-hormonal long-term contraceptive method (IUD), to reduce the risk of an increase in blood pressure.

The benefits of Contraceptive IUD such as, it can be immediately effective after set up, no need to remember, there are no hormonal side effects on the kind of cut-380A, the setting up doesn't need surgery, does not affect the quality and volume of breast milk, there is no correlation with drugs, and help to prevent the occurrence of ectopic pregnancy. (Affandi, 2014; h.MK-81). According to Erfandi, (2008) in Marmi, (2016; h.279) factors that affect the selection of IUD acceptors are internal factors and external factors. Internal factors such as the experience of herself, fear of side effects, knowledge, education, embarrassment and uncomfortable, disease and public perception of the IUD. As for the external factors that affects the selection of IUD acceptors are complicated setting up procedure because it's necessary to do internal check on the client, the experience from the others, social, cultural and economic, employment and religion. Meanwhile, according to Riskesdes, (2013; h.168), the main reason for not using family planning is a matter of belief, not supported by the husband, the lack of knowledge, fear of the

setting up, also the side effects are uncomfortable. Results of a preliminary study carried out on November 17 in the Sawitan village, District Mungkid to 10 samples, 6 people said they didn't use IUD because of fear at the time of the setting up, as well as any information or myths from other people about the use of IUDs. While one respondent who use the IUD, because since the last labourshe has been recommended by the midwives to use IUD by the reason of having high blood pressure so it is recommended to use a non-hormonal contraception. Another 3 respondents of IUD users said that using the IUD has the fewer side effects compared to hormonal birth control. From the data above, researchers interested in conducting a research entitled "Factors Associated with Elections IUD".

Objective. The population in this research were all new acceptors and a minimum of 42 days postpartum mothers postpartum who qualified the criteria of inclusion exclusion in Regional Health Center Mungkid in 2018 as many as 60 people.

Methods. This study used descriptive analytic study design that is cross sectional. The sampling technique in this population using purposive sampling.

In this study, the independent variable is the economy, attitudes, as well as the support of her husband, while the dependent variable is the election of IUD. The study material will conduct studies on economic status, attitudes and support of the respondent's husband. Instruments

using a questionnaire sheet. Implementation of research in Regional Health Center Mungkid city, District Mungkid, Magelang regency that was conducted in January-March 2018. After the data collected then do the processing, and data analysis using chi square test by using SPSS software.

Result and Discussion.

Result

A. Univariate analysis

1. economy

Based on respondent's economy, it showed most respondents has less economic than the minimum wage as much as 43 (71.7%), while respondents who have more economic than the minimum wage by 17 (28.3%).

2. Attitude

Most respondents have a negative attitude toward the election of IUD as many as 32 (53.3%), while respondents who have a positive attitude as much as 28 (46.7%).

3. Support from the husband

Most of the respondents received support from the husband to the election IUD in the amount of 31 (51.7%).

B. Bivariate analysis

1. economy

A total of 43 respondents with less than the minimum wage economies which choose to use the IUD as much as 11.60%. While 17 respondents who have more than the minimum wage economy, chose to use the IUD as much as 5%. From the analysis using Chi Square test unqualified due to using tables 2x2 and there are cell

values are less than 5 or more than 20% so that the reading test Fisher's Exact test with p value = 0.128 or $> \alpha$, so that H_a is rejected and H_o accepted meaning that there is no relationship between the economy with the election of IUD.

2. Attitude

32 respondents with negative attitude who chose IUD amounts 3.1%. While 28 respondents with a positive attitude who chose IUD as much as 32.10%. Statistical analysis using chi square test p value = 0.001 generate or $< \alpha$ so that H_a H_o accepted and rejected, which means there is a relationship between attitudes to the election of IUD.

3. Support from husband

31 respondents with the support of her husband who choose to use the IUD as much as 25.8%. While 29 respondents without support of a husband who choose to use the IUD as much as 6.9%. From the analysis using Chi Square ineligible for using tables 2x2 and there are cell values are less than 5 or more than 20%, so that the reading test Fisher's Exact test with p value = 0.082 or $> \alpha$ so that H_a is rejected and H_o accepted meaning that there is no relationship between husband support the election of IUD.

Discussion

Based on research on IUD regarding the factors that influence the selection of IUD in Regional Health Center Mungkid City with the 60 respondents. Most respondents who did not choose IUD is 50 (83.3%) of

respondents, and 10 (16.7%) respondents chose IUD as an alternative to contraception.

The total of respondents who had a low economic affects respondents in the election of IUD, because in this study, from the 17 respondents who had more economic than the minimum wage of 12 (70.6%), they did not choose the IUD, while respondents who chose IUD is 5 (29.4 %). Same goes to the respondents who have less than the minimum wage economic fewer choose IUD 5 (11.6%) compared to respondents who did not choose IUDs in the amounts 38 (88.4%).

This is correlate with the progress of government programs that facilitate community utuk family planning. According to (BKKBN, 2016) The government is also increasing collaboration with BPJS about family planning services so that acceptors could easily do the family planning, especially LTM, without concerning about the cost. Through one exposure to the benefits of family planning in JKN, BPJS asserts that BPJS's service on temporary guarantees access while the Ministry of Health and BKKBN are on the provider and the contraceptives instrument. (BKKBN, 2016),

After the enactment of the new regulations, the Presidential Decree No.19 of 2016 which has been implemented since April 1 2016 family planning service or installation of contraception for participants of BPJS done for free and participants do not need to pay for the supplies of contraceptives. Types of family planning services which may be insurance by BPJS such as insertion and removal of contraceptive IUD Nova T or coper Q. With the cooperation between BPJS and BKKBN couples who want family planning can use this

family method directly and it cost nothing, family planning setting up

can be done in the health center or in the hospital, (Khoirunisa, 2018).

With the facilities from the government, the economic factor is not become the reason for people not to do family planning, because with such facilities, the people who have less income than the minimum wage economy can use birth control easily, and vice versa. Also with the government's program on safari family planning which is providing services for free to people held by BPPK districts with health UPTD in increasing the number of new family planning participants and KB LTM, and lower dropout planning participants.

Most of the respondents who do not choose IUD found in respondents who have a negative attitude with amount 31 (96.9%). While respondents who chose IUD tends to be more of respondents who have a positive attitude toward IUD with a percentage of 32.1%. In this study, respondents with negative attitudes more dominant compared to the positive attitude. This is due to discord attitude component as described by (Notoatmodjo, 2010) so that the negative attitudes triggers the respondents not to choose IUD.

In this study, the husband's support is divided into two categories. It's respondents who get support from the husband and respondents who did not get support her husband. The majority of respondents in this study gets the support from the husband in the election IUD as many as 31 (51.7%), while respondents who do not have the support of her husband amounts 29 (48.3%). Due to the high husband's support is not matched by the behavior of respondents to choose to use IUD then make respondents

chose IUD as an alternative to contraception.

Conclusion and Suggestions.

Conclusion

1. Most respondents have less economic than the minimum wage economy as many as 43 respondents (71.7%), there are 32 respondents (53.5%) on the attitude variables with negative attitude, while the husband support variable there are 31 respondents (51.7%) had support from the husband to the election of IUD.
2. Based on the analysis of chi square test, obtained:
 - a. Economic status with p value 0.128, which means there is no relationship between the economy with the election of IUD.
 - b. The attitude of the respondents, with p value of 0.001, which means there is a relationship between attitudes to the election of IUD.
 - c. Support of her husband, with p value 0.082, which means there is no relationship between husband support the election of IUD.

suggestions

1. For further research
For further research, this study expected can be used as a baseline for future studies with different methods and can add other variables that are not included in this study.
2. Educational institutions
Educational institutions should increase not only the source of reading literature in the field of health, in order to support the completion of this thesis.
3. for Respondents
Most respondents have a negative attitude toward IUD,

especially in the attitudes of respondents to the side effects of IUD, so the respondent should improve the knowledge about the IUD through a search resources so that the knowledge of the society is getting better that can change people's attitude toward IUD.

4. For health workers

We recommend that health workers can improve the attitudes of respondents to the election of IUD, namely through the provision of information or counseling to the community so that the public's knowledge about the IUD increased

to improve the attitudes of respondents to the IUD.

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