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Analysis Of Factors Influencing Mother's Interest Towards Long Term Fp Methods In Sukatani Village, District Karawang In 2023

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ABSTRAK

Keluarga Berencana (KB) merupakan salah satu cara untuk menurunkan jumlah anak keluarga bahagia dan sejahtera. Metode Kontrasepsi Jangka Panjang (MKJP) merupakan alat kontrasepsi yang dapat digunakan dalam jangka waktu lama, lebih dari dua tahun, efektif dan efisien untuk tujuan penggunaannya untuk menjarangkan kelahiran lebih dari tiga tahun atau mengakhiri kehamilan pada pasangan yang tidak lagi menginginkan anak lagi. Untuk mengetahui analisis faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi minat ibu terhadap metode keluarga berencana jangka panjang di Desa Sukatani Kabupaten Karawang tahun 2023. Jenis penelitian yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah analitik dengan rancangan cross sectional. Populasi dalam penelitian ini adalah ibu yang berusia 35-49 tahun sebanyak 115 orang, teknik yang digunakan adalah accidental sampling. Sampel dalam penelitian ini berjumlah 90 orang. Analisis bivariat menggunakan uji chi-square. Sebagian besar responden memiliki minat rendah dalam menggunakan metode KB jangka panjang yaitu sebanyak 50 orang (64,4%), sebagian besar responden memiliki pengetahuan sedikit tentang metode KB jangka panjang yaitu sebanyak 48 orang (53,3%), sebagian besar responden mendapat dukungan Suami tidak mendukung metode KB jangka panjang yaitu sebanyak 52 orang (57,8%). Dapat disimpulkan bahwa terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara pengetahuan dan dukungan suami dengan minat ibu terhadap metode KB jangka panjang di Desa Sukatani Kabupaten Karawang tahun 2023.

Kata Kunci: Pengetahuan, Dukungan Suami, Minat, Metode KB Jangka Panjang

ABSTRACT

Family Planning (KB) is one way to reduce the number of children a happy and prosperous family. Long Term Contraceptive Method (MKJP) is contraception that can be used for a long period of time, more than two years, is effective and efficient for the purpose of using it to spac births for more than three years or end pregnancy in couples who no longer want to have more children. To determine the analysis of factors that influence mothers' interest in long-term family planning methods in Sukatani Village, Karawang Regency in 2023. The type of research used in this research is analytical with a cross sectional design. The population in this study was 115 mothers aged 35-49 years, the technique used was accidental sampling. The sample in this research was 90 people. Bivariate analysis used the chisquare test. Most respondents had low interest in using long-term family planning methods, 50 people (64.4%), most respondents had little knowledge about long-term family planning methods, 48 people (53.3%), most respondents received support Husbands did not support long-term family planning methods as many as 52 people (57.8%).: It can be concluded that there is a significant relationship between husband's knowledge and support and mothers' interest in long-term family planning methods in Sukatani Village, Karawang Regency in 2023.

Keywords: Knowledge, Husband's Support, Interest, Long Term Family Planning Methods

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INTRODUCTION

Family Planning (KB) is one way to reduce the number of children towards a happy and prosperous family. In making the KB Program a success, various contraceptive methods are used. Contraception is one method to prevent pregnancy, in Indonesia there are various types of contraception, including

implant contraception. However, implant contraception is less popular than other contraception. because there are still many KB acceptors who are less interested in using this contraception (Wahyuni, 2020).

Long-Term Contraceptive Method (LTM) is a contraceptive that can be used for a long period of time, more than two years, effective and efficient for the purpose of spacing births for more than three years or ending pregnancy in couples who no longer want to have more children. The types of methods included in this group are permanent contraceptive methods (MOP and MOW), implants and IUDs (BKKBN, 2016).

Women's age is the most important characteristic of IUD use because it is related to the reproductive period and is inseparable from the biological functions of the female body. A woman's age can affect the suitability and acceptability of certain contraceptive methods (Muhajirah, 2017). Good contraceptives during pregnancy prevention over the age of 35 are IUDs, tubectomy and vasectomy. At the age of 35, a woman's body biologically does not support pregnancy well and tends to cause complications. In accordance with Saifuddin's theory (2015) that WUS mothers over the age of 35 are recommended to use very effective contraception, namely non-hormonal KB (Saifuddin, 2015).

According to the World Health Organization (WHO) 2020 the use of contraceptives has increased in various parts of the world, especially in Asia and Latin America and decreased in Sub-Saharan Africa. Globally, the use of modern contraception has increased slightly from 54% in 1990 to 57.4% in 2020. Regionally, the proportion of couples of childbearing age 15-49 years reporting the use of modern contraceptive methods has increased at least in the last 6 years, in Africa with a number of 23.6% increasing to 27.6%, in Asia from 60.9% to 67.0%. An estimated 225 million women in developing countries want to delay or stop fertility without using any contraceptive method for various reasons including: choice of contraceptive method and experience of side effects, unmet need for contraception is still too high, injustice driven by population growth (WHO, 2020).

Nationally in May 2020 there were 734,769 KB participants. then the percentage is as follows: 62,432 IUD participants (8.50%), 11,642 MOW participants (1.58%), 71,838 implant participants (9.78%), 352,625 injection participants (47.99%), 188,163 pill participants (25.61%), 1,973 MOP participants (0.27%) and 46,096 condom participants (6.27%). The majority of new KB participants in May 2020 were dominated by KB participants using Non Long-Term Contraceptive Methods (Non MKJP), which was 79.87% of all new KB participants. Meanwhile, new KB participants using long-term methods such as IUD, MOW, MOP and Implant were only 20.13% (BKKBN, 2020).

Based on data from West Java, the percentage of MKJP use is IUD (8.8%), MOW (2.48%), MOP (0.40%) and Implant (4.43%). While the use of Non MKJP is Injection (63.93%), Pills (18.71%) and Condoms (0.04%). The percentage of MKJP users in West Java has only reached 16.17% of the target of 26%. This means that the target for MKJP use in West Java has not met the government's target. West

Java Province itself is only ranked 16th in terms of MKJP use, even though the number of WUS in West Java is the highest in Indonesia (BKKBN, 2020).

Based on data from Karawang Regency, there are 474,608 people, with the number of active KB participants as many as 27,227 people. The percentage of MKJP use is IUD 3,507 people, MOW 112 people, MOP 11 people and Implant 541 people. While the use of Non MKJP is Injection (63.93%), Pills 17,373 people and Condoms 1,843 people (BKKBN, 2020).

From the profile data of Sukatani Health Center, the number of active KB participants using long-term contraceptive methods (MKJP) namely IUD 1501 acceptors (12.08%) and implant 206 acceptors (1.66%). While for non-long-term contraceptive methods (Non MKJP) the top ranking is occupied by injections as many as 6950 acceptors (55.95%), followed by pills 2853 acceptors (22.97%) and condoms 358 acceptors (2.89%). From the data, it shows that there are still many WUS who are not interested in using Long-Term Contraceptive Methods. This needs to be a special concern, because if it is not addressed seriously, the decrease in the number of KB participants will eventually increase the number of births which will have an impact on increasingly rapid population growth. One of the contributing factors is the lack of knowledge and support from husbands.

Factors causing the lack of use of MKJP are due to several obstacles encountered, including the lack of sufficient officers, lack of supporting advice and infrastructure, cultural influences that cause people to refuse to install IUDs because they are embarrassed and prohibited by their husbands, and the still low participation of men using MOP-specific contraception because many husbands are still afraid to participate in MOP (Greenberg, 2015).

Failure of contraception used by fertile couples who want to delay, space, or stop births can lead to unwanted pregnancies. Contraception that often causes failure is short-term contraception. The risk of short-term contraceptive failure (pills or condoms) is 4.55 per 100 participants per year. More serious impacts can occur if pregnancy occurs in mothers over 35 years of age or less than 19 years of age, more than 3 children, and birth spacing that is too close can experience high-risk pregnancies that can cause maternal death (Ministry of Health, 2020).

In general, the main reason for not using the KB Implant that is most dominantly stated by women is feeling infertile (28.5%). The next reason that is quite prominent is the reason of having experienced menopause (16.8%). Reasons related to health (16.6%). Reasons for side effects (9.6%). Fasting together (7.3%). Feeling uncomfortable in using KB (5.2%). And reasons related to access to services such as long distance, no provider available (0.1–1.6%). In addition, reasons were still found regarding husband's prohibitions and culture or religion (2.6% and 0.9%) (Sulistyawati, 2018).

The target included in the SDGs is that over 220 million women in the world want to plan a family with a better future but do not use modern contraceptive methods. Meeting their needs for contraception can reduce the rate of unwanted pregnancies, maternal mortality (women who die due to

pregnancy/childbirth) and infant mortality all and also prevent 1.1 million infant deaths per year. The International Conference of Family Planning (ICFP) 2016 as a platform for global partners is more committed to accelerating the progress of family planning towards Family Planning 2020 with efforts to expand access to contraception to get an additional 120 million women by 2020 (Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, 2016).

Contraception is an effort to prevent pregnancy that is temporary or permanent. Contraception can be done without using tools or with tools and can be done with surgery. The use of contraception can be used as a tool to reduce population and improve maternal and child health. Currently, there are many contraceptive methods or tools available, both hormonal and non-hormonal (Jannah, Ariani, & Sariati, 2019).

A person's interest is influenced by the knowledge and support of the husband. Interest is seen as a determining variable for actual behavior. Knowledge is one of the factors that greatly influences people's behavior, if people's knowledge is high, they will understand and comprehend the importance of using MKJP and vice versa if people's knowledge is low, they will ignore and not understand the use of MKJP. Husband's support can bring a sense of pleasure, security, satisfaction, comfort and make the individual concerned feel that they have emotional support that can affect the well-being of the human soul. The existence of husband's support for women of childbearing age in using MKJP will affect the mother's interest (Handoko, 2017).

The use of MKJP in women of childbearing age has many advantages, both in terms of the program and the client. In addition to accelerating the decline in TFR, users of MKJP contraception are also more efficient because they can be used for a long time and are safer and more effective. However, the use of MKJP also has disadvantages, namely pain during installation because some long-term contraceptives use a device that is implanted in the reproductive tract, it can allow for expulsion or the device to come off if it is not installed or used less in accordance with the procedure, the use of long-term contraceptives cannot be stopped by the user themselves so they must come to the doctor if they want to remove the long-term contraceptive, in some installations of long-term contraceptives minor surgery is required, such as AKBK Insertion (Affandi, 2016).

Based on research conducted by Putri Hariyani and Hari Basuki (2017) that age, number of children and knowledge are factors that influence the low participation in the use of long-term contraception in Polindes Tebalo, Manyar District, Gresik. The results of research by Rino Siswanto and Achmad Farich (2017) that there is a relationship between husband's support and attitude with the selection of MKJP. The results of research by Nislawaty (2018) that some respondents have low knowledge about MKJP, there is a relationship between economic status and the use of MKJP, and there is a relationship between education and the use of MKJP.

Based on the description above, the author is interested in conducting research on "Analysis of factors influencing mothers' interest in long-term family planning methods in Sukatani Village, Karawang Regency in 2023".

METHODS

The type of research used in this study is analytical with a cross-sectional design. The population in this study were mothers aged 35-49 years as many as 115 respondents, the technique used was accidental sampling. The sample in this study was 90 people. Bivariate analysis using the chi-square test

Table 1. Relationship between maternal knowledge and maternal interest in long-term family planning methods in Sukatani Village, Karawang Regency in 2023

Pengetahuan	Minat penggunaan MKJP				Total		OR	P Value
	Tinggi		Rendah					
	n	%	n	%	n	%		
Baik	24	57,1	18	42,9	42	100	6.667	0,005
Kurang	8	16,7	40	83,3	48	100		

From table 1. shows that respondents who have less knowledge are more likely to have low interest in using long-term family planning methods (83.6%). The results of the Chi-Square test show that there is a significant relationship between maternal knowledge and maternal interest in long-term family planning methods in Sukatani Village, Karawang Regency in 2023 (P-Value 0.005 ≤ 0.05). The OR value of 6.667 means that mothers who have less knowledge are 6 times more likely to have low interest in using MKJP.

Table 2. Relationship between husband's support and mothers' interest in long-term family planning methods in Sukatani Village, Karawang Regency in 2023

Dukungan Suami	Minat penggunaan MKJP				Total		OR	P Value
	Tinggi		Rendah					
	n	%	n	%	n	%		
Mendukung	22	57,9	16	42,1	38	100	5.775	0,007
Tidak mendukung	10	19,2	42	80,8	52	100		

From table 2. it can be seen that respondents who have husband's support do not support more interest in using low long-term family planning methods (80.8%). The results of the Chi-Square test show that there is a significant relationship between husband's support and mother's interest in long-term family planning methods in Sukatani Village, Karawang Regency in 2023 (P-Value 0.007 ≤ 0.05). The OR value of 5.775 means that mothers who do not get husband's support are 5 times more likely to have low interest in using MKJP.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Relationship between maternal knowledge and maternal interest in long-term family planning methods in Sukatani Village, Karawang Regency in 2023

Based on the results of the study, it shows that respondents who have less knowledge are more likely to have low interest in using long-term family planning methods (83.6%). The results of the Chi-Square test show that there is a significant relationship between maternal knowledge and maternal interest in long-term family planning methods in Sukatani Village, Karawang Regency in 2023 (P-Value 0.005 ≤ 0.05). The OR value of 6.667 means that mothers who have less knowledge are 6 times more likely to have low interest in using MKJP.

This is in accordance with Mubarok's theory (2017) which states that one of the factors that influences knowledge is the level of education. The higher a person's education, the easier it is for them to receive information, and ultimately the more knowledge they have. Conversely, if the level of education is low, it will hinder the development of a person's attitude towards acceptance, information and newly introduced values.

The results of this study are in line with research conducted by Ita Arbaiyah (2020) which shows that the results of statistical analysis using SPSS with the Chi-square Test obtained a p value of 0.01 if <0.05 then Ha is accepted, which means there is a relationship between husband's knowledge and the use of IUD contraceptives.

This study is in accordance with several previous studies that obtained the same results, including: research conducted by Suryanti (2019) obtained results that there was a relationship between knowledge and the use of MKJP with a p-value of 0.016, Assagaf (2018) obtained results that there was a relationship between the level of maternal knowledge and the use of MKJP with a p-value of 0.024.

From the questionnaire data, most of the respondents' knowledge is in the low category. From the low knowledge of respondents, many respondents who use pills and injections answered knowledge about IUDs and Implants correctly. Which means that even though fertile women or mothers, many who choose pills and injections can answer. This means that family planning officers or health workers are quite good at conveying information related to the IUD and Implant contraceptives.

According to the researcher's assumption, from the study it was obtained that the majority of respondents had low knowledge, low knowledge about ID and implants has a very big influence in determining decisions in using IUDs and implants as maternal contraception, but knowledge alone is not enough, mothers must also receive positive support from their families in using IUD and implant contraception because good knowledge about implants will also increase mothers' fear in using IUDs and implants.

Relationship between husband's support and mother's interest in long-term family planning methods in Sukatani Village, Karawang Regency in 2023

Based on the results of the study, it showed that respondents who had husband's support did not support more in the low interest in using long-term family planning methods (80.8%). The results of the Chi-Square test showed that there was a significant relationship between husband's support and mother's interest in long-term family planning methods in Sukatani Village, Karawang Regency in 2023 (P-Value 0.007 ≤ 0.05). The OR value of 5.775 means that mothers who do not get husband's support are 5 times more likely to have low interest in using MKJP.

The selection of contraception that suits the choice of the husband and wife will be more consistent in its use. Therefore, the husband's knowledge and support in choosing IUD and implant contraception plays an important role in the reproductive health of his family. Often satisfaction and contraceptive methods are always influenced by the husband. The support given by the husband strengthens the wife's choice in using IUD and implant contraception.

The results of this study are not in line with the research of Zulfa Hanum, (2014) using the Chi-Square test with 95% confidence and a value of $\alpha = 0.05$ obtained a P-Value of 0.028 or P <0.05. Thus it is concluded that there is a relationship between husband's support and the interest of KB acceptors using Implants in the Peusangan Seulatan Health Center work area.

This study is in line with the study by Rahmiyani Saad (2018) which states that there is a relationship between husband's support and the use of contraceptive implants p-value = 0.000 <α = 0.05 which means there is a relationship between husband's support and the use of contraceptive implants at the Batulappa Health Center.

This study is not in line with Ayu Lestrari's study (2019) The results of the Chi square statistical test obtained a p-value = 0.004 <0.05. So it can be concluded that there is a relationship between husband's support and low maternal interest in using implants. Further analysis shows that mothers who do not receive husband's support are 5.5 times more likely to be uninterested in using implants than those who receive husband's support.

According to the researcher's assumption, Husband's support is one of the socio-cultural variables that greatly influences the use of contraceptives for women as wives in particular, and in families in general. The culture of making men the head of the family, which is still widely adopted in some family patterns in the world, makes the husband's preference for fertility and his views and knowledge of family planning programs greatly influence decisions within the family to use certain family planning tools or methods. So that in several studies, the variable of rejection or approval from the husband has been proven to influence family planning in the household.

Husbands can influence women's contraceptive choices that this influence is different from women's parity. If a woman believes that her husband supports contraception, the likelihood of her using a contraceptive method increases, conversely, when a woman feels nervous about communicating with her husband about contraception or her husband makes contraceptive choices, the likelihood of her using

a contraceptive method decreases (Padila, 2014). The large role of the husband will greatly help him and the husband will increasingly realize that reproductive health problems are not only the business of women (wives). Another role of the husband is to facilitate (as a person who provides facilities), providing all the needs of the wife when she is going to check her reproductive health problems. This can be seen when the husband takes the time to accompany his wife to install contraceptives or control, the husband is willing to provide special costs for installing contraceptives in this case more husbands support using hormonal contraception, and help wives determine the appropriate place of service or health workers (Padila, 2014).

CONCLUSION

1. Most respondents have low interest in using long-term birth control methods, as many as 50 people (64.4%).
2. Most respondents received support from their husbands, but not support for long-term birth control methods, as many as 52 people (57.8%).
3. There is a significant relationship between maternal knowledge and maternal interest in long-term family planning methods in Sukatani Village, Karawang Regency in 2023 (P-Value 0.005 ≤ 0.05).
4. There is a significant relationship between husband's support and mother's interest in long-term family planning methods in Sukatani Village, Karawang Regency in 2023 (P-Value 0.007 ≤ 0.05).

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