

DESCRIPTION OF KNOWLEDGE OF WOMEN OF RELIABLE AGE ABOUT CONTRACEPTION IN WOMEN

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ABSTRAK GAMBARAN PENGETAHUAN WANITA USIA SUBUR TENTANG ALAT KONTRASEPSI DALAM RAHIM

Latar belakang: Indonesia merupakan negara yang memiliki jumlah penduduk banyak dan pertumbuhan penduduknya tinggi. Cara efektif untuk menurunkan angka pertumbuhan penduduk dengan mengikuti program KB.

Tujuan: tujuan penelitian untuk mengetahui gambaran pengetahuan wanita usia subur tentang alat kontrasepsi dalam rahim di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Pembantu Selat Abiansemal Badung tahun 2021. Metode: Jenis penelitian yang digunakan yaitu penelitian deskriptif dengan metode cross sectional. Sampel yang digunakan yaitu 41 wanita usia subur. Analisis data yang digunakan yaitu analisis univariat.

Hasil: Hasil penelitian ini didapatkan dari 41 wanita usia subur, 17 responden (41,5%) masuk kategori tahu dan 24 responden (58,5%) masuk ke kategori tidak tahu. Pengetahuan ini terdiri dari manfaat yang 53,7% responden masuk kategori tahu, indikasi dan kontraindikasi yang 61% responden masuk ke kategori tahu, waktu pemasangan yang 36,6% masuk ke kategori tahu serta efek samping dari alat kontrasepsi dalam rahim yang 46% masuk ke kategori tahu. Rendahnya pengetahuan wanita usia subur tentang alat kontrasepsi dalam rahim ini berdampak pada rendahnya penggunaan alat kontrasepsi ini. Diharapkan pemberian informasi tentang kontrasepsi tetap diberikan difasilitas kesehatan manapun.

Kesimpulan: lebih dari sebagian responden tahu tentang manfaat serta indikasi dan kontraindikasi dari alat kontrasepsi dalam rahim serta lebih dari sebagian responden tidak tahu tentang efek samping serta waktu pemasangan alat kontrasepsi dalam rahim.

Saran: diharapkan penyuluhan tentang kontrasepsi dalam rahim semakin diperbanyak lagi.

Kata kunci: AKDR, pengetahuan, WUS

ABSTRACT

Background: Indonesia is a country that has a large population and high population growth. An effective way to reduce population growth is by joining the family planning program.

Purpose: . The research objective was to describe the knowledge of women of childbearing age about intrauterine contraceptives in the working area of the Abiansemal Selat Badung Public Health Center in 2021

Methods: . The type of research used was descriptive research with cross-sectional methods. The sample used was 41 women of childbearing age. The data analysis used was univariate analysis

Result : The results of this study were obtained from 41 women of childbearing age, 17 respondents (41.5%) were in the tofu category and 24 samples (58.5%) were in the category of not knowing. This knowledge consists of benefits in which 53.7% of respondents are in the tofu category, indications and contraindications, 61% of respondents are in the tofu category, 36.6% of the time of insertion is in the tofu category and the side effects of intrauterine contraceptives which 46% are included in the tofu category. category tofu

Conclusion : more than half of respondents know about the benefits and indications and contraindications of intrauterine devices and more than half of respondents do not know about the side effects and timing of insertion of intrauterine devices

Suggestion: it is hoped that there will be more counseling about intrauterine contraception

Keywords: intrauterine contraceptives, knowledge, women of childbearing age

INTRODUCTION

Family Planning or better known as KB is the most basic and main preventive health service

program for women. The coverage of family planning participants in the regions, especially in Badung Regency, has increased every year. The results of

the coverage of active family planning participants in 2019 were 79,927 or 70.1%, while in 2018 there were 55,481 or 79.3% of active family planning participants from the total target of 69,957 active family planning. Intrauterine contraception is a type of long-term contraception that has little demand compared to others (Badung Health Office, 2020).

The working area of the Abiansema Straits Community Health Center has a low coverage of Intrauterine Contraceptive Device (IUD) acceptors. Data in 2020 the number of acceptors of new intrauterine devices only reached 16% of the target. Compared to other sub-health centers whose achievements are greater. One of them is the Punggul Sub-Puskesmas, which achieves 30% of IUDs and the Bongkasa Pertiwi Sub-Puskesmas which reaches 48%. The expected achievement target for the use of IUDs at the Auxiliary Health Center in Abiansema is at least 50% of new users of contraceptives. It is hoped that this target can be achieved by providing counseling and counseling to women of childbearing age. Given the current conditions, there are restrictions on activities due to the Covid pandemic, counseling is carried out or counseling is carried out through electronic media. For example, informing that family planning services are still being carried out, disseminating information about the IUD on social media and providing

counseling to new participants on contraceptives. This study focuses more on sub-knowledge about IUDs, such as benefits, indications and contraindications, side effects and the right time of insertion.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The type of research used in this research is research with descriptive analysis and cross sectional approach. This research was conducted using 41 respondents from May 1 to May 14, 2021. The instrument used in this study was in the form of a questionnaire that had previously been tested for validity and reliability before being used. The results of data collection are then processed to find the percentage. If the question is correct, it is given a score of 1 and incorrect is given a score of 0.

RESEARCH RESULT

Table 2 shows the distribution of the characteristics of the respondents. The age of respondents in this study was more in the age group of 20-35 years, namely as many as 25 respondents (61%). Judging from the educational characteristics of the respondents, the majority of their last education was high school, namely 24 respondents (58.5%), while for work, respondents mostly worked as housewives, namely 17 respondents (41.5%).

Table 2
Distribution of respondent characteristics

Characteristics		f	%
Age	20-35	25	61
	>35	16	39
Education	Junior High School	7	17,1
	Senior High School	24	58,5
	Bachelor	10	24,4
Profession	housewife	17	41,5
	Entrepreneur	7	17
	Private Employees	15	36,6
	Government Employess	2	4,9
Total		41	100

Results of observations of research subjects based on research variables
 Knowledge of the benefits of IUD

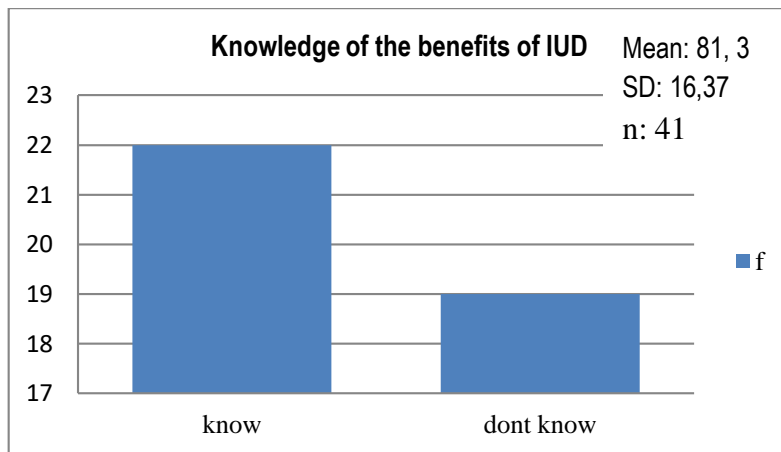


Figure 3 Knowledge of the benefits of IUD

Figure 3 shows the average of knowledge about the benefits of AKDR is 81.3. Of these, 22

(53.7%) respondents went to the katogori tahu and 19 (46.3%) respondents fell into the category of not knowing..

Knowledge of the indications and contraindications of IUD

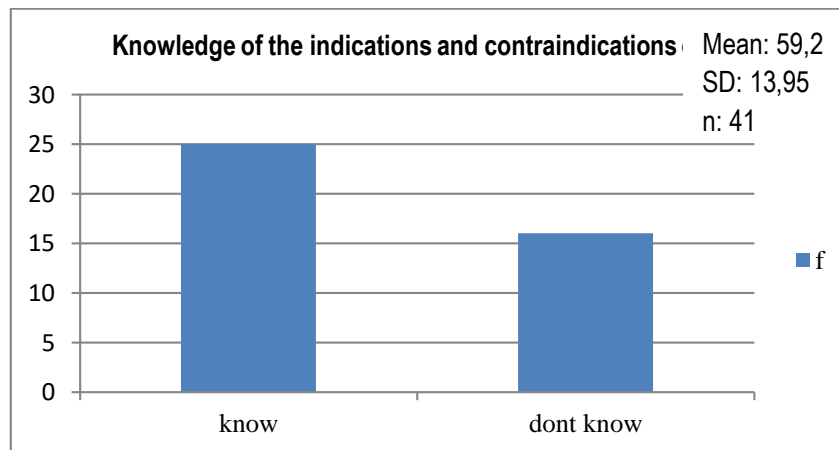


Figure 4 Knowledge of the indications and contraindications of IUD

The average of figure 4 is 59.2. A total of 25 (61%) respondents knowledge about indications and

contraindications were included in the tofu category and 16 (39%) respondents fell into the category of not knowing.

Knowledge of the side effects of IUD

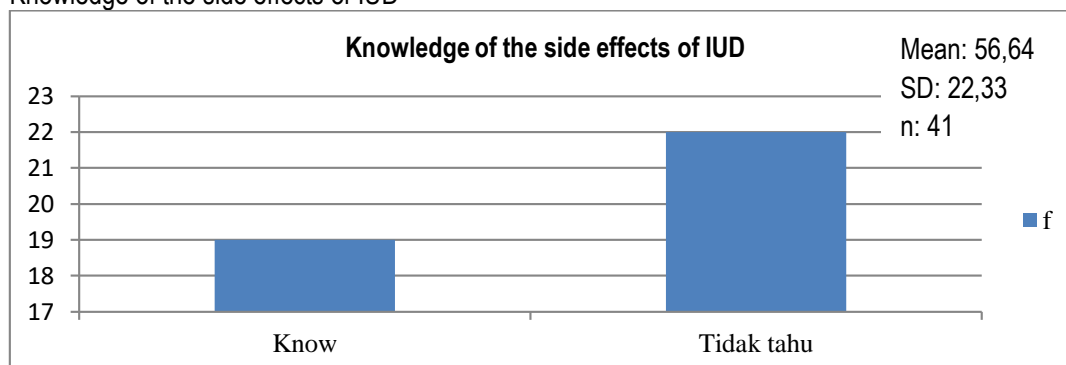


Figure 5 Knowledge of the side effects of IUD

Judging from figure 5, because the average is 56.64 so that as many as 19 (46%) respondents

fall into the category of knowing about the side effects of AKDR and 22 (54%) respondents fall into the category of not knowing.

Knowledge of installation time of IUD

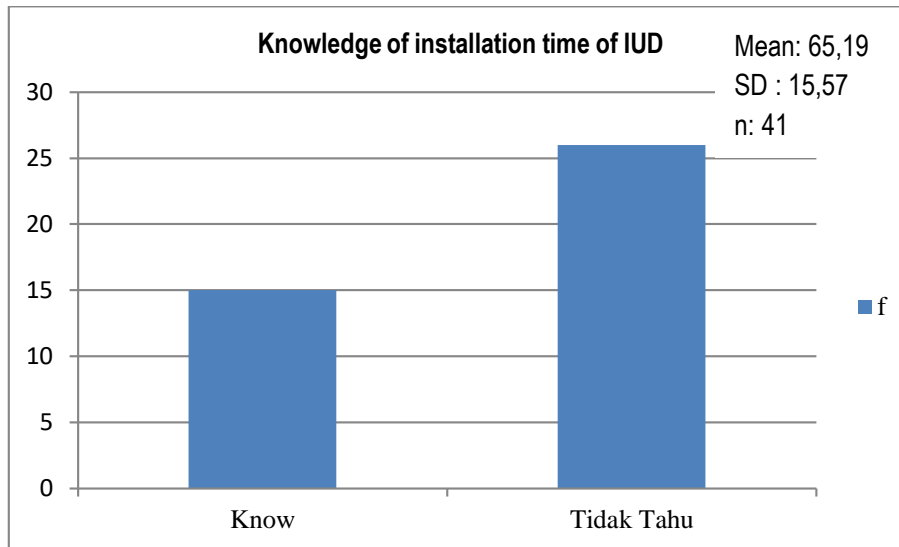


Figure 6 Knowledge of installation time of IUD

Figure 6 shows his average knowledge of 65.19. 15 (36.6%) respondents entered the tofu

category and 26 (63.4%) respondents entered the category of not knowing about the time of installation of IUD.

Knowledge of IUD

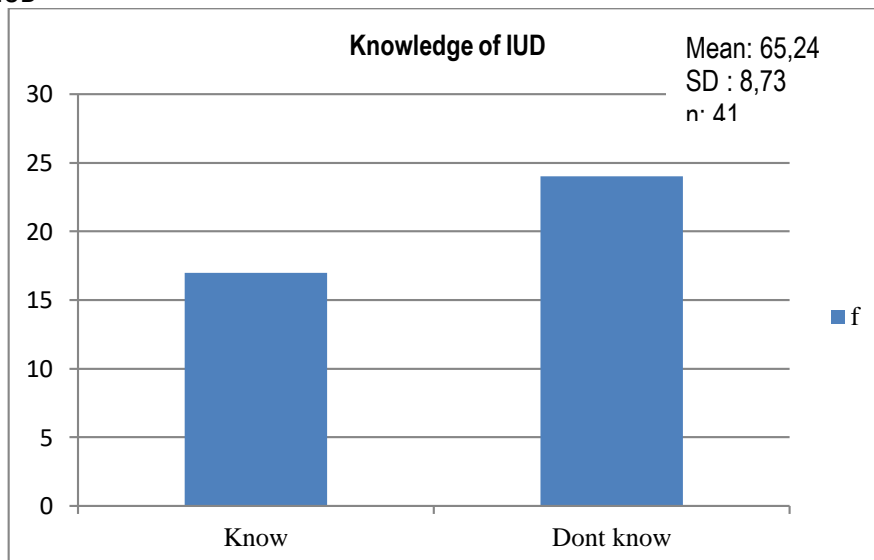


Figure 7 Knowledge of IUD

Figure 7 shows an average knowledge of 65.24 so that there are 17 (41.5%) respondents categorized as knowing and 24 (58.5%) respondents do not know about IUD.

Badung Strait Auxiliary Health Center, it was known that 58.5% of respondents did not know about Intrauterine Devices. Knowledge of the benefits as well as the indications and contraindications of AKDR more who know, while the knowledge of side effects and the timing of its installation is more do not know. This is in accordance with preliminary studies conducted by researchers that there are still many women of childbearing age still do not understand about contraceptives in the womb.

DISCUSSION

Based on the results of an analysis of research data conducted with the number of 41 respondents in the working area of the Abianseml

Knowledge of the benefits of contraceptives in this study as much as 53.7% fell into the category of tofu. A person's knowledge is influenced by age. At a reproductive age, a person's absorption is still good and gets a lot of information. In this study, more respondents were at the age of 20-35 years. According to Notoatmodjo (2012), a person's age affects his knowledge. It is associated with several other factors such as the information a person gets. The older one is, the better one's maturity level will be. As you get older, the more knowledge and willingness to learn (Widiastuti, 2019). In a study conducted by Rahmawati (2019) stated that age greatly affects a person's knowledge. The more mature a person's age, the easier it is also to absorb information and better able to sort out which information is good and not.

In addition to knowledge about the benefits of contraceptives in utero, knowledge of the indications and contraindications of contraceptives in the womb also falls into the category of tofu which is 61%. The high level of knowledge is influenced by several factors. One of them is education. In the results of this study, the education of respondents was more high school / vocational school which was 58.5%. According to research conducted by Widiastuti (2019) shows that education is needed to get information that can multiply information so as to support health and can improve the quality of life. In general, the higher a person's education, the easier it is to receive information. But it should be emphasized that someone who is poorly educated does not mean absolutely knowledgeable. Knowledge can be obtained from anywhere. Can be formal or informal education (Rahmawati, 2019).

The results of this study about the side effects of contraceptives in utero by 54% fall into the category of not knowing. This could be attributed to the experiences respondents experienced or heard about contraceptives in utero. One of the factors that influence knowledge is experience. The more one experiences of something than experienced by oneself or experienced by others will increase one's knowledge of it (Notoatmodjo, 2012). The low use of contraceptives in the working area of the Strait Helper Health Center, makes few also experience side effects so that knowledge of the side effects of the contraception device in the womb becomes low. The results of research conducted by Rofikoh (2019) state that a person's experience can be a source of knowledge for himself or for others. Experience will affect knowledge both for itself and for others. The more people have experience of something, the more information can be shared for others to share experiences and information for others.

Knowledge of the time of installation of contraceptives in the womb reached 63.4% into the category of not knowing. This can be influenced by the work of respondents, the majority of whom are IRT. According to Notoadmodjo (2012) knowledge is influenced by work. It has to do with a person's economic status. The higher a person's economic status, the easier it is to absorb information about health. According to Rahmawati (2017) stated that a job will affect one's knowledge. The mother who works as an IRT, has a scope that only exists in her environment, so the information she can be limited.

Knowledge of the benefits as well as indications and contraindications about contraceptives in utero more respondents fell into the category of tofu while the side effects and timing of its installation were more ignorant. This can be influenced by the source of information obtained by respondents. A person who has more information resources will have a wider knowledge. In general, the easier it is to obtain information the faster someone acquires new knowledge.

According to Mubarak (2011) stated that the source of information plays an important role in one's knowledge. A person who has more information resources will have a wider knowledge. In general, the easier it is to obtain information the faster someone acquires new knowledge. In a study conducted by Fitri et al (2018), stated that the source of information is one of the factors that cause high knowledge of a person. A good source of information will have an impact on good knowledge as well.

Aside from information sources, it can also be from information media used to convey information related to contraceptives in utero. The information obtained by respondents depends on the content of the information media so that a good information media must contain all things about contraceptives in the womb both benefits, indications and contraindications, side effects and the time of installation.

CONCLUSION

More than half (53.7%) of respondents knew about the benefits of intrauterine devices in utero. More than a majority (61%) of respondents knew about the indications and contraindications of intrauterine devices in utero. More than a majority (54%) of respondents did not know about the side effects of intrauterine devices in utero. More than a portion (63.4%) of respondents did not know about the timing of the installation of contraceptives in utero.

SUGESTION

it is hoped that there will be more counseling about intrauterine contraception

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