JOURNAL RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS : HEALTH SCIENCE
e-ISSN: 2597-6583 dan p-ISSN: 0000-0000

Factors that Affect the Use of IUDs in Working Areas Community Health Center of Sepaku 1

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Keywords :
Knowledge, attitude, husband support, IUD

ABSTRACT
IUD contraceptive usage in Indonesia as much as 6.81% who are ranked fourth after condom contraceptive users. The usage of IUD is influenced by many factors, such as knowledge, attitude, and husbands support in the use of IUD. Discover the factors that affect the use of IUD and what factor most dominant in working area Community Health Center of Sepaku 1. This research was quantitative analytical research with cross sectional approach. There were 71 respondents. Sample technique used purposive sampling. Data analysis was achieved by chi square test. Most of respondents' knowledge was high (60.6%) and had a positive attitude (71.8%). By reinforce factors, there is a relation between the sustainability usage of IUD and husbands' participation (p-value = 0.001). In this research, husbands support is a factor that relate with the sustainability usage of IUDs, while knowledge and attitude have no relation with the use of IUDs. Therefore, medical health officer that work at UPT clinic I should give health promotion to increase married couples' knowledge about contraception through socialization or promotion about contraception program and education, especially about IUD.

INTRODUCTION

The population of Indonesia increased by 1.49% annually from the number of residents in the previous year. [1] It is estimated that Indonesia's population growth rate will continue to increase and is expected to reach 450 million by 2045, in this case there is one Indonesian citizen of 20 world population. High population growth has certainly caused complicated problems for the government in an effort to develop and improve the lives of its citizens. To control large populations with relatively high population growth rates, the government launched a National Family Planning Program (KB). [2]

Family Planning Program as one of the government policies in the field of population has high implications for health development, therefore family planning programs have a strategic position in the effort to control the rate of population growth. [3] In 2013, the Family Planning Program has successfully controlled the rate and growth of the population to 1.49% per year from 2.34% in 1970 to 1980, and has been able to decrease the average birthrate or TFR from 5.6% of children per of women of childbearing age (WUS) in 1970 to 2.6% of children per per of women of childbearing age from 2002 to 2003. Family planning programs in 2004 were assessed to be slow so that the birth rate reached 4. 5 million per year. [4] methods and the continued influence on the effective and effective use of IUD method / means including knowing which side effects will occur. Knowledge is very important for the formation of one's actions. Increased knowledge is the result of "know" and occurs after a person makes sense to a particular object. [9] Lack of education and lack of knowledge of the community resulted in many women have difficulty understanding the method of use of IUDs and often causes other women to be switched kemetode even lead to a woman stopped using contraception to frequent unwanted pregnancies. [10]

Attitudes are the tendency to perform the actions of an object, in a way that states the presence of signs to rival the object. [9] The lack of support of husbands in the use of IUDs is also one of the significant problems among people with very rapid population growth rates. This can be resolved without the awareness and participation of fertile couples in improving the quality of healthy families with the support of husbands who can motivate fertile couples to use IUD. [11] Thus, the objective of this research is to analyze the factors that affect the use of IUD in the working area UPT Clinic Sepaku I.

METHOD

This research was quantitative analytical research with *cross sectional* design. [12] The sample in this study were women using IUD contraceptives in the work area of Community Health Center of Sepaku I with the sample of 71 people using *purposive sampling technique* with KB acceptors acceptor criteria using IUD, can read and write, have spouse (husband), come at the time of taking data. Data collection was done by interview using structured questionnaire, which has been tested for its validity and reliability. Data analysis was done by *Chi-Square* test.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Normality test

Normality test in this study using *Kolmogorov-Smirnov test* on age, education, IUD use, knowledge, attitude, and support of husbands obtained the result of meaning value (p = 0,000) < 0,05 , so it can be concluded that the knowledge data, attitude and support of husband is not normal so use median as point of cut (*Cut Of Points*).

Table 1. Normality Test Results

	Kolmogorov-Smirnov	Mean	Median
	Sig.		
Knowledge	.000	12.77	1pm
Attitude	.000	47.00	47.00
Support husband	.000	16.35	16:00

Age Characteristics

Table 2. Respondents Frequency Distribution Based on Age Characteristics

Category	Frequency (N = 71)	Percentage (%)
High risk	43	60.6
Low Risk	28	39.4
amount	71	100

From table 2 is known that women who have a high risk age as much as 43 respondents (60, 6%) and women who have a low risk of age as much as 28 respondents (39.4%).

Characteristics of Education Level

Table 3. Distribution of Respondents Frequency Based on Educational Characteristics.

Category	Frequency (N = 71)	Percentage (%)
Primary School	17	23.9
Junior High School	16	22.6
Senior High School	23	32.4
College	15	21.1
amount	71	100

From table 3, it is known that IUD acceptors who have primary education level are 17 respondents (23,9%), junior high school are 16 respondents (22,5%), senior high school are 23 respondents (32,4%) and university are 15 respondents (21.1%).

Knowledge Level

Table .4. Frequency Distribution of Respondents by Level of Knowledge.

Category	Frequency (N = 71)	Percentage (%)
Low	28	39.4
High	43	60.6
amount	71	100

From table 4 it is known that respondents of IUD acceptors who have low knowledge of 28 respondents (39.4%), who have high knowledge as much as 43 respondents (60.6%).

Attitude

Table 5. Distribution of Respondents Based Frequency Attitude

Category	Frequency (N = 71)	Percentage (%)
Negative	20	28.2
Positive	51	71.8
amount	71	100

From table 5 it is known that IUD acceptors who have negative attitudes are 20 respondents (28.2%) and IUD acceptors who have positive attitude as much as 51 respondents (71.8%).

Husband Support

Table 6. Frequency Distribution of Respondents Based on Husband Support

Category	Frequency (N = 71)	Percentage (%)
Does not support	32	45.1
Support	39	54.9
amount	71	100

From table 6 it is known that IUD acceptors who are not supported by husband are 32 respondents (45.1%)

Correlation Between Level of Knowledge and Sustainability Usage of IUD

Table 8. Analysis Correlation Between Level of Knowledge and Sustainability Usage of IUD

Level Knowledge		Use of IUD				Total		p-value	OR
		Stop Using		Keep using					
		n	%	n	%	n	%		
					0.596		1,457		
15	53.6	13	46.4	28	100				
19	44.2	24	55.8	43	100				
Total		**34**	**47.9**	**37**	**52.1**	**71**	**100**		

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Correlation Between Attitude and Sustainability Usage of IUD

Table 9. Analysis Correlation Between Attitude and Sustainability Usage of IUD

Attitude	Use of IUD				Total		p-value	OR
	Stop Using		Keep using					
	n	%	n	%	n	%		
Negative	11	55.0	9	45.0	20	100	0.626	1.488
Positive	23	45.1	28	54.9	51	100		
Total	**34**	**47.9**	**37**	**52.1**	**71**	**100**		

Correlation Between Husband's Support and Sustainability Usage of IUD

Table 10. Analysis Correlation Between Husband's Support and Sustainability Usage of IUD

Support Husband	Use of IUD				Total		p-value	OR
	Stop Using		Keep using					
	n	%	n	%	n	%		
Does not support	23	71.9	9	28.1	32	100	0.001	6.505
Support	11	28.2	28	71.8	39	100		
Total	**34**	**47.9**	**37**	**52.1**	**71**	**100**		

Attitude

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Support Husband	Use of IUD				Total		p-value	OR
	Stop Using		Keep using					
	n	%	n	%	n	%		
Does not support	23	71.9	9	28.1	32	100	0.001	6.505
Support	11	28.2	28	71.8	39	100		
Total	**34**	**47.9**	**37**	**52.1**	**71**	**100**		

And IUD acceptors who get support from their husbands are 39 respondents (54.9%)

Sustainability of IUD Usage

Table .7. Frequency Distribution of Respondents Based on the Sustainability Usage of IUD

Category	Frequency (N = 71)	Percentage (%)
Stop Using	38	53.5
Keep using	33	46.5
amount	71	100

From table 7 it is known that IUD acceptors who will stop using IUD after IUD period are depleted as much as 38 respondents (53.5%) and IUD acceptors who will continue after IUD expires 33 respondents (46.5%).

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Based on the results of research factors related to the use of IUD in the working area of UPT Puskesmas Sepaku I, it was found that the age group with the most use of IUD was women aged> 35 years who had high risk (60.6%). The average education level of respondents in the area is Senior High School (32.4%) Respondents' knowledge was mostly high (60,6%), and would still use IUD as much as (46.5%), and who did not get support from husbands (45.1%).

Predisposing factors of both the level of knowledge and attitude variables obtained results have no relationship with the use of IUD. In the knowledge variable p-value = 0.596 with OR = 1.457, and attitudinal variables p-value = 0.626 with OR = 1.488 (> 0, 05). The reinforcing factor of husband participation is related to the use of IUD (p-value = 0.001) with OR = 6,505.

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