



The Influence of Video-Based Media on the Knowledge of Family Planning Acceptor Mothers About the Importance of Family Planning in the Lawawoi Health Center Work Area

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ABSTRACT

Low knowledge and wrong perceptions about family planning and contraceptives cause women to be afraid of using contraceptives. This is an indicator of high maternal mortality rates, especially in countries with high population growth rates but with low contraceptive prevalence. Providing video-based media as an audiovisual medium can help as a way to convey effective information to increase public knowledge. The aim of this research is to determine the influence of video-based media on the knowledge of family planning acceptors about the importance of family planning in the Puskesmas work area. This research uses a quantitative type of research with an experimental design research method, namely pre-experimental with a one-group pretest-posttest design approach. Sampling used a non-probability sampling technique, namely purposive sampling. Data was collected using a questionnaire and analyzed by conducting a non-parametric statistical test, namely the Wilcoxon Signed-Rank Test. The research results showed that it was accepted, which means that there was an influence of video-based media on the knowledge of family planning acceptors about the importance of family planning. The conclusion in this research is that there is an influence after providing video-based media on the knowledge of family planning acceptor mothers about the importance of family planning in the work area of the Community Health Center.

Keywords : Influence, Video-Based Media, Knowledge, Family Planning Acceptor Mothers, Importance of Family Planning, in the Lawawoi Health Center Working Area

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1. Introduction

The Indonesian government has established a useful program to increase population size, namely the Family Planning (KB) program. 2009 Law No. 52 concerning Population Development and Family Development "National Population and Family Planning Agency", family planning is a program created by the government with the aim of improving family welfare by controlling the increase in births and population growth in Indonesia, creating quality human resources and quality (Matahari et al., 2018).

According to the World Health Organization (WHO), 2018 contraceptive use has increased in many parts of the world, especially in Asia and Latin America, but continues to be low in sub-Saharan Africa. Globally, modern contraceptive use has increased slightly, from 54% in 1990 to 57.4% in 2015. Regionally, the proportion of women aged 15–49 years reporting use of modern contraceptive methods has increased minimally or increased between 2008 and 2015 In Africa it rose from 23.6% to 28.5%, in Asia it rose slightly from 60.9% to 61.8%, and in Latin America and the Caribbean it remained stable at 66.7%. There are 214 million women of reproductive age in developing countries who want to avoid pregnancy without using modern contraceptive methods. Reasons for this include limited choice of methods, fear or experience of side effects, and poor quality of services available. Unmet need for contraception remains too high. This injustice is driven by increasing population.

It is known that many family planning acceptors experience discontinuation or drop out. Discontinuing or dropping out of family planning is the event of stopping the use of previously used contraceptives. The highest percentage of contraceptive use discontinuation is in first place, namely birth control pills, which increased by 39% in 2007 and increased to 46% in 2017. The second highest percentage of contraceptive use





discontinuation is injectable contraception, which has increased by 23%. in 2007, then increased by 46% in 2017 (SDKI, 2017).

Lack of knowledge regarding the use of contraceptives is a topic of discussion that needs to be considered in improving family planning programs. Health workers have an important role in providing information in the form of education on family planning programs for couples of childbearing age. In accordance with government policy in PP no. 61 of 2014 concerning reproductive health, everyone can obtain health information through guaranteed, safe and accountable health services from the time they are toddlers, teenagers, as well as couples of childbearing age and the elderly (Bayang, 2016). The information provided by health workers is in the form of how couples choose which contraceptives to use according to their needs, assisting couples in using appropriate contraceptives, and explaining the advantages and disadvantages of the chosen contraceptives (Velinda et al., 2022). Counseling or communication, information and education (KIE) is carried out to make it easier for the public to obtain information in the form of contraceptive methods that the public will use to carry out family planning programs (Putri et al., 2022).

2. Research Methods

This research was carried out in the Community Health Center Work Area. The total population in the study was 128, the sample in this study was 56.

1. Inclusion Criteria

- a) Mothers who are family planning acceptors who are willing to be respondents during the research process.
- b) Family planning acceptor mothers aged 15-49 years.
- c) Cooperative family planning acceptor mother.

2. Exclusion Criteria

- a) The family planning acceptor's mother was present but was not willing to be examined.
- b) Family planning recipient mothers who experience physical and mental disabilities (depression, blindness, hearing impairment, speech impairment).





1) Data collection

a) Secondary Data

Secondary data in this research is secondary data obtained and collected by researchers from the Puskesmas Work Area.

b) Primary data

The primary data used in this research was obtained through distributing questionnaires consisting of several questions using a scale.

c) Data processing

a. Editing

Editing is the stage of checking the validity of incoming data, such as checking the completeness of filling out the questionnaire, clarity of answers, relevance of answers and uniformity of measurements.

b. Coding

Coding is the activity stage of classifying data and answers according to their respective categories, making it easier to group data.

c. Processing

Processing is the stage of activities to process data so that it can be analyzed. Data processing is carried out by entering data from filling out the questionnaire into the master table.

d. Data analysis

Univariate data analysis, namely analysis carried out on each variable from the research results. In general, this analysis only produces the distribution and presentation of each variable because this research wants to know the frequency distribution and presentation of each variable studied.

3. Results and Discussion

a. Results

Table 1.

Analysis of the Influence of Video-Based Media To Knowledge
Mother Family Planning Acceptors About the Importance of Family Planning

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Treatment Group (Intervention)	Mother's Knowledge				Mean
	Not enough Know		Enough Know		
	(n)	(%)	(n)	(%)	
Pre Test	15	26,8	41	73.2	22,91
Post Test	0	0	56	100	27,96
$p=0.001 \quad \alpha=0.05$					

Based on table 1, it shows that of the 56 respondents studied, the average value of *pre-test knowledge* of FP acceptor mothers was 22.91, while mark average knowledge *The post test* for mothers who are family planning acceptors is 27.91. KB acceptor mothers with sufficient knowledge before being given video-based media were 41 respondents (73.2%) and with less knowledge were 15 respondents (26.8%), while KB acceptor mothers with sufficient knowledge after being given video-based media were as many as 56 respondents (100%). After carrying out the *Wilcoxon Signed-Rank Test*, the value ρ (0.001) was obtained means value $\rho < \alpha$ (0.05), then H_a accepted, which means there is a difference in *the pre-test* and *post-test scores* on the knowledge of mothers accepting family planning in the work area of the Community Health Center before and after being given video-based media about the importance of family planning.

b. Discussion

1. Frequency Distribution of Respondents Based on Mother's Pre-Test- Post-Test Knowledge of Family Planning Acceptor Mothers.

Based on the research results, it shows that of the 56 respondents studied based on the pre-test knowledge of mothers accepting family planning before being given video-based media, there were 41 respondents (73.2 %) who had sufficient knowledge and 15 respondents (26.8%) who had little knowledge about the importance of family planning, while based on the post test knowledge of mothers accepting family planning after being given video-based media, there were 56 respondents (100%) in the knowledge category. Judging from the average pre-test score of 22.91 and the average post-test score of 27.96, this data shows





that the post-test knowledge of FP acceptor mothers is higher than the knowledge results of pre-test FP acceptor mothers.

The results of this study are in line with research conducted by Cynthia (2017), there are differences in the level of knowledge of mothers before and after being given health education with a mean value before being given 61.4 ± 12.0 and after being given it being 89.7 ± 8.35 . The ρ value is $0.000 < \alpha = 0.05$, so there is an influence of health education through video media on primigravida mothers' knowledge about post-placental IUD contraception at the Piyungan Health Center.

According to the researcher's assumption, this research shows that the knowledge of FP acceptor mothers has increased in C1-C3 cognitive abilities, namely knowing, understanding and application, where the post test results show that all FP acceptor mothers have sufficient knowledge. This means that there is a change in knowledge after being given video-based media and the mother acceptor is able to apply the intent of providing video-based media about the importance of family planning by becoming part of the active family planning acceptors.

2. The Influence of Video-Based Media on the Knowledge of Mothers Who Accept Family Planning About the Importance of Family Planning in the Work Area of the Community Health Center.

Based on the research results, it shows that from the 56 respondents studied, it is known that the output results of the Kolmogorov-Smirno *vz* normality test obtained a value of ρ for pre-test and post-test knowledge of 0.001, where this value of ρ is smaller or equal to the value of $\alpha = 0.05$. Based on the significance level $\rho < \alpha$ (0.05), it can be concluded that the data is not normally distributed, so to determine whether there is a difference in mothers' knowledge before and after being given video-based media, a non-parametric statistical test is used, namely the Wilcoxon Signed-Rank Test. The results of research on the influence of video-based media on the knowledge of family planning acceptors





regarding the importance of family planning in the work area of the Community Health Center, obtained from the interpretation of output ranks in the Wilcoxon Signed-Rang Test, there were 0 respondents who experienced a decrease in knowledge, 56 respondents experienced an increase in knowledge, and 0 respondents who did not experience change in knowledge. Based on the SPSS output results, the significance of the average pre test value is 22.91 and the average post test is 27.96 with a ρ value of 0.001. Based on the level of significance $\rho < \alpha$ (0.05), it can be concluded that there is an influence of video-based media on the knowledge of family planning acceptors about the importance of family planning in the work area of the health center.

The results of this research are also in line with research conducted by Cynthia (2017), there is a significant influence of health education through video media on the knowledge of primigravida mothers regarding post-placental IUD contraception at the Piyungan Community Health Center. The ρ (value) is $0.000 < \alpha = 0.05$, so it can be concluded that there is an influence of health education through video media on primigravida mothers' knowledge about post-placental IUD contraception at the Piyungan Health Center.

This research is in line with research conducted by Fuad & Cristin (2017) which states that there is a significant influence on health education about the dangers of drugs through video media on changes in the knowledge of class X teenagers at MAN Maguwohardjo, Yogyakarta. This research is also in line with research conducted by Imran (2017) which stated that there was a significant influence on the level of knowledge of the impact of criminal abortion before and after being given health education via video media in class X at SMAN 2 Gowa.

According to the researcher's assumption, it is true that there is a significant increase in knowledge before and after being given video-based media. Then, from the results of observations and interviews with several respondents, it was discovered that education, experience, economic status and beliefs were still





very strong and embedded in society, which caused some respondents to be afraid and think again about using birth control.

Of all types of contraceptives, researchers most recommend using the IUD/IUD type of contraceptive because researchers think that once the IUD/IUD is inserted it can last for a long period of time without forgetting to take medication, schedule injections and does not contain hormones to increase birth control mother's weight. However, in the research process, researchers discovered that there were mothers who were family planning acceptors who had been pregnant for four months even though they had used IUD/IUD contraception. Researchers think that this may be because the IUD/IUD was not menstruated at the time of insertion and it is possible that fertilization had occurred before the IUD/IUD was inserted.

4. Conclusion

- a. There was an influence after providing video-based media on the knowledge of family planning acceptors about the importance of family planning in the Puskesmas work area.
- b. There was a significant change between the knowledge of mothers receiving family planning before being given video-based media and after being given video-based media.

5. Compliance with ethical standards

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Disclosure of conflict of interest

This research collaboration is a positive thing for all researchers so that conflicts, problems and others are absolutely no problem for all writers.





Statement of informed consent

Every action we take as authors is a mutual agreement or consent.

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