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Use Of Intra Uterine Device Contraception In Women Of Fertile Age

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Abstract

Postpartum mothers are one of the targets in the family planning program because women often experience unplanned pregnancies during breastfeeding with a close gap with previous pregnancies. The purpose of the study was to determine the relationship between contraceptive use. This research method is an analytical survey research. The research method used is Analytical Observational Research, namely where the researcher only makes observations or observes the research subjects and looks for data related to the research without providing intervention on the variables to be studied. The results of the study that the Independent Variables are knowledge, age, family planning services, Husband Participation and the dependent variable is Intra Uterine Device Contraception. The results of the Chi-Square statistical test with a confidence level of $p < \alpha$ (0.05) are knowledge ($p = 0.023$), Age ($p = 0.025$), family planning services ($p = 0.017$), and husband participation ($p = 0.043$). The conclusion is that the level of knowledge, age, family planning services, and husband participation have a significant relationship with the use of contraception.

Keywords: Knowledge, Age, Family Planning Services, Contraception

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1. Introduction

Prevention of Unintended Pregnancy is an effort to reduce stunting, which in this case is related to parenting patterns in children that affect the provision of nutrition and breast milk to children. Family planning programs can be a wise intervention to reduce stunting which is carried out as an effort to increase the role and function of parents in strengthening the family. Family planning also plays a role in preventing stunted child growth in the future with a family planning approach related to pregnancy and birth planning. Birth planning is an important thing that can affect the lack of nutrition in children. With pregnancy planning, PUS is expected to be more focused on meeting the nutritional needs of their children and taking the time to practice good parenting without worrying about getting pregnant again during the First 1000 Days of a child's Life. Through the family planning program, it is hoped that every family can plan a healthy pregnancy and can reduce the risk of stunting in children (BKKBN, 2021).

In the postpartum period, family planning methods can be used as soon as possible up to 42 days after delivery as a prevention of unwanted pregnancy. Postpartum Family Planning can reduce the risk of 4 Too which is a risk factor for maternal and infant mortality. Avoiding 4 Too is one of the keys to preventing stunting. The selection of Postpartum family planning methods is adjusted to the needs of the acceptor, but is more prioritized on the Long-Term Contraceptive Method, with a target of achieving active family planning participants for the Long-Term Contraceptive Method of 28.39% in 2024 (BKBKN, 2021).

In reality, the percentage of family planning acceptors is still dominated by the use of Non-MKJP, such as injections and pills. The percentage of short-term contraception that dominates influences the increase in the number of discontinuations so that it can reduce the effectiveness of prevention against risky pregnancies. Long-term contraceptive methods are a priority because this method can prevent pregnancy for a relatively long period of time, up to 10 years. In addition, MKJP also has a lower level of side effects, complications and risk of failure compared to non- Long-term contraceptive methods are also considered to have a higher risk of discontinuation and failure (Aryati et al., 2019).





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**2. Research Methods**

The research method used is Analytical Observational Research, where researchers only conduct observations or observe research subjects and look for data related to the research without providing intervention on the variables to be studied. The type of research design used is a Cross-sectional design, namely by collecting data, measuring or observing independent and dependent variable data only once at one time at the same time. Population is the entirety of the research subjects. The population in this study were all women of childbearing age who actively used Intra Urine Device contraception in the Makassar Health Center work area.

This research was conducted on February 7, 2024, using a closed or structured questionnaire where the questionnaire was designed in such a way that respondents only had to choose or answer the existing answers. The Validity Reliability Test was conducted in the Makassar Health Center Work Area on prospective Intra Urine Device acceptors. The measuring instrument or data collection tool in this study is a questionnaire to measure knowledge. Before the questionnaire can be used, validity and reliability tests must first be carried out (Notoadmojo, 2011). Reliability is the existence of similar results when measurements are carried out by different people or at different times.

3. Results And Discussion**a. Research result**

1. Bivariate Analysis

a) Relationship between Knowledge Level and Use of Intra Urine Device Contraceptives

Table 1
Level of Knowledge with the Use of
Intra Urine Device Contraceptives





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Level of Knowledge	Use of IUD				Total		p- value
	Use		Do not use		n	%	
	n	%	N	%			
Good	29	93,5	2	6,5	31	100	0,023
Not good	26	72,2	10	27,8	36	100	
Total	55	82,1	12	17,9	67	100	

The results of the analysis of the relationship between the level of women's knowledge about the Intra Urine Device Contraception showed that there were 10 people (27.8%) of women who did not use the Intra Urine Device Contraception who had poor knowledge, and 2 people (6.5%) of women who did not use the Intra Urine Device Contraception who had good knowledge.

Based on the results of the statistical test, the p-value obtained was 0.023 ($p < 0.05$), so it can be concluded that there is a significant relationship between the level of knowledge and the use of Intra Urine Device Contraceptives.

b) Relationship between Age and Use of Intra Urine Device Contraceptives

Table 2
Age with Use of Intra Urinary Device Contraceptives

Age	Use of IUD				Total		p-value
	Do not use		Use		n	%	
	n	%	n	%			
15-19 years old	4	9,5	38	90,5	42	100	0,025
20-35 years old	8	32,0	17	68,0	25	100	
Total	12	17,9	55	82,1	67	100	

The results of the analysis of the relationship between age and the use of Intra Urine Contraceptive Devices showed that there were 4 (9.5%) women who did not use Intra Urine





Contraceptive Devices aged 15-19 years, while 8 (32.0%) women who did not use Intra Urine Contraceptive Devices were aged 20-35 years.

Based on the results of the statistical test, the p-value obtained was 0.025 ($p < 0.05$), so it can be concluded that there is a significant relationship between age and the use of Intra Urine Device Contraceptives.

- c) Relationship between Husband's Participation and Use of Intra Urine Device Contraception

Table 4
Husband Participation in the Use of Intra Urine Device Contraceptives

Husband Support	Use of IUD				Total		p- value
	Do not use		Use		n	%	
	n	%	n	%			
Does not support	4	10,0	36	90,0	40	100	0,043
Support	8	29,6	19	70,4	27	100	
Total	12	17,9	55	82,1	67	100	

The results of the analysis of the relationship between husband's support and the use of Intra Urine Device contraception showed that there were 4 (10.0%) women who did not use Intra Urine Device contraception who were not supported by their husbands, while 8 (29.6%) women who did not use Intra Urine Device contraception were supported by their husbands.

Based on the results of the statistical test, the p-value = 0.043 ($p < 0.05$) was obtained, so it can be concluded that there is a significant relationship between husband's support and the use of Intra Urine Device contraception.

b. Discussion





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Factors that influence a person's behavior in using Intra Urine Device contraception according to Green as quoted in Notoatmodjo (2010), namely predisposing factors (level of knowledge and age), enabling factors (family planning services), and reinforcing factors (husband's support). The following is a discussion of the results of research on factors related to the use of Intra Urine Device contraception.

1. The relationship between predisposing factors and the use of Intra Urine Device contraception

a) Relationship between Knowledge Level and Use of Intra Urine Device Contraceptives

In this study, the results showed that respondents who had poor knowledge levels were more likely to choose not to use Intra Urine Device contraception compared to women who had good knowledge levels. Based on the results of bivariate analysis with Chi square statistical test, there was a relationship between the level of knowledge and the use of Intra Urine Device contraception with a p-value of 0.023 (<0.05). This could be because the majority of respondents had poor knowledge.

The results obtained from this study are in accordance with Notoatmodjo's theory (2011) which states that knowledge is one of the factors underlying the occurrence of health behavior in a person. Knowledge is the result of human sensing or the result of a person's knowledge of an object through the senses he or she possesses. The time from sensing to producing knowledge is greatly influenced by the intensity of attention and perception of the object. Most human knowledge is obtained from the eyes (sense of sight) and ears (sense of hearing) (Notoatmodjo, 2011). Thus, respondents' knowledge of Intra Urine Device contraception in the Makassar Health Center Work Area is expected to be the basis for determining behavior for the use of Intra Urine Device contraception.

b) Relationship between Age and Use of Intra Urine Device Contraceptives

Based on the results of the study, it was found that women aged 15-19 years preferred to use Intra Urine Device contraception. Based on the results of the





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bivariate analysis with the Chi-Square statistical test, a p-value of 0.025 ($p < 0.05$) was obtained, which means that there is a relationship between age and the use of Intra Urine Device contraception. This can be caused because the majority of respondents are women whose age is in the adult category, this period is a period of development from early adulthood to old adulthood. Nursalam (2010) said that the older the age, the more mature a person will be in thinking and working. In a person, the older the age, the more mature the thinking and acting will be, so that it will make it easier to accept new information.

Nasution (2011) said that older women are four times more likely to use Intra Urine Device contraception compared to younger women and PUS women under 30 years of age predominantly use non-long-term contraceptive methods such as condoms, family planning pills, and injections, while PUS women over 30 years of age predominantly use long-term contraceptive methods, such as implants, plugs, and Intra Urine Devices. Relationship between enabling factors and the use of Intra Urine Device contraception.

c) Relationship between Family Planning Services and Use of Intra Urine Device Contraceptives

Based on the results of the study, it was found that women who prefer to use the Intra Urine Device are women whose residential areas have family planning services. The results of the bivariate analysis with the Chi-square statistical test showed that there was a relationship between family planning services and the use of the Intra Urine Device contraceptive with a p-value of 0.017 (< 0.05).

Planning services are currently felt by the community, especially by married couples, as one of their needs. According to Bruce in Juliantoro (2008), services must meet six requirements for the quality of family planning services, namely the availability of contraceptive options, provision of sufficient information, competence





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or technical ability, good interpersonal relationships, maintenance of the mechanism for continued use, and the existence of a constellation of services.

2. The relationship between reinforcing factors and the use of Intra Urine Device contraception
 - a) Relationship between Husband's Participation and Use of Intra Urine Device Contraceptives

The husband's participation in this study is intended to find out whether or not husbands support their wives to use Intra Urine Device contraception or other types of contraception. There are several reasons why husbands do not support their wives to use Intra Urine Devices, as well as what things husbands can do to support their wives to use Intra Urine Devices.

The results of this study showed that women who received support from their husbands to use the Intra Urine Device were more than women who were not supported by their husbands to use the Intra Urine Device. This shows that there is a good response from the husband to his wife in choosing to use the Intra Urine Device. The results of the bivariate analysis with the Chi-Square statistical test showed that there was a relationship between husband participation and the use of the Intra Urine Device contraceptive with a p-value of 0.043 ($p < 0.05$).

4. Conclusion

Based on the research results and discussion, it can be concluded that:

- 1) The age group that uses the most contraception is women aged 15-19 years (61.8%).
- 2) The knowledge possessed by women in the Health Center Work Area regarding Contraception is classified as poor, namely 36 (52.9 %) respondents have poor knowledge.
- 3) Planning services in the Community Health Center Work Area were mostly unavailable, namely 38 (55.9%) and also more did not receive support from their husbands, namely 40 (58.8%).
- 4) From the reinforcing factor, namely husband's participation, there is a relationship with the use of contraception ($p\text{-value} = 0.043$).





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