
The Relationship Of Knowledge And Support From Husbands To Family Planning Acceptors In Iud Choice In The Working Area Of Tanjung Pinang Health Center, Jambi

Usi Lanita¹⁾, Naomi Elda Gracia Simamora²⁾, Sri Astuti Siregar³⁾, Kasyani⁴⁾
^{1,2,3,4)}Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Jambi University

Corresponding Author
Email : usilanita@unjia.ac.id

Abstract

The government's program to overcome population problems is family planning, and one way is through IUD contraception. IUD is a method that has a very small failure rate of less than 1% and is said to be the most effective contraceptive method for spacing and preventing births. The research aims to determine the relationship between knowledge and husbands' support for family planning acceptors in choosing an IUD in the Tanjung Pinang Community Health Center Working Area, Jambi. This is quantitative research through analytical observation with the case control method, consisting of 48 cases and 48 controls using a simple random sampling technique. Data were collected using a questionnaire, and analysis was carried out using the Chi-Square statistical test. The results of this study a relationship between knowledge (p -value 0.001) and husband's support (0.011) and the choice of IUD among family planning acceptors in the Tanjung Pinang Health Center Working Area, Jambi. There is a relationship between knowledge and support from husbands in choosing an IUD among family planning acceptors, so it is hoped that health workers will provide regular outreach regarding the use and benefits of IUD contraceptives to the community.

Keywords: Knowledge, Husband's support, Family planning acceptor, IUD

INTRODUCTION

Contraception is a way to determine the number and spacing of births according to a person's wishes. Contraception functions to prevent sperm from reaching and fertilizing the egg and to prevent successfully fertilized eggs from growing in the uterus.¹ Contraception has two methods, namely long-term contraception (MKJP), including implant contraception, intrauterine devices (IUD), male-operative methods (vasectomy), and female-operative methods (tubectomy). As well as non-long-term contraceptive methods (non-MKJP), including injections, birth control pills, and condoms.

Based on the Jambi Province Health Profile in 2020, 50.25% of active family planning participants based on the choice of contraceptive type were non-long-term contraceptive methods, while 0.11% were long-term contraceptive methods. In more detail, it was explained that injections were 50.25%, pills 31.6%, implants 8.45%, IUDs 4.37%, condoms 4.24%, MOW 0.97%, and MOP 0.11%. In Jambi Province, the highest family planning participation is owned by East Tanjung Jabung district at 114.01%, Sungai Banyak at 94%, and Jambi City at 90.86%, while the lowest participation is owned by Sarolangun Regency at 66.2%, Tanjab Barat at 73.81%, and detail at 77.97%.²

The IUD is a method that has a very small failure rate, namely less than 1%, and is said to be the most effective contraceptive method for spacing births. Based on the type, IUDs are divided into two categories: hormonal IUDs that can be used for a period of 3-5 years and non-hormonal or copper IUDs that can be used for a period of 5–10 years. The advantages of using an IUD include a long period of use, more efficient use, economy, and a high return on fertility. However, there are disadvantages to using an IUD in the form of discomfort, pain, and vaginal bleeding.³

Based on data on the use of contraceptives in Jambi Province, it is known that the use of IUD contraception is still low, namely only 4.37%. The choice of IUD contraception is influenced by various factors, including knowledge, education, attitude, support from health workers, husband's support, and culture.⁴

The low use of IUD contraception can occur due to several causal factors, namely a lack of knowledge among mothers and low education. Because mothers still do not understand and

comprehend IUD contraception, they have not received counseling either provided by health workers or via social media, so it is still difficult. convince themselves in deciding which contraception to choose and tend to follow trends in the use of contraceptives in society.⁵

Based on preliminary observation data from the Tanjung Pinang Community Health Center, Jambi City, in 2022, for the period from January to August, there were 5905 PUS people with the highest number of family planning users, namely 2211 injections, 883 people pills, 123 people implants, 333 people IUDs, 153 people condoms, MOW 142 people, and MOP 0 people. From these data, it can be seen that there are 4,286 active family planning participants, but in the implementation of the Family Planning Program, the prevalence of IUD contraception among family planning acceptors only reaches 5%

RESEARCH METHODS

This research uses an analytical observational design with a case-control approach. The research took place in the Tanjung Pinang Community Health Center Working Area, Jambi City, and was carried out from December 2022 to February 2023. The population was active family planning acceptors from January to August 2022 in the Tanjung Pinang Community Health Center Working Area, Jambi City. Samples were obtained using a simple random sampling technique: 48 in the case group and 48 in the control group. The research instrument used was a questionnaire developed through interviews. Then data processing and analysis were carried out using the chi-square test on the SPSS for Windows version 23 application with a confidence level of 95% ($\alpha = 0.05$).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Based on the research results, univariate and bivariate analyses were carried out on the research variables. Univariate analysis was carried out to see the frequency distribution of respondents, as shown in Table 1 below.

Table1. Frequency Distribution of Respondents

Variable	Frequency	%
Age		
18-32	50	52,1
33-47	46	47,9
Length of use		
< 5 year	68	70,8
≥ 5 year	28	29,2
Cost		
Pay	41	42,7
Free	55	57,3
Education		
Low	27	28,1
Higher	69	71,9
Contraception IUD		
Not Choosing IUD	48	50
Choose IUD	48	50
Knowledge		
Less	41	42,7
Good	55	57,3
Husband's Support		

Unsupport	35	36,5
Support	61	63,5

Based on the research results in Table 1 above, it is known that the family planning acceptors who were respondents were in the age range of 18–47 years; that is, the majority were aged < 33 (52.1%). The maximum duration of contraceptive use is known to be <5 years (70.8%). Furthermore, the cost of using free contraceptives for respondents was 57.3%, and for those who paid, it was 42.7%. Respondents were mostly highly educated (71.9%). IUD selection status is 50%, and not selecting IUD is 50%. It is also known that 57.3% of respondents had good knowledge. Then the husband's support variable shows that the majority are supportive, namely 63.5%.

The results of the bivariate analysis regarding the relationship between knowledge and a husband's support in choosing an IUD contraceptive using the chi square test can be seen in the following table and table 3.

Table 2. Relationship Between Knowledge and IUD Choice

Knowledge	Choice IUD				Total		P – Value	OR (95% CI)
	IUD		Not IUD		N	%		
	n	%	n	%				
Good	42	87,5	13	27,1	55	57,3	0,00 1	18,846 (6,488- 54,740)
Less	6	12,5	35	72,9	41	42,7		
Total	48	100	48	100	96	100		

In the table above, it is known that the p-value is 0.000 ($p < 0.05$) with an OR value of 18.846 (6.488–54.740), meaning that there is a significant relationship between knowledge and the choice of IUD contraception. The OR calculation results show that respondents who have a good level of knowledge are 18 times more likely to choose the IUD contraceptive compared to those who have a history of poor knowledge.

Table 3. Relationship Between Husband's Support and Choice of IUD

Husband's Support	Choice IUD				Total		P – Value	OR (95% CI)
	IUD		Not IUD		N	%		
	n	%	n	%				
Support	37	77,1	24	50	61	63,5	0,01 1	3,364 (1,396- 8,104)
Unsupport	11	22,9	24	50	35	36,5		
Total	48	100	48	100	96	100		

Based on Table 3, it is known that the majority of respondents who used IUDs, 37 people (77.1%), received their husband's support, and 24 people (50%) did not get their husband's support in choosing IUD contraception. The results of the chi-square statistical test obtained a p-value of 0.011 ($p < 0.05$) with an OR value of 3.364 (1.396–8.104). So it can be concluded that there is a significant relationship between attitude and the choice of IUD contraception. The OR calculation results show that respondents who received their husband's support were three times more likely to choose the IUD contraceptive compared to those who did not receive their husband's support.

Discussion

Based on the research results, respondents who have a better level of knowledge choose the IUD as a contraceptive than respondents who have a lower level of knowledge. Based on the results of bivariate analysis with the chi-square statistical test, it was found that there was a relationship between knowledge and IUD selection (p -value 0.001). In line with research conducted by Rahayu et al. (2018), there is a relationship between maternal knowledge and the use of IUD contraception in Nagari Andalas Baruh Bukit, Sungayang District, Tanah Datar Regency.¹ Knowledge is very important because it allows a person to act and think according to what he knows. The results are the

same as the research conducted by Mularsih et al. (2018), namely that there is a significant relationship between the level of knowledge of PUS mothers about IUD contraception and their choice of IUD contraception.⁶ Likewise, the results of research conducted by Raidanti and Wahidin (2019) stated that based on the chi-square statistical test, a p-value of 0.021 was obtained, so it was concluded that there was a significant relationship between maternal knowledge and the use of IUD contraception.⁷ The results of research by Hatijar and Irma (2020) regarding the relationship between mothers' knowledge and attitudes towards the choice of intrauterine contraceptive methods. Based on the analysis, the p-value is 0.001, indicating that the mother's knowledge and attitude have an impact on the choice of IUD.⁸ A person is said to be able to make decisions if they have good knowledge, so they can choose long-term contraception with a low failure rate and a high level of effectiveness. It is hoped that the good knowledge possessed by respondents can be a reference in making decisions regarding the use of IUDs as the contraceptive method chosen in an effort to prevent or regulate the spacing of long-term pregnancies.

The research results, it is known that respondents who received their husband's support tended to choose the IUD as a contraceptive compared to those who did not receive their husband's support. Based on the results of the bivariate analysis with the chi-square statistical test, it was found that there was a relationship between husband's support and IUD selection (p-value 0.011). In line with research conducted by Satria et al. (2022), it was stated that based on the chi-square statistical test, the p-value=0.027, which means there is a relationship between a husband's support and IUD use. The husband's support is expressed in various forms, such as by providing affection, appreciation, and tolerance. Husbands have a big role in realizing and understanding that reproductive health is a shared matter.⁹ Likewise, the results of research conducted by Muryani and Cahyaningtyas (2021) stated that based on the chi-square statistical test (p-value=0.032) which means there is a relationship between a husband's support and the use of IUD contraception in the working area of the Tasikmadu health center.¹⁰ Research by Arbaiyah et al. (2021) regarding the relationship between husband's knowledge and support and the use of IUD contraception in Balakka Village in 2020 obtained a p-value=0.02 (p<0.05). In choosing an IUD contraceptive, the husband's support and knowledge play an important role because they solidify the wife's choice in making a decision.¹¹ The results of this research are also in line with research conducted by Pinamangun et al. (2018), which stated that based on the Kolmogorov-Smirnov correlation test, a p-value=0.027, which means there is a relationship between a husband's support and the choice of IUD contraception in fertile women at the Makalehi Community Health Center, West Siau District.¹² The husband's support is giving motivation and freedom to the wife in terms of using contraception. Giving motivation by the husband to the wife to decide on the choice of contraceptive means, which means the husband accepts the risks that will occur related to the use of contraceptives. Apart from that, the husband's presence in the counseling and education process about family planning is very necessary to obtain the best decision in choosing contraception

CONCLUSION

Based on the research results, it can be concluded that there is a relationship between a husband's knowledge and support and the choice of IUD contraception among family planning acceptors in the Tanjung Pinang Jambi Health Center Working Area. It is hoped that health workers in the Tanjung Pinang Jambi health center's work area can increase women's knowledge regarding IUD contraception through communication, information, and education. Apart from that, providing education to couples of childbearing age (PUS), especially regarding husband's support, is an effort to increase the rate of IUD use in society.

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