
Overview Of Knowledge About Post-Placental Iud Among Women of Reproductive Age in Maguwoharjo Village, Sleman

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Abstract

Population growth remains one of the most significant global challenges, particularly in developing countries. To address this issue, family planning programs play a crucial role, one of which is the use of post-placental intrauterine devices (IUDs). Post-placental IUDs offer many advantages, including high effectiveness, immediate accessibility after delivery, safety for breastfeeding mothers, and rapid return of fertility after removal. However, the utilization rate of this contraceptive method remains low, often due to limited knowledge among women of childbearing age. Adequate knowledge is essential to encourage informed decision-making regarding contraceptive use. This study aimed to describe the level of knowledge about post-placental IUDs among women of childbearing age. A descriptive research design was used, involving 78 respondents who met the inclusion and exclusion criteria. Data were collected using a structured questionnaire on post-placental IUD knowledge and analyzed using descriptive statistics. The findings revealed that only 2 respondents (2.6%) demonstrated good knowledge, 43 respondents (55.1%) had fair knowledge, and 33 respondents (42.3%) exhibited poor knowledge regarding post-placental IUDs. The majority of respondents thus had a fair level of knowledge, indicating partial awareness but limited comprehensive understanding of this contraceptive method. These results highlight the need for improved health education strategies, particularly by healthcare providers, to enhance women's knowledge and promote the adoption of post-placental IUDs. Strengthening information delivery may contribute to increased utilization and ultimately support population control efforts.

Keywords: Knowledge, Post-Placental IUD

INTRODUCTION

The continuously increasing population is a major problem for countries around the world. According to Good Stats, the world population reached 8.09 billion in February 2024, an increase of 0.62% year-on-year (YoY) compared to 2023. Population growth has become one of the greatest challenges for developing countries. Based on World Population Review data, Indonesia's population grew by around 2 million from 277 million in 2023 to 279,072,446 in 2024, making Indonesia the fourth most populous country after India, China, and the United States [1].

The high rate of population growth poses a major demographic issue in Indonesia. The increasing population makes efforts to achieve equitable distribution and improvement of public welfare more difficult. In Sleman Regency, the population in 2024 reached 1,125,571 people, with the number of women of reproductive age (WRA) or eligible couples recorded at 160,407 in 2023, while the figure for 2024 has not yet been defined. Among these, 98,857 were family planning (FP) participants: 27,089 IUD acceptors, 379 MOP, 4,799 MOW, 4,794 implant users, 40,792 injectable users, 586 pill users, and 15,144 condom users. In Maguwoharjo Village, contraceptive usage rates were as follows: injectables 85.50%, implants 6.39%, IUDs 7.99%, and tubectomy 0.12% [2].

The advantages of post-placental IUDs include immediate accessibility for mothers delivering in healthcare facilities, high effectiveness, no effect on breastfeeding, safety for HIV-positive women, rapid return of fertility after removal, low risk of infection (0.1–1.1%), and a low incidence of perforation (about 1 case per 1,150–3,800 women). Furthermore, it can be easily administered in women with epidural anesthesia and tends to cause less bleeding compared to interval IUD insertion during menstruation. However, disadvantages include changes in menstrual cycles, longer and heavier bleeding, and spotting between periods [3].

The low utilization of post-placental IUDs is attributed to limited maternal knowledge regarding this contraceptive method. Studies have shown that knowledge is significantly related to post-placental IUD use, where mothers with higher knowledge levels are more likely to adopt this method [4]. Other studies have also confirmed the relationship between knowledge and the use of post-placental contraceptives [5], as well as the association between IUD knowledge and interest or motivation to use post-placental IUDs [6][7][8].

Knowledge strongly influences contraceptive choices. The level of knowledge reflects respondents' ability to interpret, understand, analyze, and apply information in real life, serving as a fundamental factor in developing decision-making skills. To increase knowledge, education should be provided to third-trimester pregnant women to help them prepare decisions regarding postpartum contraceptive methods, particularly long-acting reversible contraceptives (LARC) such as the IUD (Rukoyah, 2025) [8].

A preliminary study in Maguwoharjo Village found that 10 out of 12 women of reproductive age did not use post-placental IUDs due to poor knowledge of this contraceptive method, while 2 women used post-placental IUDs after receiving adequate information, resulting in better knowledge. Therefore, this study aims to describe women's knowledge about post-placental IUDs in Maguwoharjo Village, Sleman Regency.

RESEARCH METHODS

2.1 Research Stages

This research was carried out in several stages, as follows:

2.1.1 Preparation Stage

At this stage, the activities carried out by the researcher included:

- a. Conducting a preliminary study to identify the research problem.
- b. Obtaining research permission from the relevant authorities
- c. Preparing a research team to assist with the implementation of the study.

2.1.2 Implementation Stage

- a. The researcher and research assistants visited the research site to coordinate with community health cadres.
- b. The researcher held a meeting with the assistants and cadres to align understanding and ensure consistent procedures.
- c. The researcher and research assistants collected potential respondents by recording each postpartum patient.
- d. The researcher and assistants provided informed consent forms to be signed as proof of willingness to participate. Postpartum mothers who agreed to become respondents were asked to sign the informed consent form provided.
- e. The researcher and assistants distributed a knowledge questionnaire about post-placental IUDs to the respondents.
- f. Once all data were collected, data editing, tabulation, and analysis were carried out.

2.1.3 Reporting Stage

The results of the data analysis were compiled and reported in the form of a skripsi after being reviewed and approved by the academic supervisor.

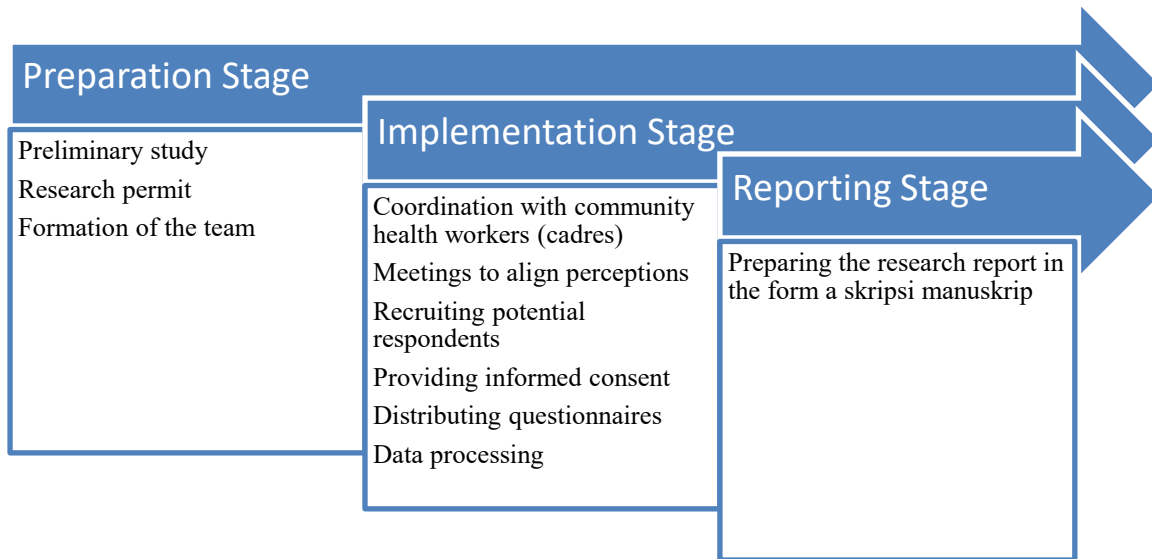


Figure 3.1. Research Flowchart Scheme

2.2 Method

This study used a descriptive method to describe mothers' knowledge about post-placental IUD contraception. Data collection was conducted using a post-placental IUD knowledge questionnaire. The data collection results were analyzed using descriptive analysis.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Research Results

a. Respondent Characteristics

Table 3.1. Frequency Distribution of Respondent Characteristics

No.	Characteristics	Frequency(f)	Percentage (%)
1.	Age		
	a. 20-35 year	38	48.7
	b. > 35 year	40	51.3
	Total	78	100.0
2.	Number of children		
	a. 0 people (first pregnancy)	1	1.3
	b. 1 people	23	29.5
	c. 2 people	40	51.3
	d. 3 people	12	15.4
	e. >3 people	2	2.6
	Total	78	100.0
3.	Occupation		
	a. Housewife	55	70.5
	b. Civil Servant	5	6.4
	c. Privat Sector	15	19.2
	d. Other	3	3.8
	Total	78	100.0

4. Information Sources		
a. Online Media	26	33.3
b. Peers	11	14.1
c. Healt Care Workers	41	52.6
Total	78	100.0
5. Interested in participating in post-placenta IUD KB		
a. No	21	26.9
b. Interest	57	73.1
Total	78	100.0

Based on Table 3.1, it is known that the majority of respondents were over 40 years old (51.3%), had two children (51.3%), worked as housewives (55 respondents) (70.5%), and received information from health workers (41 respondents) (52.6%). Table 3.1 also shows that 57 respondents (73.1%) were interested in accepting post-placental IUD contraception.

b. Level of Knowledge About Post-Placental IUD Contraception

Table 3.2. Frequency Distribution of Level of Knowledge About Post-Placental IUD Contraception

No.	Level of Knowledge About Post-Placental IUD Contraception	Frekuensi (f)	Percentage (%)
1.	Good	2	2.6
2.	Fair	43	55.1
3.	Low	33	42.3
	Total	78	100.0

Table 3.2 shows that the majority of respondents (43 respondents) had sufficient knowledge about post-placental IUD contraception (55.1%), while the fewest respondents (2.6%) had good knowledge about post-placental IUD contraception.

c. Level of Knowledge About Post-Placental IUD Contraception Based on Respondent Characteristics

Table 3.3. Level of Knowledge About Post-Placental IUD Contraception Based on Respondent Characteristics

No.	Characteristics	Tingkat Pengetahuan						Total	
		Good		Enough		Not Enough		f	%
		f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%
1.	Age								
	a. 20-35 year	2	2,6	22	28.2	14	17.9	38	48.7
	b. > 35 year	0	0	21	26.9	19	24.4	40	51.3
	Total	2	2,6	43	55.1	33	42.3	78	100
2.	Number of children								
	a. 0 people(first pregnancy)	0	0	0	0	1	1,3	1	1,3
	b. 1 people	1	1,3	16	20,5	6	7,7	23	29,5
	c. 2 people	1	1,3	19	24,4	20	25,6	40	51,3
	d. 3 people	0	0	7	9	5	6,4	12	15,4
	e. >3 people	0	0	1	1,3	1	1,3	2	2,6
	Total	2	2,6	43	55,1	33	42,3	78	100
3.	Occupation								

a. Housewife	1	1,3	29	37,2	25	32,1	55	70,5
b. Civil Cervant	0	0	4	5,1	1	1,3	5	6,4
c. Privat Sector	1	1,3	5	6,4	6	7,7	12	15,4
d. Other	0	0	2	2,6	1	1,3	3	3,8
Total	2	2,6	43	55,1	33	42,3	78	100
4. Information Sources								
a. Online Media	1	1,3	15	19,2	10	12,8	26	33,3
b. Peers	0	0	5	6,4	6	7,7	11	14,1
c. Healt Care Workers	1	1,3	23	29,5	17	21,8	41	52,6
Total	2	2,6	43	55,1	33	42,3	78	100

Table 3.3 shows that, based on age, most respondents were between 20–35 years old and had a moderate level of knowledge about post-placental IUD contraception, totaling 22 respondents (28.2%). The smallest group was also aged 20–35 years but had good knowledge about post-placental IUD contraception, totaling only 2 respondents (2.6%).

Based on the number of children, most respondents had two children and demonstrated poor knowledge about post-placental IUD contraception, totaling 20 respondents (25.6%). Based on occupation, the majority of respondents were housewives and had a moderate level of knowledge about post-placental IUD contraception, totaling 29 respondents (37.2%). Meanwhile, based on sources of information, most respondents obtained their information from health workers and had a moderate level of knowledge about post-placental IUD contraception, totaling 23 respondents (29.5%).

DISCUSSION

a. Level of Knowledge About Post-Placental IUD Contraception

The results of this study indicate that more respondents had moderate knowledge compared to those with either good or poor knowledge. This moderate level of knowledge may be influenced by respondents' educational background, as most of them had completed senior high school, as shown in Table 3.1. One of the key factors influencing knowledge levels is education. Individuals with higher education tend to have higher knowledge, while those with lower education levels tend to have lower knowledge [9]. Previous studies have confirmed a relationship between education and knowledge levels, showing that people with higher education tend to have better knowledge than those with lower education [10].

Moderate knowledge provides respondents with sufficient understanding of the benefits and side effects of post-placental IUD contraception, thereby fostering interest in choosing this method. Table 3.1 shows that 73.1% of respondents expressed interest in using post-placental IUDs. Prior research has also demonstrated a relationship between knowledge and motivation in using post-placental IUD contraception, indicating that respondents with moderate knowledge are more motivated to use this method [4].

b. Knowledge Levels Based on Age

This study shows that most respondents were women of reproductive age between 20–35 years. At this age, women are in their optimal reproductive period and generally demonstrate greater maturity in thinking. As age increases, cognitive maturity and experience also increase, along with greater exposure to information, which enhances knowledge. There is a significant relationship between age and knowledge about post-placental IUDs, where older women tend to have greater knowledge, and those aged 20–35 are more likely to use this method due to its role in birth spacing. Previous research has shown that age is significantly related to knowledge, with most respondents aged 20–35 having high knowledge about post-placental IUDs (57.7%) [11].

c. Knowledge Levels Based on Number of Children

The study indicates that respondents with moderate knowledge about post-placental IUDs generally had two children. The number of children is not directly related to knowledge level but is associated with personal experience, which can shape and enrich knowledge. Notoatmodjo emphasized that experience is one factor that influences knowledge, where greater experience leads to greater knowledge [9]. The number of children can serve as a reference for choosing contraception methods. Post-placental IUDs often become the preferred choice when mothers feel they have enough children. Research has shown a relationship between parity and the use of post-placental IUDs, with respondents having more than two children more likely to use this method compared to those with fewer children [12].

d. Knowledge Levels Based on Occupation

The findings reveal that many respondents were housewives. Although this occupation does not directly generate income, housewives with moderate knowledge may have acquired it from available information, indicating that occupation does not directly determine knowledge levels. Housewives can improve their knowledge through environmental factors, such as using leisure time or participating in educational activities. Ulandari (2022) reported a significant relationship between occupation type and maternal knowledge [13].

e. Knowledge Levels Based on Sources of Information

The study found that respondents with moderate knowledge generally obtained their information from health workers. Information from health workers is considered reliable, and thus respondents' knowledge is aligned with scientific evidence. This result is consistent with Arihta (2021), who found that 64.9% of respondents received information from health workers [11]. Reliable knowledge depends on credible sources, and in this context, accurate information about post-placental IUDs must be obtained from trusted sources such as doctors, midwives, and nurses. Other reliable sources may include scientifically validated health books [9].

CONCLUSION

Based on the results and discussion, it can be concluded that most respondents (55.1%) had a moderate level of knowledge about post-placental IUD contraception. Respondents with moderate knowledge were primarily aged 20–35 years (28.2%), had two children (24.4%), worked as housewives (37.2%), and obtained information about post-placental IUD contraception from health workers (29.5%).

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