

Overview Of Mother's Knowledge About Intra Uterine Contraception Device (Iud) In The Working Area Of Penanae City Puskesmas, Bima City, 2023

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ABSTRACT

The IUD contraceptive is very effective in reducing maternal mortality and controlling the population growth rate because the effectiveness rate of use is up to 99.4% and the IUD can be used for a period of 3-5 years (hormonal type) and 5-10 years (copper type). The IUD contraception device is inserted into the uterus in various shapes, consisting of plastic (polyethylene). In 2022 from 5 health centers spread throughout Bima City. Shows the number of family planning acceptors who use IUD birth control. In May 2022, there were 10.41% IUD acceptors, 9.41% at the Paruga Health Center, 21.75% at the Mpunda Health Center, 2.60% at the Rasa Na'e Timur Health Center, 5.16% at the Kumbe Community Health Center %, at the Pena Nae Health Center it was 9.84%, at the Jati Baru Health Center it was 5.64%, and at the Kolo Health Center it was -0.18%. The aim of the research is to identify the description of mothers' knowledge regarding intrauterine contraceptive devices (IUDs) in the Penanae Community Health Center working area, Bima City in 2023. This type of research is quantitative research with the design used is a Cross Sectional approach. The population in this study were all women of childbearing age who used long-term contraception in Penana Village, in 2023 there were 273 people. The sample was 51 people with a sampling technique, namely simple random sampling, namely random sampling. Based on the research results, it shows that of the 51 respondents aged 20-35 years there were 27 (53.4%), those aged >35 years were 24 (47.0%). Of the 51 respondents, the majority of mothers had an intermediate level of knowledge (high school) as many as 31 respondents (60.8%), and as many as 20 respondents had a tertiary education (39.2%). The results of this study can be concluded that the mother's age and education influence the choice of contraceptive method.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Reproductive health isThe basic things for every person which is a healthy condition relate to the reproductive system, function and process. Currently, the priority of reproductive health services is still in terms of maternal and child health (MCH), Family Planning (KB), Adolescent Reproductive Health (KRR) and disease control.sexually transmitted infections (PPMS) (Rotinsulu. 2021).

According to the World Health Organization (WHO), in 2018 the use of contraceptives has increased in many parts of the world, especially in Asia and Latin American countries and the lowest use of IUD contraception is in Sub-Saharan Africa. Globally, modern contraceptive users have increased insignificantly from 54% in 1990 to 57.4% in 2019. In Africa from 23.6% to 27.6%, in Asia it has increased from 60.9% to 61, 6%, while Latin America and the Caribbean rose slightly from 66.7% to 67.0% (WHO, 2019).

Data obtained from the Bima City Health Service, the number of family planning acceptors who used IUD contraception in 2019 was (31.76%) of the total number of mothers who used IUD contraceptives, 6,405, in 2020 it increased to (33.83%) from The total number of mothers using IUD contraceptives is 6,822, in 2021 there will also be an increase of (34.4%) from the total number of mothers using IUD contraceptives of 6,939, and in 2022 there will be a decrease to 10.41% of the

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total mothers using IUD contraceptives. IUD contraception 2882 people. (Bima City Health Office 2022).

Data obtained from the Penana Community Health Center, e in 2023, IUD KB acceptors from January were 50 people (18.32%), in February there were 30 people (10.99%), in March there were 40 people (14.65%), in April there were 20 people (7.33%), in May there were 34 people (12.45%), in June there were 36 people (13.19%), in July there were 28 people (10.26%), in August there were 26 people (9.52%), and in September there were get as many as 9 people (3.30%). With a total of 273 mothers using IUD contraceptives. (PKM Penana, e Kota Bima).

One of the impacts of the mother's lack of interest in using IUD contraception is that other acceptors often fail. The IUD as an effective contraceptive has a low failure rate, namely 1-5 pregnancies/100 women. It can be used to reduce the number of births so that it can later influence the population. This lack of interest in IUD acceptors is likely due to the various factors above. On the other hand, if mothers are equipped with knowledge about IUDs, awareness of using them will be higher, so that mothers' low interest will be smaller. (Hospital View. 2019).

Efforts that can be made to increase the number of active family planning participants can be done by providing financial assistance, training, management outreach and training on family planning equipment at EFA, collaborating with stakeholders, approaching community leaders. (Hatijar & Saleh, 2020).

2. METHOD

A research that is carried out by observing or observing data at the same time. Research subjects were only observed once and measurements were made of the subject's status or variables at the time of examination. This research was carried out by providing an overview of the condition of the object. This research was conducted by providing an overview of mothers' knowledge about intrauterine device (IUD) contraception. The instrument used in this research was a questionnaire in the form of written questions which were used to obtain data or information about mothers' knowledge about intrauterine device (IUD) contraception. The research population was all mothers who used IUD contraception in the Penanae Community Health Center working area, Bima City, namely 273 people. The sample in this study was 51 mothers who used IUD contraception in the Penanae Community Health Center Working Area, Bima City. The instrument used in this research was a questionnaire in the form of written questions which were used to obtain data or information about mothers' knowledge about intrauterine device (IUD) contraception. Secondary data collection techniques were obtained from the Penanae Community Health Center, Bima City in 2023, including documents or annual reports. The location of this research was carried out in the Pena Nae Community Health Center Working Area, Bima City.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results of this research amounted to 51 respondents, the results obtained were categories.

Table 1 Distribution of Respondent Characteristics Based on Knowledge

No	Knowledge	N	%
1	Good	14	27.45
2	Enough	28	55.0
3	Not enough	9	17.64
	Total	51	100

Based on Table 1, it can be seen that of the 51 respondents, 9 respondents (17.64%) had less knowledge, 28 respondents (55.0%) had sufficient knowledge, and 14 respondents (27.45%) had good knowledge.

Table 2. Distribution of Respondent Characteristics Based on Education

No	Education	N	%
1	SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL	31	60.8
2	College	20	39.2
	Total	51	100

Based on Table 4.2, it can be seen that of the 51 respondents, 31 respondents (60.8%) had high school education, and 20 respondents (39.2%) had tertiary education.

DISCUSSION

From the results of research conducted by researchers regarding the description of mothers' knowledge about IUD contraceptives in the Penanae Community Health Center Work Area in 2023, the discussion is as follows:

Based on Knowledge

Based on Table 3.1, it can be seen that of the 51 respondents, 9 respondents (17.64%) had less knowledge, 28 respondents (55.0%) had sufficient knowledge, and 14 respondents (27.45%) had good knowledge. Sartika et al (2020) stated that a person's behavior is based on knowledge, awareness and positive attitudes, so that this behavior influences the mother's interest in using the IUD contraceptive device. Knowledge is not only obtained from the results of formal education, but can also be obtained from counseling, friends and the more knowledge one obtains about the mother's interest in using IUD contraception, the greater the possibility of doing IUD contraception.

This research is in line with research conducted by Eminur Itri Sari in 2016 with the title factors related to mothers' low interest in using long-term contraceptive methods at BPS Sri Romdhati Semin Gunungkidul which said that mothers' knowledge about MKJP is related to interest in MKJP. Researchers say that knowledge is the basis for behaving and perceiving things. Correct knowledge will increase interest in using MKJP. A high level of education can enable a person to easily obtain information from various media sources, such as print media, electronic media and mass media.

This research is in line with research by Haloho (2011) in East Siantar sub-district, Siantar City which states that respondents who have high knowledge prefer the IUD method of family planning and also the results of Trisnawati's research (2011) in Kejayen sub-district, Pasuruan Regency which states that on average respondents use this method. IUD contraception had slightly better average knowledge.

The results of this research are in accordance with research conducted by Harahap (2021) with the title description of knowledge of pregnant women regarding contraceptives at the Kotapinang Labuhanbatu Selatan regional general hospital which showed that 33 respondents (36.7%) had a good level of knowledge, 44 respondents (48%) had sufficient level of knowledge and 13 respondents (14.4%) had insufficient level of knowledge.

This is in line with Adiputra's (2010) research on the relationship between several factors in PUS and family planning participation in Duren Village, Sumowono District, Semarang Regency, the results of which show that there is a relationship between knowledge factors and family planning participation in EFA where knowledge has a significant relationship with the use of contraceptives, the more the better a person's knowledge about contraception is, the more rational they are in using contraceptives. Apart from that, a person's high level of education will also help speed up the receipt of family planning information for couples of childbearing age.

This is in accordance with Mubarak's theory (2017) which states that one of the factors that influences knowledge is the level of education. The higher a person's education, the easier it is for them to receive information, and ultimately the more knowledge they have. On the other hand, if the level of education is low, it will hinder the development of a person's attitude towards acceptance, information and newly introduced values.

The results of research by Rosmadewi (2015) showed that the results of the analysis between knowledge and the use of contraceptives showed that of the 36 respondents who had insufficient knowledge, 21 respondents (58.3%), respondents who had sufficient knowledge, 8 respondents (22.2%) and respondents had good knowledge, 7 respondents (19.4%). research by Mahmudah et al (2014), shows that of the 36 respondents who had insufficient knowledge, 21 respondents chose not to use MKJP (58.3%) and 7 respondents chose to use it (19.4%).

The results of research by Nikmawati (2017), showed that the majority of respondents had a poor level of knowledge about MKJP, 21 respondents, whereas in cross tabulation it was found that the largest proportion of respondents who used MKJP were those who had good knowledge about MKJP, 7 (19.4%) and non-MKJP respondents who had the highest proportion at a sufficient level of

knowledge were 8, (22.2%). From the statistical test results, it was found that the value of $p = 0.04$ ($p = 0.01$) means that there is a relationship between the level of knowledge and the use of contraceptives.

Based on Education

Based on Table 3.2, it can be seen that of the 51 respondents, 31 respondents (60.8%) had high school education, and 20 respondents (39.2%) had tertiary education. Education is an event or learning process to develop or improve certain abilities so that educational targets can stand alone. The level of education also determines whether or not it is easy for a person to absorb and understand the knowledge gained, in general the higher a person's education, the better their knowledge (Primadani, 2019).

Eckholam's theory, Newland, (1994) states that higher education has the ability to understand the basic understanding of how and what the advantages and disadvantages of each method of contraception are. Education has a negative relationship with fertilization. The higher the level of education, the lower the fertilization.

This research is in line with the results of research by Haloho (2011) in East Siantar subdistrict, Pematangsiantar City, which stated that the proportion of respondents who used the IUD family planning method who had a high school education or above were 33.4 times more likely to choose an IUD. Likewise, research by Trisnawati (2011) in Kejayan subdistrict, Pasuruan Regency, showed that respondents with higher education were 4.2 times more likely to use an IUD than women with low education.

The results of this research are in line with research conducted in Yogyakarta which stated that there was a relationship between education level and IUD use showing a very significant relationship (p value = 0.05). Family planning clients who have a high school education or above have the highest chance of using an IUD.

Meanwhile, the results of research conducted by Mitha Destyowati (2011) showed that the majority of respondents were in the high school education group with 28 respondents (44.6%), junior high school with 16 respondents (21.5%), academic/university 11 respondents (18.5%) and SD 10 respondents (15.4%). This research is in line with research conducted by Perwirahardjo (2014) from the results of statistical tests, the p value = 1,000, which means there is no significant relationship between maternal education and interest in using IUD contraception.

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research conducted at the Penana'e Community Health Center with a total of 51 respondents based on mothers' knowledge about intrauterine device (IUD) contraception. Classification based on Knowledge can be seen that of the 51 respondents, 9 respondents (17.64%) had less knowledge, 28 respondents (55.0%) had sufficient knowledge, and 14 respondents (27.45%) had good knowledge. Classification based on education shows that of the 51 respondents, 31 respondents (60.8%) had high school education, and 20 respondents (39.2%) had tertiary education. For Researchers, Increase researchers' insight and knowledge about IUD contraception. In order to increase knowledge, insight and experience in dealing with a case so that you know what action to take. For Educational Institutions, To add reading references and increase knowledge and insight for students and for future researchers. For the Penana'e Community Health Center, It is hoped that health workers will carry out outreach in the community to increase mothers' knowledge about IUD contraceptive acceptors.

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