


## The Relationship Between Knowledge And Maternal Interest In Using Implant Contraceptives

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Article Info	ABSTRACT
<p><b>Keywords:</b> Knowledge, Interest, Mothe, Implant Contraception</p>	<p>Implants are an effective hormonal contraceptive method, contain the hormone progesterin, are not permanent and can prevent pregnancy between 3 and 5 years. There are indeed several things that make implants unpopular because many people lack the latest information about proper use. The purpose of this study is to determine the relationship between knowledge and maternal interest in using implant contraception. The research design uses correlation with a cross sectional approach. The population in the study of all mothers in RW 02 Ds Cengklok, Nganjuk Regency. The sampling technique using accidental sampling was obtained with a sample of 33 respondents. In this study, two variables were used, namely the independent variable was the mother's knowledge of implant contraception and the dependent variable was the mother's interest in using implant contraception. The research instruments used questionnaires, data processing with editing, coding, scoring, tabulating and data analysis using Spearman Rank. The results of the study were obtained that 18 respondents (54.6%) had sufficient knowledge about implant contraception and 27 respondents (81.8%) had moderate interest in using implant contraception. From the results of the statistical test, it was found that there was a relationship between the knowledge of mothers about implant contraception and interest in using implant contraception based on the results of Z calculated 3 while Z table was 1.96 where Z counted &gt; Z table, then H1 was accepted. Based on the results of the study, it can be concluded that there is a relationship between knowledge and maternal interest in using implant contraceptives. To increase maternal knowledge about implant contraception, counseling is needed, especially for mothers with low education.</p>
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### INTRODUCTION

Factors that cause a high population growth rate include the high birth rate. From this picture, the government took an anticipatory step to suppress the high rate of population growth by forming a specific and special body responsible for population control in Indonesia, namely the National Family Planning Coordinating Board (BKKBN) (Irianto, 2014).

Family planning is an effort to regulate birth, distance and ideal age of childbirth, regulate pregnancy, through promotion, protection and assistance in accordance with reproductive rights to realize a quality family. Pregnancy arrangement is an effort to help married couples to give birth to children at the ideal age, choose the number of children and regulate the ideal birth distance of children, using contraceptive methods, tools and drugs (Kemenkes, 2021).

In addition, the family planning program also aims to improve the quality of families so that a sense of security, peace, and hope for a better future can arise in realizing birth welfare and inner happiness. One of the permanent or steady contraceptives that is rarely used is implants. Implan adalah metode kontrasepsi hormonal yang efektif, berisi hormon progesterin, tidak permanen dan dapat mencegah terjadinya kehamilan antara 3 sampai 5 tahun (Affandi, 2021 : MK-55).

According to the results of the 2021 family data collection (BKKBN), it shows that the prevalence rate of PUS participants in family planning in Indonesia in 2021 is 57.4%. The pattern of choosing modern contraceptive types in 2021 shows that most acceptors choose to use injections at 59.9%, followed by pills at 15.%. This pattern occurs every year where family planning participants choose more short-term contraceptive methods than long-term contraceptive methods (MKJP), where implants are as large as 10%, IUDs are 8%, MOW is 4.2%, condoms are 1.8%, MOP is 0.2%. MKJP is a contraception that can be used for a long period of time, more than 2 years, effective, and efficient for the purpose of delaying births of more than 3 years or ending pregnancies in PUS who do not want to have more children. Tools/drugs/methods that include MKJP are IUD/AKDR, Implants, MOP and MOW (Kemenkes, 2022).

Based on data from the Central Statistics Agency in 2022 in East Java, data on Birth Control Implants was obtained 11.42%, IUDs 9.7%, Condoms 4.41%, MOP 0.63%, MOW 4.58%, Pills 18.25%, Injections 51.01% (BPS,2022). The purpose of the family planning program is to create a small family that is happy and prosperous. Meanwhile, the target of the family planning program is couples of childbearing age (direct targets) and implementers and managers of family planning programs (indirect targets) (Sri Handayani, 2010: 29).

Knowledge and attitude are very influential in determining interest in using one of the contraceptive methods. Based on research conducted by Agnes Dua Tai, et al. in 2021, it showed that 65.4% of respondents had good knowledge while 91.3% of respondents had a positive attitude. From this data, the researcher is interested in researching the relationship between knowledge and maternal interest in using implantable contraceptives in RW 02 Ds Cengkok, Nganjuk Regency.

## METHODE

The design used in this study is a correlational analytical research with a Cross Sectional approach. The variable in this study is the independent variable is the mother's knowledge and the dependent variable is the mother's interest in using implant contraception. The population in this study is all mothers in RW 02 Ds Cengkok, Nganjuk Regency with a total

of 33 respondents. In this study, the technique chosen was total sampling. The analysis used by Spearman Rank.

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

**Tabel 1** Frequency Distribution of Mother's Knowledge Frequency

No.	Knowledge	Frequency	Percentage
1	Good	3	9
2	Sufficiently	18	54,6
3	Less	12	36,4
	Amount	33	100

Based on the table above of the 33 respondents studied, most of the respondents were sufficiently knowledgeable as many as 18 respondents (54.6%), and a small part of them were good knowledgeable as many as 3 respondents (9%).

**Tabel 2** Frequency Distribution of Mother's Interest in Using Implant Contraceptives

No.	Interest	Frequency	Percentage
1	High	0	0
2	Medium	27	81,8
3	Low	6	18,2
	Amount	33	100

From the data of the table above, it shows that of the 33 respondents studied, 0 respondents (0%) had high interest, 27 respondents (81.8%) had medium interest, and 6 respondents (18.2%) had low interest.

**Tabel 3** Cross-tabulation of the Relationship between Knowledge and Mother's Interest in Using Implant Contraceptives

Knowledge	Interest			Amount	
	High	Medium	Low	Amount	%
Good	0	3	0	3	9,1
Sufficiently	0	16	2	18	54,5
Less	0	9	3	12	36,4
Amount	0	28	5	33	100

1. Respondents with good knowledge with medium interest were 3 respondents (9%), while those with good knowledge with high and low interest were 0 respondents (0%).
2. Respondents with less knowledge with medium interest were 9 respondents (27.3%), respondents with less knowledge with low interest were 3 respondents (9%), while respondents with less knowledge were interested in high interest as many as 0 respondents (0%).

3. Based on the results of the Spearman Rank test, the final result of Z calculation (3) > Z table (1.96) is obtained,  $H_0$  is rejected and  $H_1$  is accepted, meaning that there is a relationship between knowledge and maternal interest in using implant contraception.

## Discussion

Based on the results of the research in table I, it shows that of the 33 respondents studied, 3 respondents (9%) have good knowledge, 18 respondents (54.6%) have sufficient knowledge and 12 respondents (36.4%) have less knowledge. According to Notoatmodjo (2010) Knowledge is the result of "knowing" and this occurs after people have a sense of a certain object. The perception of an object occurs through the five human senses, namely sight, hearing, smell, taste and touch by itself. At the time of sensing to producing knowledge, it is greatly influenced by the intensity of perceptual attention to the object. Most of human knowledge is acquired through the eyes and ears.

Most of the respondents had enough knowledge with the criteria, so it was understandable that implant contraceptives were not well known even though they had heard about implant contraception several times. Although there are some of them who have received information about implantable contraception, but not all respondents can understand it, so the interest and interest in information about implant contraception for each respondent is not the same which of course will result in different knowledge.

Women's decisions, especially to use contraceptives, often ignore the factors of effectiveness, advantages and disadvantages of a contraceptive, the consideration between the emphasis on strategic or methodical matters, and the most forgotten is the influence of unequal marital relationships. Neglect or absence of information about these factors provides side effects and risks of the decision to use or abandon certain methods of birth control. This condition is exacerbated by the misconception of the concept of family planning circulating in society and reinforced by the negative stigma of religion against family planning. As a result, the problem of women's reproductive health (including family planning) in Indonesia is still not encouraging (Uliyah, 2010: v).

Mothers prefer short-term contraception such as injections or pills rather than implanted contraceptives because the price is relatively cheaper, besides that because the acceptor does not think much about the effectiveness of the implant, some acceptors are afraid to use the implant because it is installed by surgery.

According to BKKBN, there are indeed several things that make long-term contraceptive methods, including implants, unpopular because many people lack the latest information about the proper use, lack of synergy between medical personnel, to install the contraceptives. Although the public's understanding of contraception is getting better, there are still many mothers who are reluctant to use long-term contraception, including implants (BKKBN, 2015). In this case, it is proven that the active role of midwives or health workers in providing counseling and counseling is quite good, but even though they have received information from health workers, birth control acceptors have different information capture power for each person.

Based on the results of the study in table 2, it shows that of the 33 respondents studied, 27 respondents (81.8%) had moderate interest, 6 respondents (18.2%) had low

interest and no respondents had high interest. From this, it can be seen that mothers have a moderate interest in using implantable contraception, mothers' interest is influenced by their knowledge of implantable contraception, most of which have sufficient knowledge, which is as many as 18 (54.5%).

Interest is one of the functions of human psychological life, and can be interpreted as a psychological activity that contains active effort and is related to the implementation of a goal (Ahmadi, 2009). A person's interest can arise if they are preceded by knowledge of something and have obtained information about it. So, then he feels pleasure and attention to an object and wants to do it. Basically, some respondents are mostly afraid to use implants because the installation is done surgically and can interfere with activities.

From this research, respondents have a moderate interest in using implantable contraceptives. To increase the interest of respondents, health workers are expected to provide counseling and provide infrastructure facilities to increase their knowledge about implantable contraception so that they can increase their interest in using implantable contraceptives. From the results of the Spearman Rank test, the final result of Z count (3) > Z table (1.96) then  $H_0$  was rejected and  $H_1$  was accepted, meaning that there was a relationship between knowledge and maternal interest in using implant contraception.

A person who has good knowledge will tend to try to find the truth about the knowledge he has. When a person really knows everything about it, and feels confident in the knowledge obtained, they will be positive and have a high interest in doing or applying it. So that interests that were not previously possessed due to lack of knowledge, after obtaining the correct knowledge, the respondents' interest will increase.

Support from husbands and health workers in providing motivation is very important to increase respondents' interest in using implantable contraceptives. So that with encouragement from husbands and health workers, respondents can develop the information they have obtained. Good cooperation between health workers and cadres or community leaders in providing information about implant contraception can increase public knowledge and understanding.

## CONCLUSION

From the results of the study, it was found that there was a relationship between knowledge and maternal interest in using implant contraception.

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