


# Factors Influencing the Interest of Women of Reproductive Age in Using Implant Contraceptives at PMB Rulita Achmad, A.Md.Keb

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Article Info	ABSTRACT
<p><b>Keywords:</b> Implant, Interest, Women of Reproductive Age</p>	<p>Implantable contraceptives are highly effective as they can delay or prevent conception for a maximum of three years. Results from implanted contraceptives are as high as 97–99% effective. Finding out what makes pregnant women interested in implanted contraception was the driving force for this research. The research consisted of a cross-sectional analytic survey with 83 participants selected using a non-probability sampling procedure. The data was gathered using a questionnaire and subsequently analyzed using chi-square and spearman tests. An association between husband support (Sig. 0.000 &lt; 0.05) and the interest of reproductive-age women in using implanted contraceptives was found in the data. Additionally, a correlation between interest and health worker information (p-value 0.009 &lt; 0.005) was reported. Females of reproductive age who are interested in using implanted contraceptives do not differ according to age, education, knowledge, parity, or career. Husband support and health worker knowledge are the elements that are connected with the interest of women of childbearing age (PUS) towards the use of implant contraceptives, according to these data. Health care practitioners are encouraged to enhance therapy approaches by include spouses into counseling sessions and helping them choose a strategy of family planning. There is a high expectation that they would dispel myths and misconceptions regarding implanted contraceptives and provide comprehensive community education on the process.</p>
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## INTRODUCTION

As part of a broader effort to control population growth, family planning programs have existed since the 1970s and have achieved considerable historical success. However, no definitive solution has been found to address the issue of population explosion, which is the result of extremely high population growth rates. In 2013, the global population reached 7.2 billion, and according to the United Nations (UNFPA, 2014), this number is projected to reach 9.2 billion by 2050. Among the countries of the world, Indonesia ranks fifth in terms of the largest population. In other words, Indonesia's population grows by approximately 3.5 million people per year, or around 10,000 babies born each day.

The family planning program aims to curb population growth by influencing fertility rates, which in turn affects birth intervals, mortality rates, and the number of children desired by families (Armini et al., 2016). The government's family planning program is therefore essential to reducing population growth. The National Population and Family Planning Board (BKKBN) stated in 2016 that 85% of couples seeking to have children were first-time users of family planning services. Methods mentioned include contraceptive injections (48.56%), birth control pills (26.60%), implants (784,215 or 9.23%), condoms (6.09%), intrauterine devices (IUDs) (7.55%), male sterilization (0.25%), and female sterilization (MOW). Injectable contraceptives appear to be the most commonly used method, while implants are chosen by only a small percentage of women (Nurjanah SN & Susanti E, 2017).

Choosing a family planning method can be challenging for some couples. Various contraceptive methods may result in undesirable side effects such as weight gain or allergic reactions in some women. Although unintended, these consequences can negatively impact families. Some couples also consider the timing of childbirth. For women who wish to delay or plan pregnancies, timing is a critical factor (Indiarti, 2016). The implant has many advantages: it can be removed at any time, contains no harmful active ingredients, and is inert after removal. Although highly effective, it is not widely used (Samekto, 2018).

The main objective of the national family planning program is to reduce the total fertility rate (TFR), thus facilitating sustainable development and promoting the well-being of Indonesian society. Both service providers and clients benefit from the use of long-term contraceptive methods (MKJP). Due to their long-term effectiveness and their contribution to lowering TFR, MKJP methods are preferred. MKJP methods have lower failure rates than non-MKJP methods. Reports show that MKJP methods have a failure rate of 0.2 to 0.2 per 1,000 users, while non-MKJP methods have failure rates ranging from 10 to 20 per 1,000 users. According to Prawiro (2012), MKJP methods have proven more effective in preventing pregnancy compared to other methods.

Notoatmodjo (2017), using Lewin's Health Belief Model (HBM), found that individuals' perceptions of the risks and benefits of MKJP influence their level of interest in using such methods. Factors include age, education level, knowledge, number of children, exposure sources, and financial status. Based on the HBM framework, Sari (2016) concluded that mothers with relatively higher incomes, aged above 30, having more than two children, medium education level, knowledge, and adequate exposure were more likely to adopt MKJP methods.

The Indonesian government has supported MKJP, previously known as Selected Effective Contraceptive Methods (MKET), for more than a decade. Qualified and experienced healthcare providers are essential for delivering MKJP services. MKJP is particularly suitable for individuals who have decided not to have more children or who wish to space births based on the age or number of their existing children.

Pregnancy occurs when a fertilized egg meets a sperm cell. However, there are several ways to delay or prevent this process. Most contraceptive methods work by preventing ovulation, thickening cervical mucus, or making the uterine lining inhospitable to fertilization.

Implants are a long-term contraceptive method designed to prevent unwanted pregnancies. They are made of soft rubber containing hormones and are inserted into the upper arm. One of the major advantages of implants is their longevity they last for three to five years with only one insertion (Handayani, 2010). An implant is a flexible capsule containing the hormone levonorgestrel, placed under the skin of the upper arm. Implants are 97–99% effective in preventing ovulation, thickening cervical mucus, and thinning the endometrial lining, making it difficult for fertilization to occur.

It is crucial to understand the factors that influence individuals' decisions to use implant contraceptives. In 2014, Putri Rahma Dini conducted a study in Jimbaran Village, Bandungan District, Semarang Regency, exploring aspects related to implant contraceptive use. The study identified knowledge, interest, and partner support as key predictors of implant use. Suci Nur Hanifah et al. (2014) also found that among women of reproductive age, those who showed interest in long-term contraceptive methods tended to have specific characteristics such as age, education level, and employment status.

Data from PMB Rulita Achmad, A.Md. Keb revealed that in the first three months of 2025, there were 83 contraceptive acceptors: 6 used IUDs, 68 opted for injections, 5 chose pills, 3 selected implants, and 1 used condoms. Considering this context, researchers at PMB Rulita Achmad, A.Md. Keb are motivated to further examine the factors that influence women of reproductive age in choosing and using implant contraceptives.

## RESEARCH METHOD

The data in this study were analyzed using a cross-sectional technique. During the first three months of 2025, researchers from PMB Rulita Achmad, A.Md.Keb conducted the study. The population consisted of all women of reproductive age who visited PMB Rulita Achmad, A.Md.Keb. Based on inclusion criteria and a non-probability sampling technique, 83 participants were selected for the survey. The researchers used questionnaires to collect data, which were then analyzed using two tests: the chi-square test and the Spearman correlation test.

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

### Result

This study revealed that partner support ( $p = 0.000$ ) and information from healthcare providers ( $p = 0.009$ ) were characteristics significantly correlated with the interest in using implant contraceptives. No correlations were found after controlling for age, education, occupation, knowledge, or parity.

Table 1. Spearman Test Result

Variable	Category	Interested		Not Interested		Sig.
		N	%	N	%	
Age (Years)	<20	2	3,8	1	3,2	0,201
	20-30	26	50	11	35,5	
	>30	24	46,2	19	61,3	
Education	Elementary School	15	28,9	10	32,2	0,121

	Junior High School	18	34,6	17	54,8
	Senior High School	13	25	3	9,7
	Higher Education	6	11,5	1	3,3
Parity	Primiparous	21	40,4	15	48,4 0,597
	Multiparous	31	59,6	15	48,4
	Grand Multiparous	0	0	1	3,2
Husband's Support	Supportive	49	94,2	14	45,2 0,000
	Not Supportive	3	5,3	17	54,8

Based on the findings of the previously mentioned bivariate analysis, several factors were strongly associated with the desire of women of reproductive age to use contraceptives. In the bivariate analysis, husband support was found to be the most significant variable influencing women's interest in using implant contraceptives (Sig. value = 0.000 < 0.05), while education, parity, and age did not show significant associations (Sig. value > 0.05).

Table 2. Chi Square Test Result

Variable	Category	Interested		Not Interested		<i>P value</i>
		N	%	N	%	
Information from Healthcare Providers	Received	47	90,4	20	64,5	0,009
	Not Received	5	9,6	11	35,5	
Occupation	Employed	14	26,9	6	19,4	0,607
	Unemployed	38	73,1	25	80,6	
Knowledge	Poor	9	17,3	8	25,8	0,649
	Fair	32	61,5	17	54,8	
	Good	11	21,2	6	19,4	

Factors related to occupation and knowledge did not show significant associations ( $p$ -value > 0.05), but information from healthcare providers was found to be a significant variable influencing the interest of women of reproductive age in using implant contraceptives ( $p$ -value = 0.009 < 0.05).

## Discussion

This study found that there is a relationship between information provided by healthcare workers and the interest of women of reproductive age in using implant contraceptives. The goal of health education in family planning is to encourage the public to adopt family planning as a way of life, meaning that people should be informed, understand, and be aware of the importance of family planning so they are willing to implement it for the health and well-being of their families, communities, and the nation as a whole.

Husband support provides a sense of security and confidence in choosing contraceptive methods, while information from healthcare providers enhances understanding and trust in the effectiveness and safety of implant contraceptives. These findings align with the views of

Kusumaningrum (2009), who stated that healthcare workers play a role in providing information, counseling, and explaining contraceptive methods. The theory explains that the quantity and quality of information provided by healthcare providers influence clients' decision-making regarding contraceptive choice. Clients are more likely to consider and select contraceptive methods that suit their needs when guided by healthcare professionals.

Healthcare workers are particularly important in providing information and counseling regarding contraceptive devices, especially hormonal methods. Ultimately, healthcare providers play a critical role in contraceptive use. After receiving adequate support and guidance from healthcare professionals, individuals who were initially hesitant often decide to use contraception. Healthcare providers are involved in the final steps of contraceptive use by explaining the chosen method and its possible side effects, allowing clients the freedom to choose, encouraging regular check-ups, and ensuring that the services provided are satisfactory to the clients.

## CONCLUSION

Husband support and information from healthcare providers have been proven to be important factors influencing pregnant women's interest in using implant contraceptives. Therefore, healthcare providers are encouraged to be more proactive in delivering education and counseling, not only to women but also to their husbands. Involving husbands in the educational process can enhance understanding and support in contraceptive decision-making. Moreover, the information provided by healthcare professionals should include the advantages, disadvantages, and potential side effects of implant contraceptive methods. Improving the quality of counseling is a key responsibility of healthcare workers, which should involve effective communication, empathy, and the engagement of both partners. Women of reproductive age should also actively seek accurate information, educate themselves about various contraceptive options, and engage in discussions with their partners to determine the most suitable method. For future researchers, it is recommended to use larger populations, adopt more diverse methodological approaches, and explore additional variables that may influence the adoption of implant contraceptives in order to obtain more comprehensive research results.

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