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ANALYSIS OF FACTORS INFLUENCING THE USE OF IMPLANTABLE FAMILY CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS

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ABSTRACT

Implants are one of the effective and efficient long-term hormonal contraceptives, but the use of implanted contraceptives is still relatively low compared to other contraceptives. The coverage of active family planning participants in 2020 who use the implantable contraceptive method is 8.5%. This figure is much lower when compared to the injectable contraceptive method of 72.9%, the pill method of 19.4%, and the IUD method of 8.5%. If you look at the effectiveness, injections and pills, including short-term contraceptive methods that have a lower level of effectiveness, are compared to the Long-Term Contraceptive Method (MKJP), one of which is implants. The method used in this study is analytical descriptive research with a cross sectional approach. The sample in this study is family planning acceptors at PMB Umi M and PMB Siti Aminah. The research was conducted from October 2, 2024 to October 31, 2024 with a sample of 75 respondents. The data was processed using SPSS version 25 and analyzed using the chi square test. The results of univariate analysis showed that there were more respondents who used implanted birth control, namely 55 respondents (73.3%) compared to those who did not use implanted birth control 20 respondents (26.7%). The results of the chi square statistical test showed that there was a relationship between age and the use of the p value implant contraceptive method (0.000), there was a relationship between education and the use of the p value implant contraceptive method (0.023), there was no relationship between parity and the use of the p value implant contraceptive method (0.561) and there was a relationship between income and the use of the p value implant contraceptive method (0.010). There was a relationship between age and the use of implantable contraceptive methods in PMB in the Kulon Progo area as seen from the p value of 0.000. There is a relationship between education and the use of implantable contraceptive methods in PMB in the Kulon Progo area as seen from the p value of 0.023. There was no relationship between parity and the use of implantable contraceptive methods in PMB in the Kulon Progo area as seen from the p value of 0.561. There is a relationship between income and the use of implantable contraceptive methods in PMB in the Kulon Progo area as seen from the p value of 0.010.

Keywords: acceptor; implant contraceptive method; wus

INTRODUCTION

The Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) in Indonesia is still a major problem in the health sector and is still far from the global target of the SDGs. From the results of the 2015 Inter-Census Population Survey (SUPAS), the AKI is 305/100,000 Live Births (KH), and the 2024 National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN) target for AKI is 183/100,000 Live Births. Meanwhile, the 2030 target globally for AKI is 70/100,000 KH. One of the most widely used approaches is the Safe motherhood approach, where there are four pillars in reducing maternal mortality rates, one of which is family planning. Contraceptive or family planning services are a strategic intervention in reducing AKI and AKB (Angsor et al., 2021). Currently, the achievement of the KB program indicators has not fully shown success, based on the results of SDKI 2017 the achievement of the active KB participation rate is 64%, but the use of the KB method has actually increased in the use of the KB method traditional while the modern family planning method has decreased. The fulfillment rate of family planning for women with family planning needs is still at 86%, not yet

reaching 100%. The use of contraceptives is still dominated by short-term contraceptive methods, especially injections and pills. Only a quarter of family planning participants use long-term contraceptive methods, one of which is implants. The dominance of short-term contraceptive methods makes the rate of contraceptive withdrawal in one year relatively high (34%) (SDKI, 2017). The high dropout rate reduces the effectiveness of contraceptive protection against risky pregnancies(BKKBN, 2021).

Implants are one of the effective and efficient long-term contraceptive methods in the form of a small, flexible plastic rod, the size of a matchstick, which releases progestin that resembles the natural hormone progesterone in the female body. The way birth control implants work is to prevent the release of eggs from the ovaries and thicken cervical mucus so that it inhibits the meeting of sperm cells and egg cells (Angsor et al., 2021).According to BKKBN 2020, the coverage of active family planning participants in 2020 who use the implantable contraceptive method is 8.5%. This figure is much lower when compared to the injectable contraceptive method of 72.9%, the pill method of 19.4%, and the IUD method of 8.5%. When viewed from their effectiveness, injections and pills, including short-term contraceptive methods that have a lower level of effectiveness, are compared to the Long-Term Contraceptive Method (MKJP), one of which is implants (Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, 2021).

Based on data from the Central Statistics Agency of Yogyakarta Province in 2019, the number of implantable birth control users in Kulon Progo district is still relatively low, namely only 5,473 implantable birth control acceptors out of a total of 43,032 active birth control participants. In this case, of course, the choice of implantable birth control cannot be separated from the factors that affect the acceptor of birth control in choosing implanted birth control. Knowledge plays an important role in determining a decision or an intact attitude. Knowledge forms trust which will then be perspective on humans in preparing for reality, providing a basis for decision-making and determining attitudes towards the selection of implantable contraceptives (Rapang, 2020).

METHOD

The analytical descriptive research method with a cross sectional approach, namely independent variables and dependent variables are taken simultaneously at one time. The location of this research was carried out in PMB in the Kulon Progo area, namely in PMB Umi Muflikhatun and PMB Siti Aminah. The research period starts from October 2, 2024 to October 31, 2024. The population in this study is Women of Childbearing Age (WUS) who are acceptors of family planning in PMB Umi Muflikhatun and PMB Siti Aminah in the Kulon Progo area. The determination of the sample in this study uses a total sampling technique with a total of 75 respondents.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

This study was conducted on 75 respondents. The results showed that there were more respondents who used implanted birth control, namely 55 respondents (73.3%) compared to those who did not use implanted birth control 20 respondents (26.7%). The age of the most respondents was 20-35 years old with 39 respondents (52.0%), >35 years old with 26 respondents (34.7%) and 10 respondents with <20 years old (13.3%). The most respondents with the highest education level were respondents with a medium education level category amounting to 42 respondents (56%), then a low education level of 24 respondents (32%) and a higher education level amounting to 9

respondents (12%). The highest participant parity was respondents with the category of the number of children ≤ 2 children amounting to 54 respondents (72%) and the category of the number of children >2 children amounting to 21 respondents (28%). The income of respondents from the results of the study showed that respondents with < income from MSEs amounted to 52 respondents (69.3%) and respondents with > income from MSEs amounted to 23 respondents (30.7%). The results of the statistical analysis of the relationship between age and the use of implantable contraceptive methods showed a value of p = 0.000, so it can be concluded that there is a significant relationship between age and the use of implantable contraceptive methods.

The results of the statistical test analysis of the relationship between education and the use of implant contraceptive methods show a value of p = 0.023, so it can be concluded that there is a significant relationship between education and the use of implant contraceptive methods. The results of the statistical analysis of the relationship between parity and the use of implantable contraceptive methods showed a value of p = 0.258, so it can be concluded that there is no relationship between parity and the use of implantable contraceptive methods.The results of the statistical analysis of the relationship between income and the use of the implantable contraceptive method showed a value of p = 0.010, so it can be concluded that there is a significant relationship between income and the use of the implantable contraceptive method.

The results of the analysis of the relationship between age and the use of implantable contraceptive methods in this study showed that there was a significant relationship betwee n age and the use of implantable contraceptive methods with a p value of 0.000. This study is in accordance with the results of research by(Anggraini et al., 2024) that there is a relationship between age and the use of implantable contraceptives. The results of this study are also in line with research by (Sholichah & Lathifah, 2022) that there is a relationship between the age factor and the selection of birth control implants with a P value of 0.028 (P<α=0.05). One of the factors that can affect the determination in the selection of contraceptive use is the age of the woman because women of childbearing age who are still young will plan the desired pregnancy so that this will affect the contraception to be used (Oktavianah et al., 2023). The younger the respondent, the more likely they were to use long-term contraception compared to older respondents. Younger women have a smaller chance of using MKJP compared to older women (Sartika et al., 2023). The older a person is, the more the choice of contraceptive used will lead to contraceptive devices that have higher effectiveness, namely long-term contraceptive methods such as implantable contraception (BKKBN, 2021).

The results of the analysis of the relationship between education and the use of implantable contraceptive methods in this study showed that there was a significant relationship between education and the use of implantable contraceptive methods with a p value of 0.023. This research is in line with research conducted by (Nuraini et al., 2021) that the results of the Chi-Square test obtained a p-value of 0.000 < 0.05 which means that there is a meaningful relationship between education and Implant birth control acceptors. This research is also supported by research conducted by (Anggraini et al., 2024) that there is a meaningful relationship between education and the choice of implantable contraceptives. Education is a process of delivering material on a target that aims to change behavior. A person's level of education is very influential in acting and finding solutions to various kinds of problems in their lives. A person with a high education can act rationally and will easily accept input or new ideas (Notoadmodjo, 2003).

The use of contraception among uneducated women is almost 2 times lower than that of those who receive basic education which has the highest prevalence (Angsor et al., 2021). The results of the study by (Triyanto, 2019) show that one of the factors that affect respondents in the use of cotrophic devices is women of childbearing age who have a higher level of education. Education can influence a woman's mindset in choosing the right contraception for her. The results of the analysis of the relationship between parity and the use of implantable contraceptive methods in this study showed that there was no significant relationship between parity and the use of implantable contraceptive methods with a p value of 0.561. This study is in line with research conducted by (Andriani, 2020) that there is no parity relationship (p=0.645) with the use of implant contraceptives. The results of the study by (Laput, 2020) also showed that there was no effect between parity and the use of implant contraceptives.

However, this study is not in line with the research conducted by (Camelia, 2022) that there is a relationship between parity and husband support with the use of implant contraceptives with a p value of 0.000. Research by (Astriana, 2018) also stated that there was a relationship between parity and the use of implant contraceptive methods with a p value of 0.000.According to (Laput, 2020) the number of live children will affect couples of childbearing age in determining the contraceptive method to be used. In couples with a small number of live children, there is a tendency to use contraceptive methods with low effectiveness, while in couples with a large number of live children, there is a tendency to use contraceptive methods with higher effectiveness.The results of the analysis of the relationship between income and the use of the implantable contraceptive method in this study showed that there was a significant relationship between income and the use of the implantable contraceptive method with a p value of 0.010. This research is in line with research conducted by (Syahban et al., 2018) that there is a relationship between socioeconomic status and the use of implant contraceptive methods. This research is also supported by research conducted by (Aisyah, 2021) that there is a significant relationship between economic status and the use of implant contraceptive methods.

Socioeconomics in a family is one of the important indicators in determining a choice, including in choosing the contraceptive to be used (Afriani et al., 2022). Economic factors are included in one of the factors that influence a person in the choice of contraceptives in addition to affordable contraceptive jobs and services. This economic problem can be seen from the relationship between income and an individual's ability to pay. The use of contraceptive devices or methods is related to the family economy, where the higher the income of a family, the more likely it is to receive family planning (Kadir & Sembiring, 2020).

CONCLUSION

There was a relationship between age and the use of implantable contraceptive methods in PMB in the Kulon Progo area as seen from the p value of 0.000. There is a relationship between education and the use of implantable contraceptive methods in PMB in the Kulon Progo area as seen from the p value of 0.023. There was no relationship between parity and the use of implantable contraceptive methods in PMB in the Kulon Progo area as seen from the p value of 0.561.There is a relationship between income and the use of implantable contraceptive methods in PMB in the Kulon Progo area as seen from the p value of 0.010

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