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## ANALYSIS OF FACTORS AFFECTING INTEREST IN THE USE OF AN INTRAUTERINE DEVICE AT PUBLIC HEALTH CENTERS

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| ARTICLE INFO                                    | ABSTRACT  |
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| intra uterine device, kb, public health center. | The family planning program aims to achieve prosperity by providing marriage advice, infertility treatment, and birth spacing. Contraception is generally divided into two types: Long Term Contraceptive Methods (MKJP) and Non-Long-Term Contraceptive Methods (Non-MKJP). This study aims to analyze the factors that affect the interest in using the IUD (Intra Uterine Device) in public health centers filled with Indramayu. This study uses quantitative methods. The population in this study were all family planning acceptors at the Terisi Indramayu Public Health Center. The sample in this study was all family planning acceptors who did not use IUD KB. Data analysis used bivariate and multivariate analysis with Chi-Square or Chi-Square tests. The trust factor with a sample of acceptors who have positive beliefs, as many as 27 people (20%), acceptors who have negative beliefs, as many as 108 (80%). Cultural factors with a sample of acceptors who have a positive culture, as many as 63 people (46.6%), acceptors who have a negative culture, as many as 72 people (53.4%). Factors experienced by other people with a sample of acceptors who have a positive culture of as many as 42 people (31.1%) and acceptors who have a negative culture of as many as 93 people (68.9%). Factors of belief, Culture, and other people's experiences simultaneously influence the choice of KB IUD (Intra Uterine Device) 95.7%, while the other 4.3% are influenced by other factors not examined by the researcher. |

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### INTRODUCTION

The main problem faced in Indonesia is in the field of population, which is still high in population growth. The higher the population growth, the greater the effort made to maintain the health and welfare of the community. Therefore, the government continues to strive to reduce the growth rate with the Family Planning Program. One of the goals of this program is to distance pregnancies using contraceptive methods and to create economic and social welfare for the entire community through population planning and control efforts (Veronica et al., 2019). (Bonnington et al., 2020).

One of the efforts to control LPP problems is the family planning (KB) program, a new paradigm for the national family planning program with the vision of a "Quality Family." The family planning program is one of the efforts to achieve prosperity by providing marriage advice, infertility treatment, and birth spacing. Family planning is an act of helping individuals to help married couples avoid unwanted births, to get the births they want, to regulate the interval between births. Family planning (KB) is effort to prevent pregnancy, where these efforts can be temporary or permanent (Purwoastuti & Walyani, 2015) (Desai et al., 2014). The general objective of the family planning program is to form a

family according to social and economic strength through birth control and planning the number of children so that families can be happy and prosperous. The quality of the population will increase (Zuhriah, 2013). This program requires health workers who are competent and able to work optimally in the process of making a small family happy and prosperous. The target is productive families, with the main focus being couples of childbearing age (Purwoastuti & Walyani, 2015).

Contraception is generally divided into two types: Long Term Contraceptive Methods (MKJP) and Non-Long-Term Contraceptive Methods (Non-MKJP). MKJP includes types of contraceptive implants, IUDs (*Intra- Uterine Devices* (IUD)), while regular contraception (KONTAP) are male operative methods (MOP) such as vasectomy, and female operative methods (MOW) such as tubectomy. Meanwhile, Non-MKJP includes condoms, birth control pills, injections, and other methods other than MKJP.

The most widely used contraceptive method by active family planning participants in Indonesia is an injection (47.54%), and the second most is a pill (23.58%). While the contraceptive method that active family planning participants chose the least was the male surgical method (MOP) (0.69%), then condoms (3.51%), and IUD as much as 10.73%. Meanwhile, for new family planning participants, the percentage of contraceptive methods used the most was an injection, as much as 49.67%. The second most common method is 25.14% of pills. The method that new family planning participants chose the least was MOP, as much as 0.21%, then the female surgery method (MOW), as much as 1.50%; IUD, as much as 10.73%, and condoms, as much as 5.68%. Data on IUD family planning acceptors in Indonesia are 4,128,115. Data from the BKKBN of West Java Province for IUD KB acceptors were 93,051, while IUD KB acceptors in Indramayu Regency were 1,513. Based on previous research conducted by Siti Zuhro in 2015 about the factors that influence the interest in the use of the IUD (*Intra Uterine Device*), Trust is a commitment that arises and is built by two parties who have an attachment to each other (Prakoso, 2017).

Meanwhile, according to research conducted by Murdiono Jakarsih, Community culture is "everything that individuals from the community obtain, including beliefs, customs, *artistic norms*, eating habits, skills that are obtained not because of their creativity but are a legacy of the past that can be inherited. Through formal or informal education" (Notoatmodjo, 2012). And to research conducted by Andheri Paraga in 2017, The experiences of others can usually be obtained or felt when events have just happened or have been going on for a long time. The experience that occurs can be given to anyone to use and become a guide and human learning (Dahlan, 2018).

The midwife's authority in contraception services is to communicate, provide information, educate, counsel, and provide contraceptive services by the provisions of the legislation (Hidayati, 2017). Meanwhile, according to the Decree of the Indonesian Ministry of Health (KMK), No. 320 of 2020 concerning Midwifery Professional Standards, the authority of midwives is to provide family planning services before pregnancy, postpartum family planning services, postpartum family planning services, postpartum family planning services and intermediate family planning services.

Based on the above background, this research aims to analyze the factors influencing the interest in using the IUD (*Intra Uterine Device*) in a public health center filled with Indramayu.

## **METHOD**

This study uses quantitative methods. Quantitative research is a method based on positivism, used to examine certain populations or samples, data collection using research instruments, and quantitative/statistical data analysis to test predetermined hypotheses (Saragih et al., 2021). The design used in this research is descriptive-analytic. The population is the total number of subjects to be studied

by a researcher (Sahir, 2021). The population in this study were all family planning acceptors at the Terisi Indramayu Public Health Center. The sample is part of the population with characteristics like the population. The sample in this study was all family planning acceptors who did not use an IUD (Intra Uterine Device). Analysis of the data used to examine the factors that influence the use of the IUD (Intra Uterine Device) at the Terisi Indramayu Health Center uses bivariate analysis and multivariate analysis with Chi-Square or Chi-Square tests.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The characteristics of this research sample are as follows:

**Table 1. Characteristics of All Acceptors at the Indramayu Public Health Center in 2021-2022**

| Characteristics                   | F   | %     |
|-----------------------------------|-----|-------|
| <b>Trust</b>                      |     |       |
| Positive                          | 27  | 20%   |
| Negative                          | 108 | 80%   |
| <b>Culture</b>                    |     |       |
| Positive                          | 63  | 46.6% |
| Negative                          | 72  | 53.4% |
| <b>Other people's experiences</b> |     |       |
| Positive                          | 42  | 31.1% |
| Negative                          | 93  | 68.9% |

The table above shows the results of the research sample, mostly on negative beliefs of as many as 108 acceptors (80%), with negative Culture as 72 acceptors (53.4%) and negative experiences of others as 93 acceptors (68.9%).

Factors that influence the interest in using the IUD (Intra Uterine Device) at the Terisi Indramayu Health Center include others' beliefs, Culture, and experiences. The data obtained by the multiple linear regression test with spss shows the following results:

**Table 2. Multivariate Analysis of Factors Affecting Specialization in IUD Use**

| Variable   | P    | rSquare |
|------------|------|---------|
| Trust      | 0.00 |         |
| Culture    | 0.03 | 1.03    |
| Experience | 1.00 |         |

The results of the chi-square statistical test analysis with SPSS showed that the factor that influences the interest in IUD contraception is Culture. The three factors (belief, Culture, experience) together influence the interest in IUD (Intra Uterine Device) contraception, but the most significant is Culture, with a p-value of <0.05.

There is a belief factor that affects the interest in using the IUD (Intra Uterine Device) as evidenced by the research that has been done by the author; as many as 27 respondents (20%) have positive confidence in the IUD (Intra Uterine Device), and 108 respondents (80%) have negative confidence in the IUD. KB IUD (Intra Uterine Device). From the results of research conducted by the authors, respondents who believe negatively in the IUD (Intra Uterine Device) conjecture that family planning is prohibited by religion. There are cultural factors that influence the interest in using the IUD (Intra Uterine Device) as evidenced by the research conducted by the author, as many as 63 respondents (46.6%) have a positive culture towards the IUD (Intra Uterine Device) and 72 respondents (53.4%).

Has a negative culture toward the IUD (Intra Uterine Device). From the results of 27 studies conducted by the authors, respondents with a negative culture of IUD (Intra Uterine Device) KB think that using an IUD (Intra Uterine Device) KB requires a lot of money and installation cannot be made at the midwife's house.

Other experience factors affect the interest in using the IUD (Intra Uterine Device), as evidenced by the research conducted by the author. As many as 42 respondents (31.1%) had positive experiences with the IUD (Intra Uterine Device), and 93 respondents (68, 9%) had a negative experience with the IUD (Intra- Uterine Device). The results of research that has been carried out by the authors of respondents who have negative experiences with IUD KB (Intra- Uterine Device) assume that using an IUD (Intra Uterine Device) is painful during the installation process and costs a lot of money.

The results of multivariate analysis with multiple linear regression test with spss show the results factors that influence the interest in IUD contraception (Intra Uterine Device) studied by the researchers are belief, Culture, and experience. The most significant factor is Culture. Based on the research conducted by S.wulandari in 2013 entitled "The relationship of socio-cultural factors with the participation of IUD KB at Mergangsan Health Center in 2013," the author finds other challenges in family planning are from various aspects, namely in terms of service, in terms of the availability of contraceptives, in terms of the delivery of counseling and IEC, in terms of cultural barriers that in some areas people are still familiar with "many children, many fortunes"; "each child brings their own fortune" or a child to depend on in old age."

While the research conducted by the author shows that Culture can affect the use of an IUD (Intra Uterine Device) because it is considered painful during the installation process, and the cost is not small. The sample in this research is more respondents with a negative culture on the IUD (Intra Uterine Device) contraception, so respondents choose short-term contraception with no side effects and ease of use. Use it; therefore, the respondents chose a 3-month injection KB. The questionnaire results also show that respondents chose a 3-month injection KB compared to a 1-month injection KB because respondents do not need to inject family planning in the near term and do not often spend a lot of money per month. Respondents also thought 3-month injectable contraception was more effective because fertility returns were not too fast.

Other people's experience is not so significant as to influence the choice of IUD (Intra Uterine Device) contraception. The sample in this study was more negative about the respondent's Culture, where knowledge about contraception was not too deep. Currently, knowledge and information about contraception can now be obtained with the help of the internet and social media. Currently, health workers often provide information about contraception. Knowledge and Culture affect receiving new information from others, including information about this contraceptive. Still, in this study, the researchers found that Culture was very significant in choosing IUD (Intra Uterine Device) contraception.

Based on the results of the study (Maheasy & Indrawati, 2015) stated that the acceptors did not affect the choice of contraception; this was caused by some family planning respondents who gave positive opinions to the acceptors. This is not in line with the research obtained by researchers, where the samples obtained were many respondents who had a positive opinion about KB IUD (Intra- Uterine Device). From the questionnaire results, respondents argued that the IUD KB has high effectiveness and only requires one pairing, even though the installation costs are less affordable for some acceptors.

The results of the chi-square statistical test showed that the factors that influenced the interest in the use of the IUD (Intra Uterine Device) KB with a value of  $p < 0.05$  were cultural factors ( $p = 0.03$ ). Thus, it can be concluded that cultural factors can significantly influence acceptors in the interest in

using the IUD (Intracal family planning Uterine Device) at the Filled Indramayu Health Center. The factors studied by the researchers, namely beliefs, Culture, and other people's experiences, simultaneously influenced the selection of the IUD (Intra Uterine Device) by 95.7%. In comparison, the other 4.3% were influenced by other factors not examined by the researchers.

## **CONCLUSION**

Based on the results of research and discussion of Factors Affecting Interest in the Use of the IUD (Intra Uterine Device) at the Terisi Indramayu Health Center, it was concluded that: 1). The trust factor in this study with a sample of acceptors who had positive beliefs as many as 27 people (20%), acceptors who had negative beliefs as many as 108 people (80%). 2). Cultural factors in this study with a sample of acceptors who have a positive culture of as many as 63 people (46.6%), acceptors who have a negative culture of as many as 72 people (53.4%) 3). Factors of other people's experiences in this study with a sample of acceptors of 42 people (31.1%), who have a negative culture, 93 people (68.9%). 4). The results of the chi-square statistical test showed that the factor influencing the use of the IUD (Intra Uterine Device) at the Terisi Indramayu Health Center with a p-value of  $<0.05$  was a cultural factor ( $p = 0.03$ ). Thus, it can be concluded that cultural factors can significantly influence acceptors in the interest in using IUD (Intra Uterine Device) contraceptives at the Terisi Indramayu Health Center.

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