

# Knowledge and attitude of mothers on operative medical acceptance of women as a contraceptive option in the work area of Sindar Raya Puskesmas, Semalungun district

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## ABSTRACT

Family planning has become one of the pillars of the mother-loving movement, so that it can be achieved by limiting the number of children, not too old or too young to get pregnant, not too short pregnancy intervals, increasing mental and physical health so that pregnant women are at an optimal level of well-being. Tubectomy is the most effective, inexpensive, safe method of family planning, and has high demographic value. The tubectomy contact method is a minor operation and is a permanent contraceptive which is carried out by acting on both fallopian tubes so that it blocks the meeting of the egg (ovum) with sperm cells (sperm). The purpose of this study was to determine the knowledge and attitudes of mothers towards women's operative medical acceptance as a contraceptive option in the Working Area of the Sindar Raya Health Center, Simalungun Regency in 2017. The research design used was descriptive with a sample of 58 people using total sampling. This research was conducted in May-July 2017. The research instrument used a questionnaire which was first tested with a content validity test. From the results of the study it was found that 22 people (37.9%) had good knowledge, 29 people (50.0%) had sufficient knowledge and 7 people (12.1%) had less knowledge. The majority of respondents who had a negative attitude were 35 people (60.3%) and respondents who had a positive attitude were 23 people (39.7%). It is expected that mothers will seek as much information about tubectomy contraception methods from electronic media, mass media, and health workers. Thus, so that mothers understand more about the method of tubectomy contraception in particular.

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## INTRODUCTION

The current condition of the population in Indonesia, both in terms of quantity, quality and distribution, is a formidable challenge that must be overcome in order to achieve the success of the development of the Indonesian nation. The current situation and condition of the population is a

phenomenon that requires careful, more serious and sustainable attention and handling (Handayani, 2010).

Indonesia is the fourth country in terms of population after China, India and the United States. According to statistical data, the current population of Indonesia is 230 million people with the current population growth rate (LPP) of 1.35% or 3.2 million people per year. Without significant control, Indonesia's population will increase to 249 million people in 2010 and 293.7 million people in 2015.

Steady contraceptive methods consist of two types, namely Women's Medical Surgery (MOW) and Men's Medical Surgery (MOP). Women's Medical Surgery (MOW) is often known as tubectomy (sterilization) because the principle of this method is to cut or tie the fallopian tubes so as to prevent the meeting between the ovum and sperm. Meanwhile, Men's Operative Medicine (MOP) is often known as a vasectomy, namely cutting or tying the vas deferens canals so that sperm is not ejaculated (Handayani, 2010).

The prevalence rate of long-term contraceptive methods, especially tubectomy, is still very low compared to other contraceptives. Where women's surgical enthusiasts (tubectomy) decreased from 2.94% in 2007 to 2.65% at the end of 2008 and fell again to 2.47% in 2009 (BKKbN North Sumatra province, 2010). Steady contraception or sterilization is the most effective, inexpensive, safe method of family planning and has a very high demographic value. An increase in the number of participants, there were even participants from a number of young age groups. It turned out that kontak received a good response from the community so that their number was getting bigger (Manuaba, 1999).

The low use of long-term contraceptive methods (MKJP) such as intrauterine contraceptive devices (IUD), implants, Women's Medical Surgery (MOW)/tubectomy and Men's Medical Operations (MOP)/vasectomy due to lack of knowledge and awareness of couples of childbearing age to use these contraceptive methods, the weak economy also affects community participation in the use of the tubectomy contraceptive method.

Based on the background above, the researcher wants to conduct research on "Knowledge and Attitudes of Mothers Regarding Acceptance of Women's Operative Medicine as a Contraceptive Option".

Formulation of the problem, What is your knowledge and attitude towards women's operative medical acceptance as a contraceptive option in the Working Area of the Sindar Raya Health Center, Simalungun Regency, 2017.

## RESEARCH METHOD

### Research design

This research is descriptive in nature which aims to determine Mother's Knowledge and Attitudes towards Acceptance of Women's Operative Medical as a Contraceptive Option in the Work Area of the Sindar Raya Health Center, Simalungun Regency in 2017.

### Research time

This research was conducted in the Working Area of the Sindar Raya Health Center, Simalungun Regency, in 2017 with the consideration that this location had not previously conducted research on mothers' knowledge and attitudes towards accepting women's operative medical as a contraceptive option. The research was conducted in May-July 2017.

### Research design

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### Location and Time of Research

This research was conducted in the Working Area of the Sindar Raya Health Center, Simalungun Regency, in 2017 with the consideration that this location had not previously conducted research on mothers' knowledge and attitudes towards accepting women's operative medical as a contraceptive option. The research was conducted in May-July 2017.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The discussion of research results is presented with reference to the purpose of this study, namely to identify knowledge and attitudes of mothers towards women's operative medicine in the working area of the Sindar Raya Health Center, Simalungun Regency, in 2017.

### **Mother's Characteristics of Tubectomy**

Based on table 1, it is known that of the 58 mothers who were respondents, it was found that the majority of mothers aged 30-35 years were 40 people (69.0%) and the minority of mothers who were 25-29 years were 18 people (31.0%). This is related to the opinion of Mubarak (2007) which states that with increasing age a person will experience changes in psychological and psychological (mental) aspects where a person's level of thinking becomes more mature and mature. This is consistent with the theory that reproductive age is more active in seeking and obtaining information than those who are no longer productive.

At the level of education, it was found that the majority of mothers had high school education, namely 28 people (48.3%) and a minority had elementary school education, namely 5 people (8.6%). In accordance with the opinion of Notoadmojo (2007) which states the basic concept of education is a learning process which means that in education there is a process of growth, development, or change towards a more mature, better, more mature individual, group or community. Starting from this educational concept, the learning process in individuals, groups or communities goes from not knowing about health values to knowing, from not being able to deal with their own health problems to being able. This aims to see that the higher the education the respondent has, the easier it is to absorb information and ideas. A person's high education is expected to be based on the knowledge and ability he has to behave in a healthy life. At work, it was found that the majority of mothers did not work, namely 29 people (50%) and a minority of mothers worked as Civil Servants (PNS), namely as many as 6 people (10.3%). According to Mubarak (2007) that the work environment can make a person gain experience and knowledge both directly and indirectly.

### **Mother's Knowledge of Tubectomy**

Based on the results of the study, the majority of respondents had adequate knowledge of tubectomy, namely 29 people (50%) and a minority of respondents who had less knowledge, namely 7 people (12.1%). Many respondents still answered incorrectly on knowledge of the side effects of lid surgery. According to Notoadmojo (2003) that knowledge is the result of knowing and this occurs after observing certain objects. Knowledge will affect a person's life behavior in improving health in a conducive manner.

### **Mother's Attitude toward Tubectomy.**

Based on the results of the research conducted, it is known that the majority of mothers have a negative attitude, namely as many as 35 people (60.34%). More respondents chose to agree on positive statements about when using the close operation there is no need to repeatedly carry out the operation. For negative statements, the majority of respondents answered that they did not agree about the use of elective closure surgery for couples who wish to have more children.

According to the author's assumption that the majority of respondents have a negative attitude, this does not necessarily apply directly to the mother's actions in choosing contraception. That attitude is still a closed reaction, not yet an action or activity but a predisposition to action. The negative attitude of mothers regarding Tubectomy is due to a lack of understanding about

Tubectomy or it could also be that mothers of couples of childbearing age lack confidence to choose this contraception as a contraceptive option because this is a new to them.

## CONCLUSION

The majority of respondents were 30-35 years old with 40 people (69.0%), the majority of respondents with high school education were 28 people (48.3%). the majority of respondents were mothers who did not work as many as 29 people (50.0%), the majority of respondents with parity 3 were 21 people (36.2%) and the majority of environmental information sources were 48 people (82.8%). The majority of respondents have good knowledge of 22 people (37.9%), who are aged 30-35 years, have high school education, do not work, parity 3 and environmental information sources. The majority of respondents had a negative attitude as many as 35 people (60.3%) there were 10 respondents who had good knowledge (17.2%), 21 respondents who had sufficient knowledge (36.2%), and 4 respondents who had less knowledge (6.9%).

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