

Analysis on the Relation of Contraception Selection Towards Perceptions of Side Effects in Couples of Reproductive Age in the Working Area of Lubuk Buaya Public Health Center in Lubuk Buaya Sub-District, Padang City

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ABSTRACT

Family Planning Program (KB) is one of the programs used to cope with the increasing population. The purpose of the Family Planning Program (KB) is to improve the quality of the population through birth control, to reduce mortality, and to improve the quality of the family planning program, one of which is by using the Long-Term Contraceptive Method (MKJP). Side Effects on Couples of Reproductive Age in the Working Area of the Lubuk Buaya Public Health Center, Lubuk Buaya Sub-district, Padang City. This study used a cross sectional design. The research population was all couples of reproductive age who were in the working area of the Lubuk Buaya Sub-district Public Health Center, Padang City who received contraceptive services. The sample of this study was 108 respondents of reproductive age couples who had received family planning services. Data were collected by using questionnaires and data were analyzed by using chi-square test and logistic regression test. The results of this study found that there was a significant relation between perceptions of side effects on the contraception selection ($p = 0.016$) The conclusion of this study is that there is a relation between perceptions of the side effects on contraception selection.

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1. Introduction

Research in Africa has a high level of unmet need for family planning (FP) due to many barriers including high costs, long distance, poor distribution, medical restrictions, and fear of side effects or even misinformation¹. In a study in India, it was found that % of respondents experienced side effects from one of the contraceptive methods².

The research conducted by Setiawati 2017, some contraceptives with low interest, namely the Pill, MOW and Contraceptive Devices in the Womb (IUD), the small number could be at MOW due to not meeting the existing requirements, in Contraceptive Devices (IUD) acceptors are embarrassed to do an internal check. The most common side effects experienced by family planning (KB) acceptors with long-term contraceptive methods (MKJP) and non-long-term contraceptive methods (non-MKJP) include weight gain (40.5%), (36.5%), amenorrhoea (29.5%), Spots (29%) and Acne (16.5%)³.

The research of Erna Setiawati reveals that there is no significant difference in the selection of MKJP and Non MKJP. Based on side effects in the reproductive age group of 20 - 30 years with the selection of MKJP and Non MKJP based on side effects in the age group > 30 years. The results of this study indicate that in the selection of contraception, no one can force a woman or EFA to use certain contraceptives that are not their choice. However, in the selection of EFA, prospective contraceptive users should know everything even if this is a side effect, because the side effects that occur sometimes make it uncomfortable and can make it difficult for the acceptor⁴.

2. Method

This study used a cross sectional design. The research population was all couples of reproductive age who were in the working area of the Lubuk Buaya Sub-district Public Health

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Center, Padang City who received contraceptive services. The sample of this study was 108 respondents of reproductive age couples who had received family planning services. Data were collected by using questionnaires and data were analyzed by using chi-square test and logistic regression test.

3. Result and Analyse

The results of univariate analysis (Table 1) show that most of the respondents are not at risk (95.4%), the education of the most respondents is at high school level (49.1%), and not working (70.4%).

Table 1

Characteristics of research subjects seen from age, education, and occupation.

Variable	f	%
Age		
At risk	5	4,6
Not at risk	103	95,4
Education		
Junior High School	10	9,3
Senior High School	53	49,1
University	45	41,7
Occupation		
Working	32	29,6
Not working	76	70,4
Total	108	100

The results of the univariate analysis (Table 2) show that more than the majority of respondents have a negative perception of side effects (60.2%).

Table 2

Frequency Distribution of Perception on Side Effects

Perception of Side Effects	F	%
Positive	43	39,8
Negative	65	60,2
Total	108	100

The results of the bivariate analysis (Table 3) reveal that respondents with perceptions of side effects who have negative perceptions are more likely to choose contraceptives with Non-Long-Term Contraceptive Methods (83.1%) than those with Long-Term Contraception Methods (16.9%). The results of the chi square test obtained a p value of 0.016 which means that there is a significant relation between perceptions of side effects and the contraception selection in couples of reproductive age.

Table 3

The relation between contraceptive selection and perceptions of side effects

Perception of Side Effects	Contraceptive Selection				Total	P value	OR (95%CI)
	MKJP		Non MKJP				
	f	%	f	%	f	%	f
Positive	17	39.5%	26	60.5%	43	100%	0,016
Negative	11	16.9%	54	83.1%	65	100%	(1.317-7.825)
Total	28	25.9%	80	74.1%	108	100%	

Results of Logistic Regression Analysis between Independent and Dependent Variables that have a relation with the Contraception Selection in Couples of Reproductive Age in the Working Area of Lubuk Buaya Public Health Cente From the results of the logistic regression analysis in

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(Table 4), it is found that the most dominant variable is the variable of perception of side effects with a p value of 0.015 and an OR value of 3.217 (95% CI = 1.253-7.806) which is related to contraception selection services..

Table 4

Variable	PValue	OR	95%CI
Number of Child	0.026	0.326	0.122-0.875
Perception of Side Effects	0.015	3.217	1.253-7.806

3.1 Discussion

The results of this study obtained Non Long-Term Contraceptive Methods (Non MKJP) with a percentage (83.1%) compared to Long-Term Contraceptive Methods (MKJP) with a percentage (16.9%). The results of the chi square test were obtained with a p-value = 0.016, meaning that there was a significant relation between perceptions of side effects and the contraception selection in couples of reproductive age. After the Logistics Regression Test was carried out, the respondent perception of side effects obtained an OR value of 3.127, meaning that respondents with negative perceptions had the possibility to choose Non-MKJP contraception by 3.127 compared to respondents who had a positive perception of choosing MKJP contraception. According to the results of interviews and field observations regarding the side effects caused by these two types of contraception, in general, there is a lot of negative perception in the selection of non-MKJP compared to MKJP family planning. The results of this study are in line with the results of research conducted by Musdalifah (2013) based on the results of the study found problems, it shows that there are some mothers who still choose to use MKJP namely of (15.9%). However, this is due to the experience of mothers who have used contraception previously and the age factor of mothers who are no longer productive. There are 84.1% of respondents choosing to use Non MKJP by considering the side effects that have been known from various related information. However, it does not mean that Non MKJP family planning does not have side effects⁵.

This study was conducted by Tibaijuka (2017) to 180 female acceptors in Uganda, and conducted four focus group discussions (FGD) with 36 participants and 8 in-depth personal qualitative interviews with health care providers. It concluded that awareness of contraceptive methods both in urban and rural areas is quite high. However, participants were less familiar with the IUD and the sterilization method (MKJP) compared to other forms of contraception (Non-MKJP)⁶.

4. Conclusion

The conclusion of this study is that there is a relation between perceptions of the side effects towards contraception selection.

5. References

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