

## Factors Causing The Use Of Intrauterine Device (IUD) Contraceptives In Couples Of Childbearing Age

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### ABSTRACT

The Use of the Intra Uterine Device (IUD) in couples of childbearing age is still a major concern and has become a big problem for the health of countries in the world including developing countries. The purpose of this research was to determine the factors causing the use of the IUD in couples of childbearing age in Desa Gunung Hasahatan Kecamatan Padangsidimpuan Batunadua Kota Padangsidimpuan. This type of research is quantitative with a cross-sectional study design. The sample in this study was as many as 49 people. The sampling technique used in this study was purposive sampling. The Data was analyzed by univariate and bivariate used the Chi-Square test. The results showed that there was a relationship between the causes of age ( $p = 0.036$ ), parity ( $p = 0.046$ ), knowledge ( $p = 0.019$ ) with the used of the IUD contraceptive. Expected to health workers to further enhance health promotion efforts especially about contraceptive IUD intensively through direct communication to the community with involve husband and family.

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### 1. Introduction

The use of intra uterine devices (IUDs) in couples of childbearing age is still a major concern and a major problem for the health of countries in the world including developing countries. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), there are 1 million new births worldwide per day, of which 50% are unplanned and 25% are not expected.[1] [2]

According to WHO (2014) contraceptive use has increased in many parts of the world, especially in Asia and Latin America and is lowest in Sub-Saharan Africa. Globally, modern contraceptive users have increased insignificantly from 54% in 1990 to 57.4% in 2014. In Africa from 23.6% to 27.6%, in Asia it has increased from 60.9% to 61.6%, while Latin America, and the Caribbean rose slightly from 66.7% to 67.0%. [3]

Based on the results of the Indonesian Health Demographic Survey (SDKI) in 2017 participants of active birth control Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (CPR) couples of childbearing age reached 64%. The prevalence rate of modern contraceptive use is 57.2%, using traditional contraceptives is 6.4% and 36.4 does not use birth control. Birth control injections were the most widely used contraceptives at 29%, followed by pills (12.1%), implants (4.7%), IUDs (4.7%), MOW (3.8%) and MOP (0.2), condoms (2.6) and lactation amenorrhea (MAL) (0.1%). Of the many active birth control users only 13.4% use the Long-Term Contraceptive Method (MKJP). [4]

Based on data from BKKBN of North Sumatra Province, of the 2,389,897 couples of childbearing age (PUS) in 2018, as many as 1,685,506 (70.53%) of them were active KB participants. Syringes became the most used type of contraception at 31.69%, followed by Pills by 28.14%, Implants by 14.77%, IUDs by 9.84%, Condoms by 7.43%. The least used type of contraception is the Male Method of Surgery (MOP), which is 0.88%. [5]

Based on the profile of the Padangsidimpuan City Health Office in 2017 showed active birth control coverage of 66.4%, while the target was 80%. The proportion of active birth control in Batunadua Health Center is as many as 2023 participants. The most widely used contraceptive methods were non MKJP of 1424 (70.4%) namely 805 injectable contraceptives (39.8%), 424 pills (21.5%) and condoms 185 (9.1%), while the least used contraceptive methods were MKJP as many as 599 (29.6%) namely IUD 182 (9.0%), implant 290 (14.3%), MOW 124 (6.1%) and MOP 3 (0.1%). [6]

Based on a preliminary survey conducted in Gunung Hasahatan Village the number of PUS is as many as 49 and still many do not use contraceptives in the womb. Of the 5 PUS people I interviewed all said not to use contraceptives in the womb, 2 people said they were afraid to use IUDs, 2 more people said they still wanted to have children soon and 1 person was not allowed by the husband for fear of interfering with sexual intercourse. Based on this background, researchers are interested in researching the factors that cause the use of IUDs in couples of childbearing age in Gunung Hasahatan Village of Padangsidimpuan District Batunadua Padangsidimpuan City.

## 2. Method

This research is a quantitative study with cross-sectional study design with the aim to find out the factors that cause the use of IUDs in couples of childbearing age in The Village of Gunung Hasahatan Padangsidimpuan Batunadua Kota Padangsidimpuan. This research was conducted in the village of Gunung Hasahatan Padangsidimpuan District Batunadua Padangsidimpuan City. The researcher's reason is because of the large number of PUS mothers who do not use IUDs. The population in this study is all couples of childbearing age located in the village of Gunung Hasahatan District Padangsidimpuan Batunadua Padangsidimpuan city as many as 49 people. The samples in this study were taken with purposive sampling techniques. So the sample in this study is as many as 49 people with inclusion criteria: Mothers of childbearing age, domiciled in The Village of Mount Hasahatan and willing to be a sample. The data were analyzed univariately and bivariate using the Chi-Square test.

## 3. Results

### 3.1. Univariate

TABLE 1.  
DISTRIBUTION OF SAMPLE CHARACTERISTICS IN DESA GUNUNG HASAHATAN KECAMATAN PADANGSIDIMPUAN BATUNADUA KOTA PADANGSIDIMPUAN YEAR 2021

Characteristics	N	Persentase (%)
<b>Education</b>		
SD	4	8,2
SMP	6	12,2
SMA	25	51,0
D3	14	28,6
<b>Jumlah</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>100,0</b>
<b>Profession</b>		
IRT	20	40,8
PNS	5	10,2
Wiraswasta	6	12,2
Petani	15	30,6
Pegawai Swasta	3	6,0
<b>Jumlah</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>100,0</b>
<b>Religion</b>		
Islam	49	100,0
<b>Jumlah</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>100,0</b>

TABLE 2.  
DISTRIBUTION OF RESEARCH VARIABLES IN DESA GUNUNG HASAHATAN KECAMATAN PADANGSIDIMPUAN BATUNADUA KOTA PADANGSIDIMPUAN YEAR 2021

Variables	n	Persentase (%)
<b>Age</b>		
<20 dan >35	25	51,0
20-35	24	49,0
Primipara	20	40,8
Multipara	23	46,9
Grandemultipara	6	12,3
<b>Knowledge</b>		
Less	23	46,9
Enough	14	28,6
Good	14	28,6
<b>Use of IUD contraception</b>		
Not Using	42	85,7
Using	7	14,3
<b>Total</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>100,0</b>

### 3.2. Bivariate

TABLE 3.  
RELATIONSHIP OF AGE, KNOWLEDGE, TRUST STATUS WITH IUD CONTRACEPTIVE USE

Variabels	P- value
Age	0,036
Parity	0,046
Knowledge	0,019

#### 4. Discussion

##### **Age Relationship with IUD Contraceptive Use**

Based on the results of the study showed that the majority of respondents aged < 20 and > 35 years, namely as many as 25 people (51.0%) and minorities aged 20-35 years as many as 24 people (49.0%). Bivariate analysis found that there is an age relationship with the use of IUD Contraception in Gunung Hasahatan Village, Padangsidimpuan Batunadua Kota Padangsidimpuan.

This research is in line with Wiwin's research (2017) found that there is an age relationship with IUD use in Doloduo Health Center with p-value of 0.025. Mothers with a young age tend to have fear and shame about things they think are taboo. So reluctant to use contraception in the womb. Ignorance of the advantages of using IUDs for young mothers due to low knowledge of contraceptives in the womb. The many issues about the incidence of complications caused create fear from couples to use especially for mothers with a young age.[7]

The age of women of childbearing age is associated with the use of contraception, especially long-term contraceptive methods (MKJP) including IUDs. The age period of women over 35 years should end the pregnancy after having 2 children. A person's age affects the type of contraception chosen. Respondents over the age of 20 chose IUDs because physically their reproductive health is more mature and has different goals in using contraception. The age of over 20 years is a period of chasing and preventing pregnancy so that the choice of contraception is more aimed at long-term contraception. Respondents less than 20 years prefer Non IUDs because that age is a period of delay in pregnancy so choose contraception other than IUDs, namely pills, injections, implants, and simple contraception. [8]

According to researchers, there is an age relationship with the use of IUD contraception by looking at the results of the management of the data shows that respondents with the age of <20 and > 35 years are few who use the IUD contraceptive method, because the husband does not allow the wife to use contraception only a few wives who dare to use the contraceptive method support from the husband in the use of contraception is needed. While on acceptors over the age of 35 years consider that using an IUD too long will be difficult at the time of retraction.

##### **Relationship of Parity with IUD Contraceptive Use**

Based on the results of the study showed multipara which is as many as 23 people (46.9%) and a minority of grandemultipara respondents as many as 6 people (12.3%). Bivariate analysis found that there is a parity relationship with the use of IUD contraception in Gunung Hasahatan Village, Padangsidimpuan Batunadua Kota Padangsidimpuan. The results showed that in primipara respondents numbered 20 respondents, who used no IUDs. It is possible that in couples with a small number of living children there is a tendency to use contraceptives with low effectiveness, and in the event of pregnancy there will not be a high-risk pregnancy.

Based on research conducted by Wiwin (2017) found that acceptors with primipara using IUDs amounted to 0 (0%) compared to grande multi para which is 5 (55.6%). The results of statistical tests using chi square on parity variables with the use of AKDR contraceptives obtained a value p-value 0.003 (p <0.05). In conclusion, there is a significant relationship between parity and the use of IUDs.[7]

More multipara mothers are using the IUD contraceptive method that is most suitable for the user itself. Low interest in using IUDs in mothers who have children 1 because of fear of tools that the method must be inserted into the womb. They think it will damage their reproductive organs. Infectious and vaginal diseases caused after the installation of IUDs are one of the factors that cause mothers not to use them.

##### **Knowledge Relationship with IUD Contraceptive Use**

Based on the results of the study showed that the majority of respondents' knowledge was less, namely as many as 23 people (46.9%) and a minority of good knowledge respondents as many as 12 people (24.5%). Bivariate analysis found that there is a knowledge relationship with the use of IUD contraception in The Village of Gunung Hasahatan District Padangsidimpuan Batunadua Padangsidimpuan City.

The results of the study are known respondents' knowledge about IUDs in Gunung Hasahatan Village of Padangsidimpuan Batunadua Kota Padangsidimpuan is mostly lacking. Knowledge is influenced by several factors including the level of education. The majority of respondents' education was high school which was as many as 25 people (51.0%). In addition, knowledge is also influenced by the source of

information obtained by the mother about IUDs. The results of this study are in line with research conducted by Fitriani Risa (2016) showing that there is a relationship of knowledge with (p value = 0.036) with the use of IUDs. Mothers with low levels of knowledge are at 7 times more risk of not using IUD contraceptives than highly knowledgeable ones.[9] The existence of knowledge will give rise to a person's consciousness which eventually triggers him to behave in accordance with the knowledge he has. The better one's knowledge of an object, the higher his awareness to perform actions in accordance with his knowledge [10]

According to researchers, there is a knowledge relationship with the use of IUD contraception by looking at the results of the management of the data shows that the majority of respondents' knowledge is still lacking, this can be influenced by several factors such as education and the lack of interest in mothers to obtain information about IUDs.

## 5. Conclusion

The majority of respondents were aged < 20 and > 35 years, the majority of respondents were educated in high school, the majority of respondents worked as IRT, the majority of respondents were Muslim. There is a relationship between age (p = 0.036), parity (p = 0.046), and knowledge (p = 0.019) with the use of IUD contraception

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