

Factors Affecting The Low Interest Of Vasectomy Acceptors In Sigumpar Village Sigumpar District, Toba Regency Year 2021

Angela Erita Saragih¹

¹ Prodi D3 Keperawatan STIKes Arjuna, Jalan Y.P Arjuna Pintubosi 22381, Indonesia

ARTICLE INFO

Keywords:

Employees competency,
Influence Factors,
Vasectomy Contraception.

ABSTRACT

There are various choices of contraceptives, one of which is male contraception, namely vasectomy contraception. A vasectomy is an act of blocking or blocking the way for sperm through surgical means to prevent fertilization. This study aims to describe the factors that influence the low interest of vasectomy acceptors in Sigumpar Village, Sigumpar District. This research was conducted from April to May 2021 using a descriptive research design. The number of samples in this study were 139 people. Sampling was done by using purposive sampling technique. The results showed that the majority of respondents were <45 years old (73.4%), had high school education (64.0%), earned Rp. 850,000-Rp. 1,000,000 (64.7%), ethnic Batak (100%), Muslim (90.6%), have sufficient knowledge about Vasectomy (43.2%), stated, have a positive attitude towards Vasectomy (78.4%), and were not given support by family planning officers to use Vasectomy (54.7%). For educational institutions, it is hoped that the results of this study can be additional information related to the factors that influence the low interest of vasectomy acceptors that contribute to maternity courses. For health workers, it is hoped that they can provide complete information about Vasectomy including negative rumors or myths about Vasectomy to family planning participants so that they have good knowledge and attitudes towards Vasectomy and are willing to use Vasectomy as an effective and efficient long-term contraceptive. For further research, it is recommended that further research be conducted on the analysis of factors that influence the low interest of vasectomy acceptors and it is necessary to consider the use of interview techniques in data collection so that the data obtained is more accurate.

E-mail:

eritasaragih1212@gmail.com

Copyright © 2021 Science Midwifery.

1. Introduction

The population from year to year has increased. This is a serious problem, not only for developing countries like Indonesia but also for other countries in the world. High population growth has certainly caused complicated problems for the government in its efforts to develop and improve the standard of living of its citizens. To control a large population with a relatively high population growth rate, the government launched a National Family Planning Program [1].

Family planning is an effort to increase awareness and community participation through maturing the age of marriage, birth control, fostering family resilience to create a small, happy and prosperous family. The family planning program as one of the government policies in the field of population has high implications for health development, therefore the family planning program has a strategic position in controlling the rate of population growth through birth and maturation of marriage age, as well as fostering resilience and improving family welfare in realizing a family. happy and prosperous, thus enabling the family planning program and movement to be positioned as an important part of the economic development strategy [2].

From the data in the Tobasamosir Health Service BKKBN in 2020, 317,084 couples of childbearing age were obtained, of which 209,337 (66.02%) couples were active family planning acceptor participants, while 107,747 (33.98%) couples were not family planning acceptors. Data on contraceptive use shows that the number of female family planning participants is higher than that of men. Of the 200,920 family planning acceptors (95.81%) are women who use family planning, while men who become family planning acceptors are 8,417 people (4.19%). Whereas men should also be expected to play an active role, because men have the same reproductive rights as women, men are also socially, morally and economically responsible in building a family. Of the male family planning acceptors in December 2020, 7,973 people (94.72%) used condoms while 444 people (5.28%) used the Male Medical Surgery (MOP) method [3].

From the results of a preliminary survey of data obtained from Sigumpar District, the population is 5,730 people with 3,300 pairs of PUS, the number of family planning acceptors is 1217 people, the number of family planning participants who use the Vasectomy contraceptive method in 2020 is very few, only 5 people and 50 condom acceptors.

Family planning

Family planning is an action that helps married couples to avoid unwanted pregnancies, get births that are very desirable, regulate the interval between pregnancies, control the time at birth in relation to the age of husband and wife and determine the number of children in the family [2]. The goals of family planning are demographic goals, namely preventing a population explosion by suppressing the rate of population growth, regulating pregnancy by delaying marriage, delaying pregnancy with the first child and spacing out pregnancies.

Family Planning Acceptors

Family Planning (KB) acceptors are couples of childbearing age (EFA) who use one of the contraceptives/drugs [4]. Contraception is an effort to prevent pregnancy which can be temporary or permanent [5]. Preventing pregnancy as a result of a meeting between a mature egg cell and a sperm cell, while the way contraception works is to prevent ovulation. Vasectomy is the act of blocking or blocking the passage of sperm through surgical means to prevent fertilization [2]. The advantages are permanent method, the procedure is simpler, the failure is lower, besides the cost is cheaper, while the side effects are bleeding and infection [6]. Vasectomy is a safe and easy operation, and it is only effective after 20 ejaculations or 3 months after surgery. Before doing the vasectomy method should be considered carefully. Vasectomy counseling is better done with both partners, because this is a permanent decision that will affect both parties. Since this is a permanent method of contraception, the couple must be confident in their decision and be aware that this method is very difficult to reverse [6].

Factors of the Low Interest of Male Family Planning Acceptors Using Vasectomy Contraceptives

1. Age

A person's age can affect compatibility and acceptability. Vasectomy is recommended for husbands who are >45 years old and have at least 2 children.

2. Knowledge Level

Knowledge is the result of knowing and this occurs after people have sensed certain objects. Knowledge of vasectomy contraception is one of the important aspects towards understanding these contraceptives. Someone will choose KB Vasectomy if they know and understand a lot about vasectomy contraception.

3. Education Level

Education is one of the factors that can influence knowledge and attitudes about contraceptive methods. The higher the education level of couples who participate in family planning, the more married couples view their children as an important reason for family planning, so the higher the education level, the higher the proportion of those who know about and use contraception to limit the number of their children.

4. Religion

Some religions place restrictions on having children. even certain religious sects do not recommend any restrictions on having children. Therefore, vasectomy is prohibited by religion because the use of this method is perceived as tantamount to refusing fortune/gift from God, thereby violating religious norms.

5. Tribe/Culture

Socio-culture is all changes in social institutions in society that affect the social system, including values, attitudes and behavior patterns among groups in society. If a woman has not had offspring with the expected sex, then the couple tries to have another child in order to fulfill the demands of culture and belief values. This culture is still difficult to overcome in motivating them to use family planning

Science Midwifery

journal homepage: www.midwifery.iocspublisher.org

6. Economy

A person with a non-permanent job coupled with an inadequate income is more likely to not participate as a contraceptive user. This is considered because the use of vasectomy contraception requires large financing and care. Environmental characteristics where most people choose not to use contraception will more or less influence a certain married couple not to use contraception either.

7. Attitude

Attitude can be formulated as a tendency to respond positively or negatively to certain people, objects, or situations. Many men have a negative attitude towards vasectomy contraception. This is because we often hear rumors/myths circulating in the community, for example rumors about vasectomy can reduce libido, vasectomy can cause prostate cancer, and can't ejaculate.

8. Family Planning Officer Support

Until now, family planning services such as communication, information and education are still of low quality, as evidenced by many husbands who do not use contraceptives because they are expensive. By providing quality services, especially information about vasectomy contraception, it can influence someone to use the KB.

2. Method

Plant sampling

The design of this research is descriptive which aims to describe the factors that influence the low interest of vasectomy acceptors in Sigumpar Village, Sigumpar District. Determination of the sample size in this study is by taking from a population of 1394 -10% so that 10% of 1394 people are 139 people. Data collection was carried out from April to May 2021 in Sigumpar Village, Sigumpar District, Toba Regency. This research was carried out by distributing questionnaires. The questionnaire was made by the researcher who had tested its validity and reliability using the Pearson correlation test at a 95% confidence level. Respondents' rights are protected from various aspects in this research (7).

Research Location and Time

The research will be carried out in Sigumpar Village, Sigumpar District, Toba Regency in 2021 and research will be carried out from April 2021 to Mei 2021.

Population and Sample

The population in this study were all husbands in Sigumpar Village, Sigumpar District. and it is known that there are 1394 husbands. Determination of the sample size in this study is by taking from a population of 1394 -10% so that 10% of 1394 people is 139 people.

3. Results

TABLE 1.

DISTRIBUTION OF FREQUENCY AND PERCENTAGE OF RESPONDENTS CHARACTERISTICS (N=139)		
Characteristics of Respondents	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Age		
<45 Years	102	73,4%
>45 Years	37	26,6%
Level of education		
SD		
junior high school	4	2,9%
senior High School	17	12,2%
Diploma	89	64,0%
Bachelor	13	9,4%
	16	11,5%
Economy		
<850,000	23	16,5%

850,000-1,000,000	90	64,7%
1,000,000-1,500,000	10	7,2%
>1,500,000	16	11,5%
Ethnic group		
Batak	90	64,7%
Malay	28	20,1%%
Minang	8	5,8%%
Java	13	9,4%
Religion		
Islam	126	90,6%
Christian Protestant	10	7,2%
Catholic Christian	3	2,2%

According to the data obtained, most respondents are under 45 years old (102 people/73.4%), high school education (89 people/64.0%), family economy per month Rp.850,000-1,000,000,- (90 people/64.7%), ethnic Batak (90 people/64.7%) and Muslim (126 people/90.6%).

TABLE 2.
DISTRIBUTION OF FREQUENCY AND PERCENTAGE BASED ON KNOWLEDGE LEVEL FACTORS (N = 139)

Knowledge	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Well	55	39,6
Enough	60	43,2
Not enough	24	17,3

This table illustrates that the majority of husbands have a sufficient level of knowledge about Vasectomy (60 people/43.2%).

TABLE 3.
DISTRIBUTION OF FREQUENCY AND PERCENTAGE BASED ON ATTITUDE FACTORS (N = 139)

Attitude	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Positive	109	78,4
Negative	30	21,6

This table illustrates that the majority of husbands have a positive attitude towards vasectomy (109 people/78.4%).

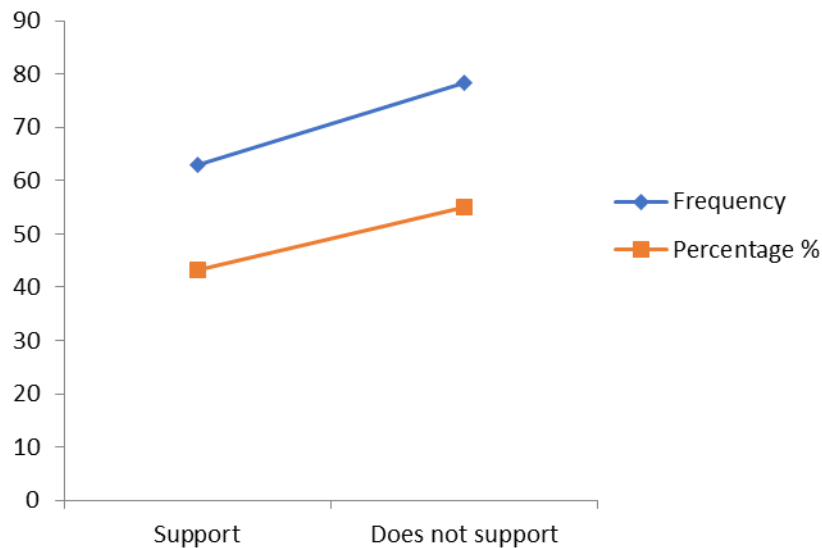
Graphics Content

Figure 1. Distribution of Frequency and Percentage Based on Family Planning Officer Support Factors (n = 139)

4. Discussion**Demographic Characteristics**

Based on the results of the research that has been done, it was found that the age of the most respondents was under 45 years (102 people/73.4%). According to the results of research by (8), respondents who are under 45 years of age tend to choose natural methods because they think they are safer and without side effects. Based on the results of the research that has been done, it was found that the majority of husbands who did not use vasectomy had high school education (89 people/64.0%). The results of this study are in accordance with the results of (9) research, which states that the majority of husbands who do not use vasectomy are high school educated (SMA).

Based on the results of the research that has been done, that the results of the husband's characteristics earn Rp. 850,000-1,000,000 (90 people/64.7%). This is caused by the husband's income is not enough to meet the needs of the family, so that economic factors affect the husband to do this. From the research that has been done, it is found that the majority of husbands who do not use vasectomy are Bataknese (90 people/64.7%). The results of this study are in accordance with the results of research by (10), which states that the majority of husbands who do not use vasectomy are Batak ethnicity, that the value of boys is higher than girls.

Based on the results of research that has been carried out, it is found that the majority of husbands who do not use vasectomy are Muslim (126 people/90.6%). The results of other studies that support the research conducted by (10) that some people have a view that family planning should not be done on the grounds that the Qur'an does not allow the use of contraceptives which are considered as killing babies.

Factors that influence the low interest of Vasectomy acceptors

Based on the results of this study, it was found that the highest respondent knowledge was sufficiently knowledgeable as many as 60 respondents (43.2%) and the lowest respondent knowledge was good knowledge as many as 24 respondents (17.3%). Where the researcher proves that knowledge is influenced by the respondent's education level, because from the data on the educational characteristics of the respondents, most of the respondents' education level is high school as many as 63 people (45.3%) and the lowest education is elementary school education as many as 10 people (7.20%).

The higher a person's education level, the easier it is to receive information so that the more

knowledge he has. With higher education, a person will tend to get information, both from other people and from the mass media. Based on the results of the research that has been done, it was obtained data that respondents had a positive attitude about Vasectomy as many as 109 people (78.4%) and respondents had a negative attitude about Vasectomy as many as 30 people (21.6%). Attitudes will also be followed or not followed by actions based on how much or how little experience a person has. Attitudes are also influenced by the values that are held by everyone in society. Based on the results of the research that has been done, it was found that the family planning officers did not support their husbands to use a vasectomy for 76 people (54.7%). According to the results of research by (11), health workers often do not explain about vasectomy during counseling and although this is done, they do not provide complete information about vasectomy. This is one of the causes of the low use of vasectomy.

5. Conclusion

From research conducted on 139 respondents in Sigumpar Village, Sigumpar District, Toba Regency about the factors that influence the low interest of vasectomy acceptors, the following conclusions can be drawn. In the frequency distribution of the age characteristics of the respondents, the most respondents were aged under 45 years as many as 102 respondents (73.4%), high school education (45.3%), economics (64.7%), Batak ethnicity as many as 55 people (39, 6%), religion, namely Islam as many as 126 respondents (90.6%), the highest knowledge is sufficient knowledge as many as 60 respondents (43.3%). The highest attitude is positive attitude as many as 109 respondents (78.4%), and support from family planning officers who do not support as many as 76 respondents (54.7%). respondent's family planning officers have low interest in vasectomy, so the researchers conducted data processing by looking for the frequency of the respondent's knowledge, attitudes and support for the respondent's family planning officer by processing the entire data that had been filled in by the respondent and processed in conducting descriptive search techniques on the frequency of respondent's knowledge, attitudes and support.

References

- [1] Kependudukan D, Perempuan P, Perlindungan D, Kedepuitan A, Daya S, Dan M, et al. EVALUASI PELAYANAN KELUARGA BERENCANA BAGI MASYARAKAT MISKIN (KELUARGA PRASEJAHTERA/KPS DAN KELUARGA SEJAHTERA-I/KS-I LAPORAN AKHIR. 2010;
- [2] Suratun. Pelayanan Keluarga Berencana dan Pelayanan Kontrasepsi. Jakarta: Trans Info Media (TIM); 2008. 113 p.
- [3] Sariyati S. Hubungan Informasi Dengan Penggunaan Kontrasepsi Metode Operasi Pria (MOP) Pada Pria Pasangan Usia Subur (Susiana Sariyati)1. J Kebidanan Indones [Internet]. 2017;7(2):1–7. Available from: <https://www.jurnal.stikesmus.ac.id/index.php/JKebIn/article/view/22>
- [4] Ida Prijatni SR. Kesehatan Reproduksi Dan Keluarga Berencana. In: Cetakan Pertama. I. Jakarta Selatan: Badan Pengembangan dan Pemberdayaan Sumber Daya Manusia Kesehatan; 2016. p. 203.
- [5] Prawirohardjo Sarwono. ILMU KEBDANAN [Internet]. Yayasan bina pustaka sarwono; 2005. Available from: http://lib.stikesyatsi.ac.id/index.php?p=show_detail&id=10626
- [6] Suzannen Everett. Buku Saku Kontrasepsi dan Kesehatan Seksual Reproduksi. Makasar: EGC; 2008.
- [7] Arikunto Suharsimi. Prosedur penelitian suatu pendekatan praktik [Internet]. Jakarta: Rineka cipta; 2006. 120–123 p. Available from: http://perpustakaan.bppsdmk.kemkes.go.id/index.php?p=show_detail&id=3452
- [8] Nusaibah. TINGKAT PENGETAHUAN SUAMI TENTANG ALAT KONTRASEPSI PRIA DI KAMPUNG JANTIREJO RT 02/ XIII SONDAKAN LAWÉYAN SURAKARTA. 2015;
- [9] Rahmawati AF, Kebidanan PD, Kebidanan J, Kesehatan P, Kesehatan K. Skripsi pengaruh pengetahuan vasektomi terhadap persepsi suami dalam pemilihan kontrasepsi mantap vasektomi di kelurahan wonokerto. 2017;
- [10] Elisabeth Riniwati Desra. Faktor-faktor yang Mempengaruhi Partisipasi Pria dalam Vasektomi di Kelurahan Namo Gajah Kecamatan Medan Tuntungan. Skripsi Usu. 2011. p. 62.
- [11] Budisantoso SI. Faktor-Faktor Yang Berhubungan Dengan Partisipasi Pria Dalam Keluarga Berencana Di Kecamatan Jetis Kabupaten Bantul Tahun 2008. 2009;