

Factors Related to the Use of KB Implants at the Lalang Village Health Center, Medan Sunggal District in 2021.

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ABSTRACT

Population growth in Indonesia is a country with the fourth largest population in the world. According to the projections of the Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS) there are many factors that influence mothers not to use implanted contraceptives, namely knowledge, IEC, husband's support, research objectives. This study uses a type of research using quantitative research. The population in this study are all women of EFA in the Lalang Village Health Center, Medan Sunggal District in 2021, as many as 54 people. The sample in this study is total sampling. Analysis of the data used Through the Chi-square test, conclusions are then drawn, if the P value <0.05 then the hypothesis is accepted. The results of the study, the knowledge factor was significantly related to the use of implants at the Lalang Village Health Center, Medan Sunggal District in 2021, with ap value = 0.026 (p < 0.05). The perception factor of children's values was significantly related to the use of implants at the Lalang Village Health Center, Medan Sunggal District in 2021, with ap value = 0.005 (p <0.05). The husband's support factor was significantly related to the use of implants at the Lalang Village Health Center, Medan Sunggal District in 2021, with ap value = 0.007 (p <0.05). The KIE factor was significantly related to the use of implants at the Lalang Village Health Center, Medan Sunggal District in 2021, with ap value = 0.003 (p <0.05). The conclusion is that there are factors that have the most influence on the perception of children's values. Suggestions are expected from the results of this study to improve the midwife.

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1. Introduction

Population growth in Indonesia is a country with the fourth largest population in the world. According to the Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS) projections, Indonesia's population in 2017 reached 261 million. The rate of population growth is increasing, therefore the government makes a program of 2 children enough. With the 2-child program, it is hoped that the government will be able to inhibit the rate of population growth which is increasing over time. Therefore, the BKKBN determines that PUS mothers use modern contraceptives.

Modern contraception is a method of delaying pregnancy by using assistive devices or drugs, namely in the form of birth control pills, condoms, MKJP, which is an implant contraceptive method so that it can play an important role in reducing unwanted pregnancies which is one of the causes of maternal death due to being too old to give birth, too close the gap between pregnancies and too many children. Fewer pregnancies and births and birth spacing that is too close puts the mother at risk of death (from pregnancy and childbirth).

Starting in 2017. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2016-2030 have officially replaced the development goals (SDGs) 2000-2016. The SDGs contain a set of agreed-upon transformation goals that apply to all nations without exception. The target set by the SDGs regarding MMR is 70 per 100,000 live births. The high rate threatens the death of the mother. One of the causes is 4T and one of them is too many children so it must be maintained by using the MKJP KB to reduce the birth rate (BKKBN, 2018). In Indonesia, the prevalence of contraceptive use is still low and varies between provinces, economic

status, education level, and rural-urban. When viewed from the 2012-2018 and 2017 IDHS results, CPR (modern methods) did not show a significant increase, from 56.7% to 57.4%,

Current conditions in Indonesia, based on data from BkkbN (2018), include: The prevalence of contraceptive use is still low and tends to use hormonal and short-term contraceptives. 2) MKJP KB participation tends to be low from 14.6%. down to 10.9 % . The dropout rate for contraception is high, at 20% (2012/2018 IDHS) increasing to 26% (2007 IDHS). Several reasons for dropping out, among others: 1) fear of side effects (10%); 2) want to get pregnant (5%); preference for a method of family planning (5%); costs, discomfort, divorce, infrequent sexual intercourse (3%); failure of family planning devices (2%); 6) change method (13%) (Purwoko, 2016).

The maternal mortality rate (MMR) in Indonesia has decreased to 307 per 100,000 live births in 2012-2018 when compared to the 1994 figure which reached 390 deaths per 100,000 live births. However, due to complications of pregnancy or childbirth that have not been fully managed, there are still 20,000 mothers who die every year. Under these conditions, the achievement of the SDGs targets for MMR will be difficult to achieve. BPS projects that the achievement of the MMR has only reached 163 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births in 2016, while the SDGs target in 2016 is 102. The achievement of the SDGs targets will be realized only if more intensive efforts are made to accelerate the rate of decline (Bappenas, 2018). Maternal deaths due to pregnancy and childbirth are also the result of "four too" namely too young (age less than 20 years), too old (age over 35 years), too many/often pregnant and giving birth (number of children more than 4 people).), and too close/tight spacing between births (distance between pregnancies of less than 2 years). The current condition of pregnancy is not ideal (pregnancy with 4 too) in Indonesia based on the results of the 2007 IDHS, as stated by the Head of BkkbN at the 2016 PKMI Annual Meeting, namely: pregnancies that are too young 3%; pregnancy too late 4.7%; pregnancy distance is too close 5.5% ; too many pregnancies 8.1% (Syarief, 2014)

One of the efforts to control pregnancy with 4 too is the family planning program. Family planning programs help individuals/married couples to avoid unwanted pregnancies, get the desired pregnancies/delivery, manage the distance between pregnancies and determine the number of children in the family. In the 2016-2014 Medium Term Development Plan (RPJM), it is stated that one of the programs is the increasing use of long-term contraceptive methods (MKJP) such as the IUD (Intra Uterine Device), implants (implants) and sterilization. It can be seen from the indicators of the Family Planning program as stated in the RPJM, including: the percentage of new MKJP KB participants with a target of 12.5% (in 2016) and 12.9% (in 2012), then the percentage of active KB participants with implants is 25.1 % (in 2016) and 25.9% (in 2012) (BkkbN, 2018).

Mehartati's research in 2016 with the thesis title "Factors related to the selection of MKJP implant contraceptives (implants) in the Darul Azhar Health Center area, Tanah Spice Regency " with research results Puskesmas Darul Azhar, Tanah Bumbu Regency in January-March 2016. The subjects of this study 1:3 were active participants using implants in the case group totaled 22 and in the control group active participants on pills and injections amounted to 66. Results Research variables that have a significant relationship with the choice of contraceptive implants are: attitude, education, husband's support, community leaders and religious leaders with statistical test results showing a value (p-value <0.05). The dominant variable is attitude with an OR of 7,388, meaning that respondents who support it have a chance of 7,388 times to choose contraception MKJP (implant) in compare respondents who do not support contraception MKJP (implant).

Data from Lalang Village Health Center, Medan Sunggal Subdistrict in 2021 Globally, the prevalence of using contraceptive implants, especially MOW and IUD, is 33.7% and 25.6%, respectively, compared to MOP (4.2%) and Implants (1%) . In the last 3 decades MOW covers a third of modern contraceptive methods used this is a problem of lack of interest in using implant contraceptives. Based on the initial survey on June 25, 2021, which was conducted at one of the Puskesmas Lalang Village, Medan Sunggal Subdistrict in 2021 in June 2021, it was obtained that 10 couples of childbearing age (Pus) 4 did not know what implant contraceptives were and their benefits for mothers in reducing long-term pregnancies, 2 mothers said that children are a gift so that there is no need to do family planning so they can't get pregnant, IEC on implants.

2. Method

This study uses this type of research using quantitative research. The population in this study were all women of EFA in the Lalang Village Health Center, Medan Sunggal District in 2021, as many as 54 people, The sample in this study is total sampling. Analysis of the data used Through the Chi-square test,

the conclusion is then drawn, if the P value <0.05 then the hypothesis is accepted.

3. Results and Analysis

3.1 Overview of Research Site

This research conducted in Lalang Village Health Center, Medan Sunggal District. Lalang Village Health Center, Medan Sunggal District is one of the villages located in Parmonangan District, North Tapanuli Regency. The closest health facility to the Lalang Village Health Center, Medan Sunggal District, is the WUSkesmas Parmonangan which is located in Parmonangan District, North Tapanuli Regency. Residents travel distance to WUSkesmas Parmonangan about 3 hours. The regional boundaries of the Lalang Village Health Center, Medan Sunggal District are:

3.2 Research result

This research conducted in Lalang Village Health Center, Medan Sunggal District, 2021. This study uses a questionnaire sheet regarding the characteristics, knowledge, perceptions of children's values, support, and KIE factors, with a total of 54 respondents. This study uses a cross sectional design to determine Factors related to the use of implants at the Lalang Village Health Center, Medan Sunggal District in 2021.

a. Characteristic Factors on the Use of Implants at the Lalang Village Health Center, Medan Sunggal District in 2021

Table 1
Frequency Distribution Characteristic factors on the use of implants at the Lalang Village Health Center, Medan Sunggal District in 2021

No	Characteristics of Respondents	Amount	
		N	Percentage (%)
1	Age (years)		
	- 15-30 years	26	48.1
	- 31-49 years old	28	51.9
	Amount	54	100.0
2	Education		
	- junior high school	13	24.1
	- senior High School	34	63.0
	- College	7	13.0
	Amount	54	100.0
3	Work		
	- Work	21	38.9
	- Does not work	33	61.1
	Amount	54	100.0
2	Number of children		
	- <2 kids	30	55.6
	- > 2 kids	24	44.4
	Amount	54	100.0

Based on table 1. above, it is known that the characteristics of respondents based on age are the majority of respondents aged between 31-49 years as many as 28 respondents (51.9%), with a high school graduate education level (SMA) as many as 34 respondents (63.0%). In terms of occupation, the majority of respondents did not work or as housewives as many as 33 respondents (61.1%) and most of the respondents had children < 2 children as many as 30 respondents (55.6%).

b. Knowledge Factors on the Use of Implants at the Lalang Village Health Center, Medan Sunggal District in 2021

Table 2
Frequency Distribution Knowledge Factors on the Use of Implants at the Lalang Village Health Center, Medan Sunggal District in 2021

No	Knowledge	Amount	Percentage (%)
1	Good	33	61.1
2	Not enough	21	38.9
	Total	54	100.0

Based on table 2 above, it is known that the respondents' knowledge about the use of implants

in Lalang Village Health Center, Medan Sunggal District in 2021 the majority are good as many as 33 respondents (61.1%).

c. Factors Perceived Value of Children on the Use of Implants at the Lalang Village Health Center, Medan Sunggal District in 2021

Table 3

Frequency Distribution Factors Perceived Value of Children on the Use of Implants at the Lalang Village Health Center, Medan Sunggal District in 2021

No	Child Value Perception Factor	Amount	Percentage (%)
1	Positive	35	64.8
2	Negative	19	35.2
	Total	54	100.0

Based on table 3 above, it is known that the respondent's perception of the value of children is Lalang Village Health Center, Medan Sunggal District in 2021 the majority are positive as many as 35 respondents (64.8%)

d. The husband's support factor for the use of implants at the Lalang Village Health Center, Medan Sunggal District in 2021

Table 4

Frequency Distribution Husband's Support Factors for the Use of Implants at the Lalang Village Health Center, Medan Sunggal District, 2021

No	Husband Support	Amount	Percentage (%)
1	Supported	28	51.9
2	Not supported	26	48.1
	Total	54	100.0

Based on table 4 above, it is known that the husband's support factor for the use of implants Lalang Village Health Center, Medan Sunggal District in 2021 the majority supported 28 respondents (51.9%).

e. IEC Factors on the Use of Implants at the Lalang Village Health Center, Medan Sunggal District in 2021

Table 5

Frequency Distribution IEC Factors on the Use of Implants at the Lalang Village Health Center, Medan Sunggal District, 2021

No	IEC Factor	Amount	Percentage (%)
1	Got	29	53.7
2	Do not get	25	46.3
	Total	54	100.0

Based on table 5 above, it is known that the majority of mothers have received KIE in Lalang Village Health Center, Medan Sunggal District in 2021 namely as many as 29 respondents (53.7%)

f. Use of Implants at the Lalang Village Health Center, Medan Sunggal District, 2021

Usage distribution data implants at the Lalang Village Health Center, Medan Sunggal District in 2021 can be seen in table 4.6 below:

Table 6

Frequency Distribution Use of Implants in Lalang Village Health Center Medan Sunggal District in 2021

No	Implant Use	Amount	Percentage (%)
1	Use	31	57.4
2	Do not use	23	42.6
	Total	54	100.0

Based on table 6 above, it is known that of the 54 respondents studied, the majority of respondents used implants, namely 31 respondents (57.4%), and 23 respondents who did not use implants (42.6%).

3.3 Bivariate Analysis

a. Connection Characteristic Factors with the Use of Implants at the Lalang Village Health Center, Medan Sunggal District in 2021

Table 7

Cross Tabulation of Relationships Characteristic Factors with the Use of Implants at the Lalang Village Health Center, Medan Sunggal District in 2021

Characteristics of Respondents	Exclusive Breastfeeding for Babies				Total		X ² count	P
	Use		Not Use		f	%		
	f	%	f	%				
Age								
15-30	11	20.4	15	27.8	26	48.1	4,676	0.031
31-49	20	37.0	8	14.8	28	51.9		
Total	31	57.4	23	42.6	54	100.0		
Number of children								
< 2 children	13	24.1	17	31.5	30	55.6	5,468	0.019
> 2 kids	18	33.3	6	11.1	24	44.4		
Total	31	57.4	23	42.6	54	100.0		

Based on table 7 above, it is known that of the 54 respondents studied there are 26 respondents aged 15-30 years, the majority do not use implants as many as 15 respondents (27.8%), while from 28 respondents aged 31-49 years the majority use implants as many as 20. respondents (37.0%). The results of the chi square statistical test obtained p value = 0.031 (p <0.05) so that the Alternative Hypothesis (Ha) was accepted, which means Age factor has a significant relationship with the use of implants at the Lalang Village Health Center, Medan Sunggal District in 2021.

Based on the number of children, it is known that of the 30 respondents who have < 2 children the majority do not use implants as many as 17 respondents (31.5%), while of the 24 respondents who have > 2 children the majority use implants as many as 18 respondents (33.3%). The results of the chi square statistical test obtained p value = 0.019 (p <0.05) so that the Alternative Hypothesis (Ha) was accepted, which means the factor of the number of children is significantly related to the use of implants at the Lalang Village Health Center, Medan Sunggal District in 2021.

b. Connection Knowledge Factors with the Use of Implants at the Lalang Village Health Center, Medan Sunggal District in 2021

Table 8

Cross Tabulation of Relationships Knowledge Factors with the Use of Implants at the Lalang Village Health Center, Medan Sunggal District in 2021

Knowledge	Use of Implants				Total		X ² count	P
	Use		Do not use		f	%		
	f	%	f	%				
Good	15	27.8	18	33.3	33	61.1	4,958	0.026
Not enough	16	29.6	5	9.3	21	38.9		
Total	31	57.4	23	42.6	54	100.0		

Based on table 8 above, it is known that of the 54 respondents studied there are 33 respondents who have good knowledge the majority do not use implants as many as 18 respondents (33.3%), while from 21 respondents who have less knowledge the majority use implants as many as 16 respondents (29, 6%). The results of the chi square statistical test obtained p value = 0.026 (p <0.05) so that the Alternative Hypothesis (Ha) was accepted, which means the knowledge factor is significantly related to the use of implants at the Lalang Village Health Center, Medan Sunggal District in 2021.

c. Connection Factors Perceived Value of Children with the Use of Implants at the Lalang Village Health Center, Medan Sunggal District, 2021

Table 9

Cross Tabulation Connection Factors Perceived Value of Children with the Use of Implants at the Lalang Village Health Center, Medan Sunggal District, 2021

Children's Value Perception	Use of Implants				Total		X ² count	P
	Use		Do not use		F	%		
	f	%	f	%				
Positive	25	46.3	10	18.5	35	64.8	7,998	0.005
Negative	6	11.1	13	24.1	19	35.2		
Total	31	57.4	23	42.6	54	100.0		

Based on table 9 above, it is known that of the 54 respondents studied there are 35 respondents who have a positive perception of the majority using implants, 25 respondents (46.3%), while of 19 respondents who have negative perceptions the majority do not use implants, 13 respondents (24.1%). The results of the chi square statistical test obtained p value = 0.005 ($p < 0.05$) so that the Alternative Hypothesis (H_a) was accepted, which means The child's value perception factor is significantly related to the use of implants at the Lalang Village Health Center, Medan Sunggal District in 2021.

d. Connection Factors of Husband's Support with the Use of Implants at the Lalang Village Health Center, Medan Sunggal District, 2021

Table 10

Cross Tabulation Connection Factors of Husband's Support with the Use of Implants at the Lalang Village Health Center, Medan Sunggal District, 2021

Husband's support	Use of Implants				Total	X ² count	p
	Use		Do not use				
	f	%	f	%			
Supported	21	38.9	7	13.0	28	51.9	7,361 0.007
Not supported	10	18.5	16	29.6	26	48.1	
Total	31	57.4	23	42.6	54	100.0	

Based on table 10 above, it is known that of the 54 respondents studied there are 28 respondents who received the majority of husband support using implants, 21 respondents (38.9%), while of the 26 respondents who did not receive support from their husbands, the majority did not use implants, 16 respondents (29.6%). The results of the chi square statistical test obtained p value = 0.007 ($p < 0.05$) so that the Alternative Hypothesis (H_a) was accepted, which means The husband's support factor is significantly related to the use of implants at the Lalang Village Health Center, Medan Sunggal District in 2021.

e. Connection IEC Factors with the Use of Implants at the Lalang Village Health Center, Medan Sunggal District, 2021

Table 11

Cross Tabulation Factor KIE factors related to the use of implants at the Lalang Village Health Center, Medan Sunggal District in 2021

IEC Factor	Use of Implants				Total	X ² count	P
	Use		Do not use				
	f	%	f	%			
Got	22	40.7	7	53.7	29	53.7	8,725 0.003
Do not get	9	16.7	16	29.6	25	46.3	
Total	31	57.4	23	42.6	54	100.0	

Based on table 11 above, it is known that of the 54 respondents studied, there were 29 respondents who received IEC, the majority used implants, 22 respondents (40.7%), while of the 25 respondents who did not receive IEC, the majority did not use implants, 16 respondents (29.6%). The results of the chi square statistical test obtained p value = 0.003 ($p < 0.05$) so that the Alternative Hypothesis (H_a) was accepted, which means IEC factors are significantly related to the use of implants at the Lalang Village Health Center, Medan Sunggal District in 2021.

3.4 Discussion

a. Connection Characteristics Factors of Respondents with the Use of Implants at the Lalang Village Health Center, Medan Sunggal District in 2021

The results showed that of the 54 respondents studied, there were 28 respondents aged 31-49 years who mostly used implants as many as 20 respondents (37.0%). From these results, it can be seen that respondents who had implants were mostly used by mothers aged over 31 years and considered that at this age mothers were reluctant to have more children, so implant contraception was used as an option.

Statistical test results show that the age factor was significantly related to the use of implants at the Lalang Village Health Center, Medan Sunggal District in 2021 ($p = 0.031$). Age characteristics are one of the considerations for prospective acceptors in determining the use of implants. Because the use of implants is carried out on the basis of certain considerations according to their needs, safety and comfort. Someone delays pregnancy or does not want to get pregnant again if they are still in the age range that poses a risk to pregnancy and childbirth.

The results of this study are not in line with research by Nurcahaya (2014) that there is no significant relationship between maternal age and the use of KB implants. Where mothers who are >35 years old do not use birth control implants more than those who are 35 years old. Mothers aged > 35

years are more likely to use KB implants, this is due to physical and psychological factors. Mothers who use KB implants at the age of less than 35 years still have little interest in using KB implants. because the age < 35 years the family still wants children. Meanwhile, mothers who are over 35 years of age, their reproductive condition begins to decline due to a decrease in body resistance so that they are at risk of getting pregnant, so the mother decides to use KB implants. (Nurcahaya, 2014)

According to Suratun in Dian Andayani (2013), In general, the purpose of using contraception in each age group is different. In the age group below 20 years, the use of contraceptives is intended to delay pregnancy. In the age group above 30 years, the purpose of using contraception is to terminate the pregnancy. Implant contraceptives should be used in women with the age group above 20 years until the end of the reproductive period. Based on the number of children, it is known that of the 54 respondents studied there are 24 respondents who have > 2 children and the majority use implants as many as 18 respondents (33.3%). The results showed that the target of this study was dominated by respondents who had more than 2 (two) children. This result is because the respondent is satisfied with having two children so that it is no longer necessary to have a third child and so on. Conceptually, the results of the univariate test are not supported by theory, where the theory explains that the number of children is a condition related to women's reproductive health.

According to Prawirohardjo (2011) usually mothers who have had a second child or more will usually be more experienced in choosing family planning contraception. On the other hand, if you are still the first child, in general, prospective family planning acceptors still do not understand in choosing the contraceptive to be used. BKKBN (2009) stated that parity mothers with 2 children are highly recommended to use implanted contraception to reduce the risk of maternal death, while parity with >2 children has a greater risk of maternal death, so the use of steady contraception is highly recommended.

According to research by Nurcahaya (2014) that mothers who give birth more than 2 times one of the high risk factors can be prevented or reduced. Therefore, many mothers with parity less than 2 times have decided/chosen to use contraception, especially implant contraception as one of the long-term effective contraceptive methods to prevent or delay pregnancy.

According to Sakinah (2012), data from existing users of contraceptive implants by family planning acceptors according to parity shows that low parity (1-2) is the highest at 34 (62%) and the least with high parity is 21 people (38%). . Thus, the morbidity and mortality rate in pregnant and childbirth women with high parity (≥ 3 times) as one of the high risk factors can be prevented or reduced, because many mothers with parity 1 and 2 have decided or chose to use contraception, especially contraception. implant as an effective long-term contraceptive method to prevent or delay pregnancy. This is in line with the government's program in the success of the national family planning goal to show quality families.

The results of the study are in line with the theory put forward by Prawirohardjo (2011) that parity is the number of children a mother has, usually mothers who have had a second child or more will usually be more experienced in choosing family planning contraceptives. On the other hand, if you are still the first child, in general, prospective family planning acceptors still do not understand in choosing the contraceptive to be used.

b. Connection Knowledge Factors with the Use of Implants at the Lalang Village Health Center, Medan Sunggal District in 2021

In terms of knowledge factor, the results showed that of the 54 respondents studied there were 33 respondents who had good knowledge the majority did not use implants as many as 18 respondents (33.3%), while of 21 respondents who had less knowledge the majority used implants as many as 16 respondents (29.6%). The results of the chi square statistical test obtained p value = 0.026 ($p < 0.05$) so that the Alternative Hypothesis (H_a) was accepted, which means the knowledge factor is significantly related to the use of implants at the Lalang Village Health Center, Medan Sunggal District in 2021.

The results of this study are in line with Nurcahaya's (2014) research that mothers who are more knowledgeable use KB implants than mothers who have good knowledge. From the results of statistical tests obtained p value = 0.002. From this value, it can be seen that the p value < 0.05, which means that there is a significant relationship between mother's knowledge and the use of KB implants. According to Notoatmodjo in Dian Andayani (2013), knowledge is the result of knowing, and this occurs after people have sensed a certain object. Sensing occurs through the human senses, namely the senses of sight, hearing, smell, taste and touch. Most of human knowledge is obtained through the eyes and ears. One's interest does not arise suddenly.

From the recapitulation of the questionnaire, it is known that knowledge varies from one woman to another; knowledge can affect the use of contraception. Lack of knowledge in a woman affects a

person's mindset or understanding about implants. So that a woman with a good level of knowledge has a tendency not to use implants because of wrong perceptions about implants ranging from pain during installation and post-installation to the effectiveness of implants and the time to return to implant fertility. Basically, there are many factors that influence a person's behavior and decisions about something, knowledge is not the only absolute factor that affects the use of implant contraceptives. Many other factors can influence a person's behavior and attitude in determining the type of contraception he will use. Good knowledge about implants is not enough to underlie someone using implants, because acceptors will choose to use contraception that is comfortable for them, so that non-implant acceptors who are already comfortable with previous contraception will return to using the contraception. In addition, the environment also affects a person, where the experience of someone in the surrounding environment will affect the acceptor in choosing the type of contraception he will use. (Alfiyah, 2021) because the acceptors will choose to use contraception that is comfortable for them, so that non-implant acceptors who are already comfortable with the previous contraception will return to using the contraception. In addition, the environment also affects a person, where the experience of someone in the surrounding environment will affect the acceptor in choosing the type of contraception he will use. (Alfiyah, 2021) because the acceptors will choose to use contraception that is comfortable for them, so that non-implant acceptors who are already comfortable with the previous contraception will return to using the contraception. In addition, the environment also affects a person, where the experience of someone in the surrounding environment will affect the acceptor in choosing the type of contraception he will use. (Alfiyah, 2021)

According to the researcher's assumptions, from the study, the majority of respondents were knowledgeable enough, good knowledge about implants is very influential in determining decisions in the use of implants as maternal contraceptives, but it is not enough just to know that mothers must also receive positive support from their families in the use of implant contraceptives. Good knowledge about implants will also increase the mother's fear of using implants.

c. Connection Factors Perceived Value of Children with the Use of Implants at the Lalang Village Health Center, Medan Sunggal District, 2021

Based on the results of the study, it is known that of the 54 respondents studied there are 35 respondents who have a positive perception of the majority using implants, 25 respondents (46.3%), while from 19 respondents who have negative perceptions the majority do not use implants, 13 respondents (24.1%). The results of the chi square statistical test obtained p value = 0.005 ($p < 0.05$) so that the Alternative Hypothesis (H_a) was accepted, which means The child's value perception factor is significantly related to the use of implants at the Lalang Village Health Center, Medan Sunggal District in 2021.

The results show that couples of childbearing age who have a positive perception of the value of their children more people use implant contraceptives than those who do not use implant contraceptives. Even in rural areas, children have a high value for the family. Children can give happiness to their parents. Besides that, it will be a guarantee in old age and can help the family's economy, many people in rural areas in Indonesia have the view that many children are a lot of luck. According to the theory, it is stated that the strength of the social culture that binds the community greatly influences the behavior of individuals in making decisions, including in determining the contraceptive to be used, the socio-cultural environment regarding perceptions that exist in society that are still less favorable, where family planning and reproductive welfare are considered It is a woman's business and responsibility. so men are more likely to be passive. (Sulistiyawati, 2011).

According to the researcher's assumption that mothers who use implant contraceptives at the Lalang Village Health Center, Medan Sunggal District, where the perception of the value of children has an effect on the use of implant contraceptives. The results showed that mothers who used implant acceptors had more positive perceptions of their children's values, compared to respondents who had negative perceptions of their children's values. But there is a possibility that this is ignored, because the choice of contraception depends on the choice of the mother herself without considering the perception of the value of the child or the cultural values that exist in the community.

d. Connection Factors of Husband's Support with the Use of Implants at the Lalang Village Health Center, Medan Sunggal District, 2021

Judging from the husband's support factor, the results showed that of the 54 respondents studied there were 28 respondents who received the majority of husband's support using implants, 21 respondents (38.9%), while of the 26 respondents who did not receive support from their husbands, the majority did not use implants, 16 respondents (29,6%). The results of the chi square statistical test

obtained p value = 0.007 ($p < 0.05$) so that the Alternative Hypothesis (H_a) was accepted, which means The husband's support factor is significantly related to the use of implants at the Lalang Village Health Center, Medan Sunggal District in 2021.

The results of this study are in line with the research of Syahfitri and Rapida (2017) that husband's support has a significant relationship with the use of implant contraceptives in women of childbearing age (WUS). The absence of discussion between husband and wife may be a reflection of a lack of personal interest, rejection of an issue or taboo attitude in discussing matters related to the sexual aspect. If a husband and wife have a positive attitude towards family planning, they are more likely to use contraception. Not only the discussion about family planning devices used by the wife can be an obstacle to the use of contraception. Support is one of the reinforcing factors that can influence a person's behavior. Meanwhile, husband's support in family planning is a real form of men's care and responsibility. Certain methods of contraception cannot be used without the cooperation of the husband. For example, coitus interruptus, condoms or spermicide. Husband's support in family planning is the most important factor in the success of the family planning program so that it will improve the health and survival of mothers and children. (Rahmiyani, 2018)

According to the researcher's assumptions, from the results of the study, the majority of respondents did not receive support from their husbands in using implant contraceptives but still used implants as contraception. The husband's support is needed by the mother, but in reality many husbands do not care and feel that contraception is not their responsibility. Therefore, even though they do not receive the support of their husbands, mothers continue to use implant contraceptives due to several possibilities, such as the mother's knowledge about implants and maternal parity.

e. Connection IEC Factors with the Use of Implants at the Lalang Village Health Center, Medan Sunggal District, 2021

Based on the results of research on IEC factors, it is known that of the 54 respondents studied there are 29 respondents who received IEC, the majority used implants, 22 respondents (40.7%), while of the 25 respondents who did not receive IEC, the majority did not use implants, 16 respondents (29.6%). The results of the chi square statistical test obtained p value = 0.003 ($p < 0.05$) so that the Alternative Hypothesis (H_a) was accepted, which means IEC factors are significantly related to the use of implants at the Lalang Village Health Center, Medan Sunggal District in 2021.

The results of this study are in line with research by Alfiyah (2021) which states that there is a positive relationship between the use of implant contraceptives and IEC that has been obtained from health workers, the quality and clarity of the IEC provided will determine the increase in the use of implant contraceptives. However, there is no relationship between the use of implant contraceptives and the knowledge possessed by the acceptors. Knowledge of acceptors can be increased by providing KIE using more effective and efficient media.

The provision of IEC is an approach so that, although the decision in choosing the type of contraception depends on the acceptor; by providing an effective and complete IEC about contraception, it will foster an understanding of the acceptor about good and correct contraception so as to form a positive perception of the use of implant contraceptives (Hanum, 2014). However, so far, the provision of IEC in the field has not been effective, because there is some information that is not conveyed properly. This is because there are still very few midwives who provide IEC using the media, besides that the sheer number of services provided by midwives causes the time for complete IEC to be given less than optimal. However, the provision of IEC or counseling by midwives can reduce the emergence of wrong perceptions in acceptors about implant contraception.

3.5 Research Limitations

Communication of Information and Education on contraception about contraceptive plants is very important to note. An effective and complete IEC regarding implant contraception as a contraceptive is able to spread knowledge and practice of family planning, so that it will affect the joint decision of a family to participate and participate in family planning, which in turn can increase awareness of couples of childbearing age in family planning to create a happy and prosperous small family.

4. Conclusion

From the results of research and discussion of Factors related to the use of implants at the Lalang Village Health Center, Medan Sunggal District in 2021 the following conclusions can be drawn:

- a. The knowledge factor is significantly related to the use of implants at the Lalang Village Health Center, Medan Sunggal District in 2021, with p value = 0.026 ($p < 0.05$).
- b. The perception factor of children's values is significantly related to the use of implants at the Lalang Village Health Center, Medan Sunggal District in 2021, with p value = 0.005 ($p < 0.05$).
- c. The husband's support factor was significantly related to the use of implants at the Lalang Village Health Center, Medan Sunggal District in 2021, with p value = 0.007 ($p < 0.05$).
- d. The IEC factor was significantly related to the use of implants at the Lalang Village Health Center, Medan Sunggal District in 2021, with p value = 0.003 ($p < 0.05$).

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