

Factors Related to Compliance of Mothers Consuming K_b Pills in Dameria Midwife Clinic Sembiring Karang Rejo Stabat Year 2021

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ABSTRACT

The increase in population is one of the global problems that arise throughout the world, in addition to global warming, economic downturn, food problems and the declining level of population health. This study aims to determine the factors of maternal adherence to taking birth control pills at the Dameria Br Sembiring Karang Rejo Midwife Clinic in 2021. This type of research is an analytical survey research using a cross sectional design, which is a type of research that emphasizes measurement time or data observation of independent and dependent variables only once. at a certain point in time by measuring or simultaneously observing the risk/exposure factors with effects. The results of the study with the number of respondents as many as 32 people regarding the factors related to maternal adherence to taking birth control pills. The age factor, knowledge and husband's support are related to maternal compliance with taking birth control pills at the Dameria Midwife Clinic Br Sembiring Karang Rejo Stabat in 2021 with a p-value of 0.000 (p-value 0.05), the age factor of work and maternal compliance with taking birth control pills at the Dameria Midwife Clinic Br Sembiring Karang Rejo Stabat in 2021 with a p-value of 0.002 (p-value 0.05), the husband's support factor is a strong factor related to maternal compliance with taking birth control pills at the Dameria Midwife Clinic Br Sembiring Karang Rejo Stabat in 2021. From several factors, namely the husband's support factor, it is strong factors related to maternal adherence to taking birth control pills at the Dameria Clinic Br Sembiring Karang Rejo Stabat in 2021 with a logistic regression p-value It is hoped that the results of this study can be used as additional data for further researchers, especially factors related to adherence.

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INTRODUCTION

The rapid population growth is a big problem nowadays. Indonesia means that an archipelagic country uses a total of 16,056 islands, a land area of 1,916,862.2 km² and a water area of 3,257,483 km² which stretches from Sabang to Merauke. This can be seen from the increase in the population from 2010 which amounted to 237,641,326 people to 268,074,565 in 2019 consisting of 133,136,131 male residents and 133,416,946 female residents (Kemenkes RI, 2019).

The increase in population is one of the world's battles that exist throughout the world, besides that it is about global warming, economic downturn, food problems and declining levels of population health. The large number of people without using adequate quality becomes a development burden and makes it difficult for the government to increase economic growth and national development. is submissive; obedience in an object that is done. the impact of non-compliance with the acceptor's contraceptive pill allows the acceptor to experience pregnancy. This is because the hormones contained in birth control pills are not able to work with aphorisms. as a result, it is possible for the contraceptive pill acceptor to have an unwanted pregnancy. This condition is able to make contraceptive pill acceptors panic so that they carry out high-risk abortions, such as abortion (Ermawati 2018).

Poly women of childbearing age who experience failure in using the pill contraceptive method, this is not due to the ineffectiveness of the pill contraceptive method but due to their non-compliance and irregularity in taking the pill.

According to 2018 World Health Statistics data, the proportion of women aged 15-49 reporting the use of contraceptive methods has been getting higher in 2008 and 2017. From the Indonesian Health Profile in 2019, the highest active family planning was in Bengkulu, which was 71.4% and the lowest was in Papua. West as much as 25.4%. there are 11 (eleven) provinces with active family planning coverage reaching the RPJMN target of 66%, namely Bengkulu, South Kalimantan, Lampung, Jambi, Bangka Belitung Islands, Bali, West Java, Central Kalimantan, South Sumatra, North Sulawesi and Gorontalo (Kemenkes RI, 2019).

Based on data obtained, the number of women of fertile age (WUS) in Indonesia is 894,461. The number of new family planning participants in Indonesia in 2015 was 6,414,311 (13.46%) which can be presented as follows: three injection participants, 202,924 (49.93%), pill participants 1,690,710 (26.36%), implant participants 617,968 (9.63%), IUD participants 436,571 (6.81%), condom participants 350,692 (5.47%), MOW participants 104,930 (1.64%), MOP participants 10,516 (0.16%) While the number of participants Active family planning in Indonesia in 2019 as many as 38,690,214 (62.5%) can be presented as follows: injection participants 15,419,826 (63.7%), pill participants 4,123,424 (17.0%), Implant participants 1,781,638 (7.4%), IUD participants 1,790,336 (7.4%), MOW participants 661,431 (2.7%), Condom participants 301,436 (1.2%), MOP participants 118,060 (0.5%). Active family planning participants determine injections and pills as contraceptives and are even very dominant (more than 80%) compared to other methods; injections (53.7%), pills (27.0%), Implants (7.4%), IUD/IUD (7.4%), MOW (2.7), MOP (0.5) and Condoms (1.2%). (BKKBN, 2019).

Based on data from the North Sumatra Province BKKBN, from two,259,714 PUS in 2019, 1,572,121 (69.57%) of them were active family planning participants. Injectable contraception as the most used type of contraception is 31.72%, followed by Pills 27.36%, Implants at 16.16%, the sense of Contraceptives in the Uterus (IUD) at 8.99%, Condoms at 7.87%. The least used type of contraception is the Male Operational Method (MOP), which is 0.79% (Ministry of Health North Sumatra, 2019).

Saifuddin (2017) stated that in general, acceptors prefer the pill contraceptive method for a simple reason, namely simple. From taking birth control pills, it is done regularly according to the schedule that has been influenced. The right time to take birth control pills is the compliance of the acceptor because if it is not right, it can reduce the effectiveness of the contraception. The failure of the contraceptive pill method was caused by the non-compliance of the acceptor to take the birth control pill. Studies show that 60 to 78% of pregnant women within 1 year who do not adhere to taking birth control pills (Pendit, 2015). Adherence according to Sackett cited in the book Niven

(2015) has explained that compliance is defined as the extent to which patient behavior is in accordance with the provisions provided by health professionals (Niven, 2015).

According to Julianto (2016) there are still many methods of family planning (KB) which are often not obeyed by couples. For example, for family planning (KB) Pills alone, the drop out non-compliance rate reaches 41%. Given the importance of correct, consistent, sustainable use of contraception and adherence so that failure can be avoided. It can be interpreted that many factors related to adherence to taking birth control pills have been affected.

From Devi Noaritasari (2018), factors related to adherence to taking birth control pills are work and husband's support. Work is very influential on the compliance of mothers taking birth control pills according to the time specified. The busier a person is doing work, the less obedient or disobedient he is due to forgetting to take birth control pills according to his schedule. My husband's support also has a big influence on good cooperation in carrying out family planning programs, especially in reminding his wife to take birth control pills.

According to the results of a survey conducted by the researcher at the Damera Br Sembiring Midwife clinic in April 2021, for data from March to April the number of family planning acceptors was 35 contraceptive pill acceptors. From the number of pill KB acceptors, there were 7 acceptors who experienced non-compliance due to non-compliance who did not use the prescribed one and switched to 1-month injection KB and the other KB were even pregnant and 4 acceptors who were not compliant were due to forgetting to take them and putting them on the pill. The adherence of the pill family planning acceptors that can be concluded at the clinic is mostly good, but there are many factors that affect the adherence of the pill family planning acceptors.

RESEARCH METHOD

This type of anal canal study is an analytical survey research by using cross sectional analgesia, that is, a type of research that uses a walk-in-altogel analgesia measurement with independent and dependent valrialble analgesia measurement, as well as a certain risk point of paltalal rectal surgery with valrialtal spinal cord measurement. This research includes research with an epidemiological approach. (Nursalalm, 2020).

Data were taken by conducting observations and questionnaires. The population in this study were all pill family planning acceptors at the Damera Midwife Clinic Br Sembiring Karang Rejo Stabat Kab. Langkat in April-July 2021 with a total of 32 kb pill acceptors. Data were taken by conducting observations and questionnaires.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The results showed that the age factor with maternal compliance with taking birth control pills at the Damera Br Sembiring Midwife Clinic in Karang Rejo Stabat in 2021, it can be seen that the respondents with the age factor of 20-30 years who obeyed were 18 people (90%) and respondents with the age factor of 20. -35 years who are less obedient as many as 5 people (25%) and respondents with the age factor of 31-40 years who are less compliant are 9 people (100%).

The work factor with maternal compliance with taking birth control pills at the Damera Br Sembiring Midwife Clinic in Karang Rejo Stabat in 2021 it can be seen that the respondents with working and obedient workers were 4 people (27%), respondents with work factors that worked and were less obedient as many as 11 people (73%), respondents with work factors who did not work and were obedient as many as 14 people (82%) and respondents with work factors that did not work and did not comply as many as 3 people (18%).

The work factor with maternal compliance with taking birth control pills at the Damera Br Sembiring Midwife Clinic in Karang Rejo Stabat in 2021 it can be seen that the respondents with working and obedient workers were 4 people (27%), respondents with work factors that worked and were less obedient as many as 11 people (73%), respondents with work factors who did not work

and were obedient as many as 14 people (82%) and respondents with work factors that did not work and did not comply as many as 3 people (18%).

Knowledge factor with maternal adherence to taking birth control pills at the Dameria Br Sembiring Midwife Clinic in Karang Rejo Stabat in 2021 it can be seen that respondents with good knowledge and obedient factors are 15 people (100%), respondents with sufficient knowledge and obedient factors are 3 people (33%), respondents with sufficient knowledge and less obedient factors as many as 6 people (67%) and respondents with less knowledge and less obedient factors as many as 8 people (100%).

The husband's support factor with the mother's adherence to taking birth control pills at the Dameria Br Sembiring Midwife Clinic in Karang Rejo Stabat in 2021 it can be seen that the respondents with the supportive husband's support factor and the obedient mother were 16 people (90%), respondents with the supportive husband's support factor and mothers who are less obedient as many as 2 (11%), respondents with husband support factors who do not support and obedient mothers 2 people (14.2%) and respondents with husband support factors who do not support and mothers who are less obedient as many as 12 people (86%).

Based on the significance value (p-value) of 0.000, smaller than 0.05, indicating that the statistical results using the person chi-square test obtained p value = 0.000 ($p < 0.05$) which means that there is a significant relationship between age, knowledge and husband's support with mother's compliance with taking birth control pills at the Midwife Clinic Dameria Br Sembiring Karang Rejo Stabat in 2021, based on the results of the p value, thus H_a is accepted.

Based on table 5.0, it shows that three variables have p-values less than 0.25 and one variable has p-values greater than 0.25, which means that three variables are eligible to enter into multiple logistic regression analysis. At the initial stage, all variables included in the multivariate model were tested together by means of backward selection.

Table 1. Frequency Distribution Between Husband's Support Factor and Mother's Compliance Taking Birth Control Pills at the Dameria Midwife Clinic Br Sembiring Krang Rejo Stabat in 2021.

Husband's Support Factor	Compliance with taking birth control pills								P-Value
	Obey		Less Obedient		Not obey		Total		
	f	%	f	%	f	%	f	%	
Support	16	90	2	11	0	0,00	18	56	0,000
Does Not Support	2	14,2	12	86	0	0,00	14	44	
Total	18	56	14	44	0	0,00	32	100	

The results showed the relationship between husband's support factor and mother's obedience taking birth control pills at the Dameria Br Sembiring Midwife Clinic in Karang Rejo Stabat in 2021, it can be seen that the respondents with supportive husbands and obedient mothers were 16 people (90%), respondents with supportive husbands and less compliant mothers were 2 people (11%), respondents with husband support factors who did not support and obedient mothers 2 people (14.2%) and respondents with husband support factors that did not support and mothers who were less obedient as many as 12 people (86%).

Table 2. Simple Logistics Regression Selection Results Age, Occupation, Knowledge and Husband's Support with Mother's Compliance Taking Birth Control Pills at Dameria Midwife Clinic Br Sembiring Karang Rejo Stabat in 2021

Variabel	P Value
Age factor	0,014
Job Factor	0,005
Knowledge Factor	0,998
Husband's Support Factor	0,032

The results showed that three variables had a p-value of less than 0.25 and one variable that had a p-value greater than 0.25, which means that three variables are eligible to enter into multiple logistic regression analysis. At the initial stage, all variables included in the multivariate model were tested together by means of backward selection.

Table 3. Simple Logistic Regression Selection Results Age, Occupation, Knowledge and Husband's Support with Mother's Compliance Taking Birth Control Pills at Dameria Midwife Clinic Br Sembiring Karang Rejo Stabat in 2021

Variabel	P Value	OR	CI 95%
Age factor	0,289	0,215	-
Job Factor	0,709	0,540	-
Support Factor Husband	0,032	20,717	1,271 - 346,934

The results of the study showed that of all independent variables that were suspected to be related to maternal adherence to taking birth control pills at the Dameria Midwife Clinic Br Sembiring Karang Rejo Stabat in 2021, there was one subvariable that was most related to adherence (p value 0.032 <0.05). The largest OR value obtained is 20,717, this means that the husband's support factor that supports the respondent has a 21,000 chance of experiencing adherence in taking birth control pills.

Discussions

Based on this study, it was found that most of the respondents, the age factor, showed that respondents aged 20-30 years were more dominant in obedient to taking birth control pills, as many as 23 people (90%). This is in line with research (Sanding et al. 2017), which states that young people ranging from 20-35 years are more dominant in using pill contraception. And according to Indonesia's health profile data for 2018-2020, pill family planning acceptors are aged between 20-35 years. Meanwhile, age above 35 according to Indonesian health profile data is more dominant in using injectable contraceptives, IUDs and other contraception. A person's age can affect a person's obedience and memory in some ways. Young women of reproductive age usually use birth control pills more because someone is likely to increase their knowledge, obedience and memory. Age will also affect a person's grasping power and mindset, the age of young reproductive women will also develop their memory so that the compliance they get is getting better while the advanced age of women will affect reduced memory with other factors as well.

Occupational factors indicate that respondents who do not work are more dominant in obedient to taking birth control pills, as many as 17 people (53.1%). It can be seen from the majority that those who do not work are more obedient in consuming birth control pills.

This is in line with the statement (Hasanah et al., 2016), which states that work is related to adherence to the use of birth control pills, because respondents who work are more likely to be irregular in taking birth control pills, and vice versa. And more dominant family planning users who do not work use contraception because they anticipate pregnancy because they are at home compared to those who are busy working.

The knowledge factor shows that respondents with good knowledge are more dominant in obedient to taking birth control pills, as many as 15 people (100%) compared to mothers who have sufficient and less knowledge.

Mother's knowledge of good or bad is influenced by age, education and occupation. Knowledge will affect the mother's behavior, behavior based on knowledge will be eternal. Knowledge is an impression in the human mind as a result of using the five senses. Most of the knowledge itself is influenced by the level of education, where health knowledge will affect behavior as an intermediate impact by emotional reactions or beliefs about what is considered true about a chosen object. There is no experience at all with an object, the influence of other people who are considered important in social life is very influential in the formation of attitudes.

The husband's support factor shows that the husband's support is more dominant as much as 18 (56.3%). While those who do not support as many as 14 (43.8%) husbands who do not support their wives.

Research conducted by Magfirah (2016), suggests that there is husband's support with adherence to the use of contraceptive pills at the Langsa Barat City Health Center. Contraceptive methods cannot be forced by the wife without the husband's cooperation and mutual trust. Family is a living bond/fellowship on the basis of marriage between adults of different sexes living together or a man or a woman who is alone with or without children, either her own child or adopted, and lives in a household (Suprajitno, 2007). 2014).

The acceptors of KB pills at the Midwife Clinic Dameria Br Sembiring on compliance showed that the acceptors who were obedient took birth control pills that were covered through the questionnaire sheet as many as 18 people (56.3%) and acceptors who did not comply were 14 people (43.8%). So it was concluded that the acceptors of KB pills at the Dameria Midwife Clinic were more dominant in obedient to taking birth control pills according to a predetermined schedule.

The failure of the acceptor of the KB pill can be caused by the lack of compliance of the acceptor in consuming the KB pill. Adherence is defined as the extent to which the patient's behavior is in accordance with the provisions given by health professionals, while in the theory of combined oral contraceptives it has been explained how the use of combined oral pills must be taken every day and preferably at the same time. If the acceptor complies, then he will take the pill every day at the same time as recommended by a health professional.

The relationship between occupational factors and maternal adherence to taking birth control pills at the Midwife Clinic Dameria Br Sembiring based on the person chi-square statistical test, it was found that p value = 0.002 ($p < 0.05$), which means that there is a significant relationship between occupational factors and compliance, which shows a strong relationship.

The results of this study are in line with research conducted by Iit 7 Ermawati (2017), which states that there is a relationship between work and adherence to taking birth control pills. This is in accordance with the theory which states that birth control pills have a high effectiveness, almost like the effectiveness of tubectomy when used every day and at the same time (Sujiatini, 2010). Compliance with taking birth control pills every day and in accordance with the rules of use are important things that must be lived by every birth control pill user. Compliance is a condition that is created and shaped through the process of a series of behaviors that show the values of obedience, obedience, loyalty, order and order. The attitude or action taken is no longer or at all not felt as a burden, even on the contrary it will burden him if he cannot act as usual.

Work is something that is done for a living, a livelihood. Today, women have increasingly open job opportunities. The basic reason for a woman to have a job is not the same from one another. (Priyoto, 2018).

Work is also one of the factors that triggers the mother's non-compliance in taking birth control pills because often when the mother is tired after work she will take a break until she forgets to take the birth control pill. Someone's busyness at work can cause someone to forget about other activities outside of work (Notoadmodjo, 2017).

CONCLUSION

From the results of research conducted on factors related to maternal adherence to taking birth control pills at the Dameria Midwife Clinic Br Sembiring Karang Rejo Stabat in 2021, it can be concluded that the age factor is related to maternal compliance with taking birth control pills at the Dameria Midwife Clinic Br Sembiring Karang Rejo Stabat year 2021 with p value = 0.000 (p value < 0.05). Occupational age factor with maternal compliance with taking birth control pills at the Midwife Clinic Dameria Br Sembiring Karang Rejo Stabat in 2021 with p -value = 0.002 (p -value < 0.05). The age factor of knowledge with maternal compliance with taking birth control pills at the Midwife Clinic Dameria Br Sembiring Karang Rejo Stabat in 2021 with p -value = 0.000 (p -value

<0.05). Age factor of husband's support with maternal compliance with taking birth control pills at the Midwife Clinic Dameria Br Sembiring Karang Rejo Stabat in 2021 with p-value = 0.000 (p-value <0.05). The husband's support factor is a strong factor related to maternal compliance with taking birth control pills at the Dameria Midwife Clinic Br Sembiring Karang Rejo Stabat in 2021.

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