

Factors Related to the Selection of 1 Month Injecting Contraception in Age Couples Fertile (Pus) at Niar Maternity Home's Percut Sei Master District Regency Deli Serdang

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ABSTRACT

The high rate of use of 1-month injectable contraceptives does not indicate that 1-month injectable contraceptives are safe for acceptors, it showed that nationally the highest side effects were found in injectable contraceptives (44.9%). The purpose of this study was to determine the factors related to the selection of 1-month injectable contraceptives in Couples of Childbearing Age (PUS) at the Madina Maternity Home, Percut Sei Tuan District, Deli Serdang Regency. This research is analytical using primary data with a questionnaire data collection tool. The population of this study is the entire acceptor of birth control present in the Madina Maternity Home. Samples were taken by accidental sampling of 89 people. Data were analyzed univariate and bivariate with chi-square assay. From the results of research conducted based on the chi-square test with a meaningfulness level of 0.05, results were obtained that there was a relationship between the level of knowledge, education and work of respondents to the selection of injectable contraceptives 1 month with the results of calculate >tables, knowledge with count 16,313, education with count 7,413, and work with count 7,509. There was a significant association between respondents' level of knowledge and the selection of 1-month injectable contraceptives. It is hoped that the leadership of the Madina Maternity Home, especially the midwives at the Madina Maternity Home, will provide counseling on 1-month injectable contraceptives.

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INTRODUCTION

The United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA), states that the world's population was six billion people in 2000, while in 2010, the number had reached seven billion. Based on data quoted from the United Nations (UN) organization, in 2025, Indonesia's population is estimated to reach 263 million people. Furthermore, by 2050, the United Nations estimates that Indonesia's population will reach 288 million people. (Widyasari, 2010)

As a developing country, Indonesia is also not free from population problems. Broadly speaking, the main problem in the population sector faced by Indonesia is the large population. Indonesia's population is fourth in the world, reaching 215.27 million after China, 1.306 billion, India 1.068 billion, and the United States, 295 million. (Sahdina, 2010)

The number of pregnant women in North Sumatra in the last three years has decreased, which indicates that people are increasingly aware of the importance of the Family Planning program. The decline can be seen from the existing data, namely in 2008 the number of mothers giving birth was 89,542 people, in 2009 there were 87,296 people and in 2010 there were 87,242 people. This also indicates that people are increasingly understanding the importance of spacing pregnancies. It can also be seen from the available data that in 2008, the number of PUS 2,033,731, as many as 1,246,427 PUS had become active family planning participants. In 2009, out of 2,092,103 PUS, 1,299,450 of them have become active family planning participants. Meanwhile, in 2010, from 2,151,759 PUS, 1,348,110 turned into active family planning participants. (Setiabudi, 2011)

According to Baziad in Marwati (2006), the use of hormonal contraception as a contraceptive has increased sharply. Currently, almost 380 million couples are carrying out family planning and 65-75 million of them, mainly in developing countries, use hormonal contraception such as injectable contraceptives. Hormonal contraceptives used can have a positive or negative impact on various female organs, both genital and non-genital organs. The most use of hormonal contraception is injection, which is 38.3% and pills as much as 27.7%.

Based on the 2010 Indonesian Health Profile, from 33 provinces in Indonesia, there were 15,908,365 (47.19%) active family planning participants who chose injectable contraceptives. This number exceeded the selection of other contraceptive methods, namely, 9,039,284 pills (26.81%), condoms 842,898 (2.50%), 2,784,649 implants (8.26%), and IUD 3,717,064 (11.03). (Ministry of Health, 2011)

According to the Indonesian Demographic and Health Survey (IDHS) in 2007. EFAs using contraceptive methods continued to increase, reaching 61.4%. The biggest pattern of contraception use is injection 31.6%, pill 13.2%, IUD 4.8%, implant 2.8%, condom 1.3%, MOW 3.1%, MOP 0.2% and other methods 0.4%. As an illustration, the injectable contraceptive method in 1991 was only 11.7%, 1994 to 15.2%, 1997 to 21.1%, 2003 to 27.8% and 2007 to 31.6%. (Siregar, 2010)

Based on the results of Priyatningsih's research (2007), the high number of injection contraceptive users does not indicate that injectable contraceptives are free from side effects that cause complaints for acceptors. Based on the results of family data collection up to October 2002 by the BKKBN, it shows that nationally the highest side effects are in injectable contraceptives (44.9%). The occurrence of side effects can be influenced by the length of time the acceptor uses contraception, namely after the first 15 months of contraceptive use.

According to the results of Marwati's research (2006), it shows that the majority of respondents who experience side effects in the use of hormonal contraceptives based on work, the majority who do not work as many as 43 people (86%), based on their last education, the majority of high school are 25 people (50%).

Based on the 2009 Household Health Survey (SKRT), in North Sumatra, especially in Deli Serdang Regency, the number of EFAs has increased every year. In 2007 the number of PUS was around 272,383 and increased to 282,391 in 2008. Of this number, 69.93% were active acceptors, while in 2009, the number of PUS was 293,472 with active family planning acceptors as many as 213,844 people. (BPS, 2009)

Based on the 2009 Household Health Survey (SKRT), in North Sumatra, especially in Deli Serdang Regency, the number of EFAs has increased every year. In 2007 the number of PUS was around 272,383 and increased to 282,391 in 2008. Of this number, 69.93% were active acceptors, while in 2009, the number of PUS was 293,472 with active family planning acceptors as many as 213,844 people. (BPS, 2009)

According to the researcher's initial survey, data obtained at the Niar Maternity Home, Percut Sei Tuan District, Deli Serdang Regency 2022, the number of active family planning acceptors is 239 people, who use injections: 220 (92.05%). Injections are divided into 2, namely 1 month injection 180 (81.82%), 3 month injection 40 (18.18%), pills: 12 (5.02%), implants: 2 (0.84%), condoms: 4 (1.67%) and IUD : 1 (0.42%). The contraception method that is mostly chosen by family planning acceptors at Niar Maternity Homes, Percut Sei Tuan District, Deli Serdang Regency is 1 month injection family planning (81.82%).

Based on the description above, the researcher is interested in conducting research on "Factors Associated with the Selection of 1-Month Injectable Contraceptives in Couples of Childbearing Age (EFA) in Niar Maternity Homes, Percut Sei Tuan District, Deli Serdang Regency in 2022."

RESEARCH METHOD

This study uses primary data obtained using a questionnaire as a tool, first the author explains the purpose of the study, asks the respondent's willingness to be sampled, gives a questionnaire, explains how to fill out the questionnaire and assists the respondent to answer the questionnaire and asks if there are questions that are not clear. Next, collect the questionnaires and check the completeness of the answers. The sampling method in this study was using accidental sampling, the samples taken were every family planning acceptor who visited Niar Maternity Hospital during the 2 weeks of the study. The population in this study were all family planning acceptors in the Niar Maternity Home, Percut Sei Tuan District, Deli Serdang Regency in 2022, as many as 239 people.

This type of research is analytic which aims to determine the factors related to the choice of 1-month injectable contraception in couples of childbearing age (EFA) at the Niar Maternity Home, Percut Sei Tuan District, Deli Serdang Regency in 2022. This univariate data analysis is used to obtain the frequency distribution or the proportion of the independent variable and the dependent variable so that the variation of each variable can be known. This bivariate data analysis was used to see related factors such as knowledge, education, and occupation with the choice of 1 month injectable contraception using the chi-square test.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Table 1 Distribution of Respondents Based on the Level of Choice of 1-Month Injectable Contraceptives at the Niar Maternity Home, Percut Sei Tuan District Deli Serdang Regency 2022

No.	Contraceptive Choice	n	(%)
1.	Choose	52	58,4
2.	Not choosing	37	41,6
Total		89	100

Based on table 1, it can be seen that from 89 respondents, 52 (58.4%) chose 1-month injectable contraception, while 37 (41.6%).

Table 2. Distribution of Respondents on the Selection of 1-Month Injectable Contraceptives at the Niar Maternity Home, Percut Sei Tuan District Deli Serdang Regency 2022

No	Distribution of respondents	Choose		Not choosing		amount
		n	(%)	n	(%)	
1.	knowledge					
	Well	7	30,4	16	69,6	23
	Enough	26	57,8	19	42,2	45
	Not enough	19	90,5	2	9,5	21
	Total	52	100	37	100	89
2.	Education					

Base	22	73,3	8	26,7	30
Intermediate	24	58,5	17	41,5	41
Tall	6	33,3	12	66,7	18
Total	52	100	37	100	89
3. Pekerjaan					
civil servant	5	29,4	12	70,6	17
Private employees	9	60	6	40	15
IRT	38	66,7	19	33,3	57
Total	52	100	52	100	89

Based on table 2 above, it can be seen that based on knowledge, in the selected group, from 52 respondents, 7 (30.4%) respondents had good knowledge, 26 (57.8%) respondents had sufficient knowledge and 19 (90.5%) respondents were knowledgeable. not enough. While in the non-selected group, out of 37 respondents, 16 (69.6%) respondents had good knowledge, 19 (42.2%) respondents had sufficient knowledge and 2 (9.5%) respondents had less knowledge.

Based on table 2 above, it can be seen that based on education, in the selected group, from 52 respondents, 22 (73.3%) respondents had basic education, 24 (58.5%) respondents had secondary education and 6 (33.3%) respondents had higher education. tall. While in the non-selected group, from 37 respondents, 8 (26.7%) respondents had basic education, 17 (41.5%) respondents had secondary education and 12 (66.7%) respondents had higher education.

Based on table 2 above, it can be seen that based on occupation, in the selected group, from 52 respondents, 5 (29.4%) respondents worked as civil servants, 9 (60%) respondents worked as private employees and 38 (66.7%) respondents as a Housewife (IRT). While in the non-selected group, from 37 respondents, 12 (70.6%) respondents worked as civil servants, 6 (40%) respondents worked as private employees and 19 (33.3%) respondents were housewives (IRT).

Table 3. Distribution of Respondents' Knowledge of Relationships with the Selection of 1-Month Injectable Contraceptives at the Niar Maternity Home, Kecamatan Percut Sei Tuan Deli Serdang Regency In 2022

Knowledge	Choice of 1 Month Injectable Contraception				Amount		χ^2 count	ρ
	Choose		Not choosing		N	(%)		
Well	7	30,4	16	69,6	23	100	9,997	0,002
Not enough	45	68,2	21	31,8	66	100		

Based on table 3 above, it can be seen that based on knowledge, in the selected group, from 52 respondents, 7 (30.4%) respondents had good knowledge and 45 (68.2%) respondents had less knowledge. While in the non-voting group, out of 37 respondents, 16 (69.6%) respondents had good knowledge and 21 (31.8%) respondents had less knowledge. Based on the results of the chi-square test (χ^2) with $\alpha = 0.05$, then the df2 value of χ^2 count is 9.997 and the value of (0.002) < 0.05 , which means that there is a relationship between respondents' knowledge and the choice of contraception. injection 1 month.

Table 3. Distribution of Respondents' Employment Relationship to the Choice of 1-Month Injectable Contraceptives at the Niar Maternity Home, Kecamatan Percut Sei Tuan Deli Serdang Regency 2022

Work	Choice of 1 Month Injectable Contraception				Amount		χ^2 count	ρ
	Choose		Not choosing		N	(%)		
Civil Servants (PNS)	5	29,4	12	70,6	17	100	7,509	0,024
Private employees	9	60	6	40	15	100		
Housewife (IRT)	38	66,7	19	33,3	57	100		

Based on table 4 above, it can be seen that based on occupation, in the selected group, from 52 respondents, 5 (29.4%) respondents worked as civil servants, 9 (60%) respondents worked as private employees and 38 (66.7%) respondents as a Housewife (IRT). While in the non-selected

group, out of 37 respondents, 12 (70, 6%) respondents worked as civil servants, 6 (40%) respondents worked as private employees and 19 (33.3%) respondents as housewives (IRT). Based on the results of the chi-square test (χ^2) with $\alpha = 0.05$, then the value of χ^2 calculated by χ^2 is 7.509 and (0.024) < 0.05 , which means that there is a relationship between the respondent's occupation and the choice of injectable contraception. 1 month.

Discussion

The Relationship of Respondents' Knowledge on the Choice of 1-Month Injectable Contraception in Couples of Childbearing Age (EFA). Based on the results of research that has been done by researchers, it can be seen that based on knowledge, in the selected group, from 52 respondents, 7 (30.4%) respondents had good knowledge and 45 (68.2%) respondents had less knowledge. While in the non-voting group, out of 37 respondents, 16 (69.6%) respondents had good knowledge and 21 (31.8%) respondents had less knowledge.

Based on the results of the chi-square test (χ^2) with $\alpha = 0.05$, then the χ^2 value of χ^2 count is 9.997 and the value of (0.002) < 0.05 , which means that there is a relationship between respondents' knowledge and the choice of contraception. injection 1 month. According to Notoatmodjo in Wawan (2011), knowledge is the result of "knowing" and this occurs after people have sensed a certain object. Sensing of objects occurs through the five human senses, namely sight, hearing, smell, taste and touch. Most of human knowledge is obtained through the eyes and ears.

According to Menasari Siregar's research (2010), the dominant factor influencing the choice of injectable contraception is knowledge. The high prevalence of injectable contraceptive use requires efforts to change to more effective contraceptives such as IUD contraceptives, implants and tubectomy because of the effects of injectable contraceptives that can cause menstrual disorders and increase the acceptor's weight. In this section, it is explained the results of research and at the same time is given the comprehensive discussion. Results can be presented in figures, graphs, tables and others that make the reader understand easily. The discussion can be made in several sub-chapters.

Based on the research results of Intan Agria (2009) in Rahmawani Simarmata (2011), there is a relationship between knowledge and the use of contraceptives, because the worse the knowledge about hormonal contraceptive methods, the higher the contraceptive users who do not understand about safety, how to use it, side effects and complications. of hormonal contraceptive methods. According to Erfandi (2009), knowledge is not something that already exists and is available while other people just accept it. Knowledge is a continuous formation by someone who is changing all the time because of new understandings.

According to the researcher's assumption, it is in line with Notoatmodjo's opinion, the results of Menasari Siregar's research, the results of Intan Agria's research in Rahmawani Simarmata and Erfandi's opinion that the respondent's level of knowledge is closely related to the choice of 1-month injectable contraception because knowledge about 1-month injectable contraception obtained by respondents through observation and hearing from The surrounding environment is still not able to shape the respondent's actions to choose 1 month injectable contraception which is not necessarily the best for him. It is expected that respondents can increase their knowledge about contraception and consider the selection of long-term contraceptive methods (MKJP), so as to minimize side effects of hormonal contraception. However, there are also respondents who have good and sufficient knowledge who still choose 1 month injectable contraception, this is because one of the advantages of 1 month injectable contraception is that it causes regular menstruation every month.

The Relationship of Respondents' Education on the Choice of 1-Month Injectable Contraception in Couples of Childbearing Age (EFA). Based on the results of the research that researchers have done, it can be seen that based on education, in the selected group, from 52 respondents, 22 (73.3%) respondents had basic education, 24 (58.5%) respondents had secondary education and 6 (33.3%)) respondents are highly educated. While in the non-selected group, from

37 respondents, 8 (26.7%) respondents had basic education, 17 (41.5%) respondents had secondary education and 12 (66.7%) respondents had higher education.

Based on the results of the chi-square test (χ^2) with $\alpha = 0.05$, then the df2 value of χ^2 count is 7.413 and the value of (0.025) < 0.05 , which means that there is a relationship between the respondent's education and the choice of contraception. injection 1 month. According to the opinion of IBG Mantra in Wawan (2011), education can affect a person, including a person's behavior regarding the pattern of life, especially in motivating attitudes to participate in development. In general, the higher a person's education, the easier it is to receive information. The Relationship of Respondents' Employment to the Choice of 1-Month Injectable Contraceptives in Couples of Childbearing Age (EFA) Based on the results of research that has been done by researchers, it can be seen that based on occupation, in the selected group, from 52 respondents, 5 (29.4%) respondents worked as civil servants, 9 (60%) respondents worked as private employees and 38 (66.7%) of respondents as Housewives (IRT). While in the non-selected group, from 37 respondents, 12 (70.6%) respondents worked as civil servants, 6 (40%) respondents worked as private employees and 19 (33.3%) respondents were housewives (IRT).

Based on the results of the chi-square test (χ^2) with $\alpha = 0.05$, then the value of df2 calculated by χ^2 is 7.509 and (0.024) < 0.05 , which means that there is a relationship between the respondent's occupation and the choice of injectable contraception. 1 month. According to the results of Menasari Siregar's research (2010), employment status can affect participation in family planning because of the influence of the work environment that encourages a person to participate in family planning, so that it will indirectly affect the status in contraceptive use. According to Arini H (2012), the knowledge of respondents who work is better than the knowledge of respondents who do not work. This is because respondents who work outside the home (formal sector) have better access to various information, including obtaining information about the choice of contraceptive method.

According to the researcher's assumptions, it is in line with the results of Menasari Siregar's research and Arini H's opinion that the respondent's job is related to the choice of 1-month injectable contraception, because the majority of respondents who choose 1-month injectable contraception as housewives spend most of their time at home, causing difficulties in gain sufficient knowledge about contraception. For this reason, respondents are expected to increase their knowledge about contraception, so that they can decide on the best contraception for themselves by consulting with health workers, especially midwives and being willing to take part in counseling activities on contraception held in their neighborhood.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research conducted on "Factors Associated with the Selection of 1-Month Injectable Contraception in Couples of Childbearing Age (EFA) in Niar Maternity Homes, Percut Sei Tuan District, Deli Serdang Regency in 2012" it can be concluded as follows: There is a relationship between knowledge and the choice of. month injectable contraception, this can be seen in the results of the chi-square test (χ^2) between knowledge and the choice of 1 month injectable contraception, the value of (0.002) < 0.05 . There is a relationship between education and the choice of 1-month injectable contraception, this can be seen in the results of the chi-square test (χ^2) between education and the choice of 1-month injectable contraception, the value of (0.025) < 0.05 . There is a relationship between occupation and the choice of 1 month injectable contraceptive, this can be seen in the results of the chi-square test (χ^2) between work and the choice of 1 month injectable contraception, the value of (0.024) < 0.05 .

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