FACTORS RELATING TO INTEREST MOTHER USING IMPLANT CONTRACEPTION IN PRATAMA'S HADIJAH CLINIK

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Abstract
Background: Based on data from Puskesmas Sentosa Baru that the number of PUS is 6,637 PUS and the number of PUS is 9,153 WUS. The number of new family planning participants from January 2022 to September 2022 was 275 people and the number of active family planning participants was 7.840 people. The proportion of implant use that is 685 people is lower than birth control pills and injections. Aim:The purpose of this study was to determine factors related to maternal interest in the use of implanted contraception.Methods:This research is a correlation study using cross sectional design. The study was conducted in Pratama's Hadijah Clinic. The study population was 9,153 people and a sample of 100 people. Data analysis was performed univariately and bivariately using the chi-square test at a 95% confidence level (= 0.05).Result: Based on the results of the study showed that the factors related to maternal interest in the use of implantable contraception in Pratama's Hadijah Clinic Regency were age (p = 0,000), education (p = 0.006), and knowledge (p = 0,000). Conclusion: The conclusion of this study is that age, education, and knowledge are significantly related to maternal interest in the use of implanted contraception. It is recommended that health workers (nurses) in Pratama's Hadijah Clinic Regency provide counseling or health education to mothers more frequently and routinely about implantable contraception so that their knowledge is good, as well as more acceptors using implants.
Keywords: Age, Education, Knowledge, Interest, Implants.

INTRODUCTION

Population problems that occur in various parts of the world include the number and growth of population as well as uncontrolled population distribution and density (Handayani, 2016). Efforts to control the rate of population growth include holding family planning service programs, the existence of family planning services can control the birth rate which will ultimately improve the quality of the population and create quality small families (Sulistyawati, 2017).

In 2017, the world population reached around 7.2 billion people and Indonesia's population ranked 4th in the world, namely 254.9 million people. The growth rate is about 1.48% per year and the birth rate is 2.6% children per woman. The population of Indonesia is increasing all the time, even though the government has attempted to ideally target 2 children per woman (BKKBN, 2018).

Based on the Indonesian Demographic Health Survey (SDKI), the use of contraceptives in 2016 actually decreased compared to 2012. In the same group of women (married) aged 15-45 years, from 61.4% to 55.86% . Likewise, the use of contraceptives among women aged 15-45 years who have ever been married is from 57.9% to 53.73%. The use of contraception at a

young age (15-24 years old), namely 15-19 years old, is 45.2%, who do not use family planning, namely 54.8%, while family planning acceptors at the age of 20-24 years are 59%, who do not use contraception. -KB is 41% (RI Ministry of Health, 2018). The type of birth control device used nationally is dominated by injection (32.3%), followed by pills (12.5%), IUD (4.7%), implant (2.6%), MOW (3%) , MOP (0.2%), condoms (1.2%). Based on age, the highest use of injectable contraceptives is at 15-19 years old at 32.7%, while at 20-24 years old it is 42.5% (BKKBN, 2017).

Based on the 2016 North Sumatra Health Profile, North Sumatra Province is one of the most populous provinces in Indonesia, ranking fourth with a population of 13,527,937 people below the provinces of West Java, East Java and Central Java. The number of PUS in North Sumatra is 2,219,937 people, with the number of new family planning participants being 378,457 (17.5%), while active family planning participants are 1,321,347 people (59.52%). The type of contraception that is widely used in North Sumatra Province for active family planning participants is injections, amounting to 445,445 people (33.71%), while for new family planning participants the number of birth control injection acceptors is 116,584 (30.81%) (Provincial Health Office, 2017).

The number of couples of childbearing age (PUS) in Deli Serdang Regency in 2016 was 76,046 people, the number of new family planning participants was 12,223 people (16.7%) while active family planning participants were 25,243 people (3.19%). Based on the type of contraception, implants used for new family planning participants are 1.6% (Deli Serdang District Health Office, 2017).

One way to reduce the population is with the Family Planning (KB) program. The family planning program has a very important meaning in the effort to create Indonesian people who are physically and mentally prosperous (Minarti, 2018). Various types of contraception can be used by couples of childbearing age (PUS), both long-term methods and short-term methods. For long-term contraceptive methods (MKJP), namely IUD, implant, MOW/MOP, while for short-term contraceptive methods, namely injections, pills, condoms, vaginal medication, and others. Long-term contraceptives are recommended by the government because they are more practical and effective, one of which is the implant (Pinem, 2016).

RESEARCH METHODS
Data Collection
This type of research is correlational with a cross-sectional design which aims to determine the factors related to mothers' interest in using implant contraception at Pratama's Hadijah Clinic Regency. The research tools were an original survey questioanire compiled by the authors.

 Aim
The aim of this research is to determine the factors related to mothers' interest in using implant contraception at the Pratama's Hadijah Clinic Regency .

Design
Cross Sectional Study

Sample
Population is a generalization area consisting of objects/subjects that have certain quantities and characteristics determined by researchers to be studied and then conclusions drawn (Sugiyono, 2015). The population in this study was all WUS in the Pratama Hadijah Clinic working area, totaling 9,153 WUS

Data Analisys
The data analysis method used is the univariate data analysis technique by describing each variable and the bivariate data analysis technique using the Pearson Chi-Square correlation test approach.

RESEARCH RESULT

Table 1. Operational Definition of Research Variables

No	Variabel	Definition Operational	Measuring Instrument	Measuring Results	Measuring Scale
1.	Age	The mother's age was calculated from birth until the time the research was conducted, in years	Questionnaire 1 question	*20-35 years* *>35 years*	Interval
2.	Education	Level of formal education completed by the respondent	Questionnaire 1 question	*Base Intermediate Tall*	Ordinal
3.	Knowledge	Everything mothers know about contraceptive implants	Questionnaire with 10 statements	*Good(8-10) Enough(6-7) Less(0-5)*	Ordinal
4.	Interest in the use of Implants	The mother's willingness or interest in using the contraceptive implant	Questionnaire with 5 statements	*Interests (4-5) No(0-3)*	Ordinal

Table 2. Frequency Distribution of Respondents' Work at the Pratama Hadijah Clinic

No	Work	Total	Percentage (%)
1.	Work	10	10,0
2.	Doesn't work	90	90,0
Total		100	100,0

Table 3. Frequency Distribution of the Number of Respondent Children at the Pratama Hadijah Clinic

No	Number of children	Total	Percentage (%)
1.	1 person	12	12,0
2.	2 persons	52	52,0
3.	3 people	31	31,0
4.	4 people	5	5,0
Total		100	100,0

Table 4. Frequency Distribution of Respondents Based on Age at Pratama Hadijah Clinic

No	Age	Total	Percentage (%)
1.	20-35 years	59	59,0
2.	>35 years	41	41,0
Total		100	100,0

Table 5. Frequency Distribution of Respondents Based on Education at Pratama Hadijah Clinic

No	Education	Total	Percentage (%)
1.	Elementary (SD/SMP)	17	17,0
2.	Intermediate (SMA)	76	76,0
3.	High (D3/S1/S2)	7	7,0
Total		100	100,0

Table 6 Frequency Distribution of Respondents Based on Knowledge at Pratama Hadijah Clinic

No	Knowledge	Total	Percentage (%)
1.	Good	14	14,0
2.	Enough	39	39,0
3.	Not enough	47	47,0
Total		100	100,0

Table 7 Frequency Distribution of Respondents Based on Interest in Using Implant Contraception at Pratama Hadijah Clinic

No	Interest in Using Implant Contraception	Total	Percentage (%)
1.	Interested	46	46,0
2.	Not interested	54	54,0
Total		100	100,0

DISCUSSION

Based on the research results, it shows that there is a relationship between age and mother's interest in using implant contraception at the Pratama Hadijah Clinic, $p=0.000 <0.05$. Of the 59 respondents aged 20-35 years, the majority were not interested in using implant contraception, namely 41 people (41.0%). Of the 41 respondents aged >35 years, the majority were interested in using implant contraception, namely 28 people (28.0%).

Research conducted by Susanti (2018) on couples of childbearing age (PUS) at the Batunadua Community Health Center found that age was significantly related to interest in using contraceptive implants. In contrast to research by Nuzula, Widarini, & Karmaya (2015) on female couples of childbearing age in Tegalsari District, the results showed that age was not related to the use of contraceptives in female couples of childbearing age. Mawardiana's research (2016) at the UPTD Peureume Community Health Center, Kaway

Basically, age has a big influence on the reproductive process, especially 20-35 years of age is the best age for pregnancy and childbirth. Pregnancy and childbirth carry a greater risk of morbidity and death in adolescents than in women in their 20s, especially in areas where medical services are scarce or unavailable. Likewise in the use of contraceptives, at a healthy reproductive age (20-35 years), the use of contraceptives must continue to be increased because at that age a married woman is very likely to become pregnant so it needs to be prevented by using contraceptives such as implants (Wiknjosastro, 2015) .

According to the researchers' assumptions, the results of this study prove that the respondent's age is related to the mother's interest in using implantable contraceptives. Mothers aged over 35 years are more interested in using implants compared to mothers aged 20-35 years. This is because mothers are already thinking about using long-term contraception and don't always remember it. In addition, implantable contraceptives are more effective than short-term contraceptives. Meanwhile, fewer mothers aged 20-35 years use contraceptive implants because mothers usually still want to get pregnant again so they prefer short-term contraceptives.

Based on the research results, it shows that there is a relationship between education and maternal interest in using implant contraception at the Pratama Hadijah Clinic, $p=0.006 <0.05$.

Of the 41 respondents with basic education (SD/SMP), the majority were not interested in using implant contraception, namely 21 people (21.0%). Of the 52 respondents with secondary education (SMA), the majority were not interested in using implant contraception, namely 33 people (33.0%). Of the 7 respondents with higher education (D3/S1/S2), all of them were interested in using implant contraception, namely 7 people (7.0%).

Research conducted by Susanti, Wowor, & Hamel (2013) at the Ome Health Center, Tidore Islands City, found that the frequency distribution based on education level showed that the level of higher education was > greater than the level of education < basic. This is good because a mother who has higher levels of education have experience using contraception. The results of the Chi-Square statistical test shown in table 5 obtained a value of 0.11, this means that in the statistical test there is a significant relationship between education and the use of contraceptive implants.

According to Notoatmodjo (2016), education is a skill in absorbing knowledge. In accordance with the increase in a person's education, this ability is closely related to a person's attitude towards the knowledge they have absorbed, whereas according to the Big Indonesian Dictionary, education is the process of changing the attitudes and behavior of a person or group of people in an effort to mature humans through teaching and training efforts. process, making and how to educate. So it can be concluded that education is a process of changing and increasing knowledge, knowledge patterns, thought patterns and mother's behavior towards the formation of the main personality.

Education has a positive influence on the level of contraceptive use. In relation to the information they receive and the need to delay or limit the number of children. Educated women tend to be more aware of accepting family planning programs. Education and implant use showed a significant relationship. The higher the respondent's education level, the smaller the number of children they want, so the respondent's opportunity to limit births is greater. This situation will encourage respondents to limit births by using implants. A person's education is related to a person's opportunity to receive and absorb as much information as possible, including information about reproductive health and the benefits of rational use of contraceptive methods. Various studies have proven that increasing education has an effect on increasing the use of contraceptives. The reason for the influence of education on increasing the use of contraceptives is that the higher a person's formal education, the older the age at marriage will be, thereby reducing the number of births (Pastuti, 2017).

According to the researcher's assumptions, from the results of this research it is known that the respondent's education is significantly related to the respondent's interest in using contraceptive implants at the Pratama Hadijah Clinic. Most of the respondents have secondary education (SMA) and if we look at the overall level of education, the number of respondents who are interested in using contraceptive implants is at the high school level, as well as respondents with diploma/graduate degrees who are all interested in using implants as the contraceptive method of choice to reduce pregnancy and child birth. . People who are highly educated tend

to prioritize family quality, have foresight, choose long-term contraceptives that are suitable for themselves, so they prefer implant contraceptives.

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

Age is related to the mother's interest in using implant contraception at the Pratama Hadijah Clinic, p-value = 0.000 <0.05. Education is related to maternal interest in using implant contraception at Pratama Hadijah Clinic, p-value = 0.006 <0.05. Knowledge is related to maternal interest in using implant contraception at Pratama Hadijah Clinic, p-value = 0.000 <0.05.

Ethical aspects and Conflict of Interest

The authors declare no conflict of interest

Author Contribution

Conception and design (PSP, NBK) data analysis and interpretation (PSP, DHL), manuscript draft (PSP), critical revision of the manuscript (NBK), final approval of the manuscript (NBK)

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