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BEBERAPA FAKTOR YANG BERHUBUNGAN DENGAN PEMILIHAN METODE KONTRASEPSI SUNTIK DI TPMB EKA PURNAMA SARI PAUH TANJUNG IMAN KECAMATAN KALIANDA LAMPUNG

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Kontrasepsi merupakan langkah penting di Indonesia untuk menurunkan angka kematian ibu (AKI), dimana jumlah pengguna metode kontrasepsi di Indonesia tertinggi adalah kontrasepsi suntik. Hal inilah yang melatarbelakangi penulis untuk melakukan penelitian tentang beberapa faktor yang berhubungan dengan pemilihan alat kontrasepsi suntik meliputi faktor usia, pendidikan dan pengetahuan di Tempat Praktik Bidan Mandiri Eka Purnama Sari Pauh Tanjung Iman.

Metode: Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kuantitatif dan menggunakan desain penelitian *cross sectional*. Populasi dalam penelitian ini adalah ibu yang memilih metode kontrasepsi Suntik berjumlah 72 responden di TPMB Eka Purnama Sari Pauh Tanjung Iman. Instrumen dalam penelitian ini menggunakan kuesioner yang telah di adopsi, yang berisi 10 pernyataan tentang pengetahuan metode kontrasepsi suntik.

Hasil Penelitian: Hasil dari uji Chi-Square mengenai hubungan antara usia responden dengan penggunaan kontrasepsi suntik diketahui nilai $p\text{-value} = 0,054 < 0,05$ maka H_0 ditolak H_a diterima. Selanjutnya mengenai hubungan antara pendidikan dengan penggunaan kontrasepsi suntik diketahui nilai $P\text{-value}$ diperoleh $0,197 > 0,05$ maka H_0 diterima dan H_a ditolak. Selain itu mengenai hubungan antara pengetahuan dengan penggunaan kontrasepsi suntik diketahui nilai $P\text{-value}$ diperoleh $0,881$ sehingga nilai $p\text{-value} = 0,881 > 0,05$ maka H_0 diterima dan H_a ditolak.

Kesimpulan: Dapat disimpulkan bahwa ada hubungan yang bermakna antara Usia dengan pemilihan metode kontrasepsi suntik, sedangkan hubungan antara Pendidikan dan Pengetahuan tidak ada hubungan yang bermakna dengan pemilihan metode kontrasepsi suntik. Diharapkan petugas kesehatan bisa memberikan informasi yang lengkap dalam penyampaian yang sesuai dengan karakteristik dan sesuai anjuran dengan menyesuaikan usia wanita dan keadaan kesehatan tentang metode kontrasepsi suntik.

Kata kunci: Kontrasepsi suntik, Usia, Pendidikan, Pengetahuan

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**SOME FACTORS RELATED TO THE SELECTION OF INJECTING
CONTRACEPTION METHODS IN TPMB EKA PURNAMA SARI PAUH TANJUNG
IMAN, KALIANDA LAMPUNG DISTRICT**

ABSTRACT

Background: Contraception is an important step in Indonesia to reduce maternal mortality (MMR), where the highest number of users of contraceptive methods in Indonesia is injectable contraceptives. This is what motivated the author to conduct research on several factors related to the choice of injectable contraceptives including age, education and knowledge at the Eka Purnama Sari Pauh Tanjung Iman Independent Midwife Practice Place.

Methods: This study uses quantitative methods and uses a cross sectional research design. The population in this study were mothers who chose the injection method of contraception totaling 72 respondents at TPMB Eka Purnama Sari Pauh Tanjung Iman. The instrument in this study used a questionnaire that had been adopted, which contained 10 statements about knowledge of injectable contraceptive methods.

Research Results: The results of the Chi-Square test regarding the relationship between the respondent's age and the use of injectable contraceptives are known to have $p\text{-value} = 0.054 < 0.05$, then H_0 is rejected, H_a is accepted. Furthermore, regarding the relationship between education and the use of injectable family planning, it is known that the P-value obtained is $0.197 > 0.05$, so H_0 is accepted and H_a is rejected. In addition, regarding the relationship between knowledge about family planning and the use of injectable contraceptives, it is known that the P-value obtained is 0.881 so that the $p\text{-value} = 0.881 > 0.05$ then H_0 is accepted and H_a is rejected.

Conclusion: It can be concluded that there is a significant relationship between age and the choice of injectable contraceptive method, while the relationship between education and knowledge has no significant relationship with the choice of injectable contraceptive method. It is hoped that health workers can provide complete information in delivery that is in accordance with the characteristics and according to the recommendations by adjusting the woman's age and health condition regarding injectable contraceptive methods.

Keywords: Injectable Contraception, Age, Education, Knowledge