

Universitas Ngudi Waluyo
Program Studi Kebidanan, Fakultas Ilmu Kesehatan
Skripsi, 2023
Maria Pankrasia, Cahyaningrum
152211144

” FAKTOR-FAKTOR YANG MEMPENGARUHI PENGGUNAAN KONTRASEPSI SUNTIK PROGESTIN (3 BULAN) DAN KOMBINASI (1 BULAN) PADA WUS DI PUSKESMAS LEREP”.

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Kontrasepsi suntik 1 bulan mengandung hormone estrogen tidak disarankan pada ibu yang sedang menyusui dan KB suntik 3 bulan mengandung hormone progesterone yang dapat disarankan pada ibu yang sedang menyusui. Penggunaan kontrasepsi telah meningkat di banyak bagian dunia, terutama di Asia dan Amerika Latin, tetapi terus menjadi rendah di sub-Sahara Afrika. Secara global, penggunaan kontrasepsi modern telah meningkat sedikit, dari 54% pada tahun 1990 menjadi 57,4% pada tahun 2015. Di provinsi Jawa Tengah pada tahun 2019 Presentasi Wanita berumur 15-49 tahun yang berstatus kawin dan menggunakan KB sebanyak 58,18 %, pada tahun 2020 Presentasi Wanita berumur 15-49 tahun yang berstatus kawin dan menggunakan KB sebanyak 57,38 %, pada tahun 2021 Presentasi Wanita berumur 15-49 tahun yang berstatus kawin dan menggunakan KB sebanyak 57,38 %. Apabila dilihat per mix kontrasepsi maka persentasenya adalah sebagai berikut : IUD (8,0%), MOW (4,2%), implant (10,0%), suntikan (59,9%), pil (15,8%), MOP (0,2%) dan MAL (0,1%) . Pola pemilihan jenis metode kontrasepsi modern pada tahun 2021 menunjukkan sebagian besar akseptor memilih menggunakan suntik sebesar 59,9 %. Berdasarkan Data Di Kabupaten Semarang pada tahun 2020 jumlah peserta KB aktif sebanyak 155.269. Jumlah peserta KB Aktif terbanyak berada di wilayah Kecamatan Ungaran Barat yaitu 11.356. Pasangan Usia Subur di wilayah kecamatan Ungaran Barat yaitu sebesar 15.194 peserta. Peserta KB Baru Di Kabupaten Semarang khususnya di wilayah Kecamatan Ungaran Barat 954 peserta, presentase peserta KB Baru Terhadap PUS pada tahun 2020 yaitu 6,28 %. Hasil Studi Pendahuluan di dapatkan bahwa ada beberapa yang tau tentang pengertian KB, efek samping dan kelebihan dan kekurangan, tepat waktu dalam melakukan kunjungan ulang, dan beberapa diantaranya tidak tau tentang pengertian KB, efek samping, kelebihan dan kekurangan dan juga tidak melakukan kunjungan ulang tepat waktu. Berdasarkan latarbelakang dan fenomena yang terjadi maka peneliti tertarik untuk melakukan penelitian. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui faktor hubungan anatara penggunaan kontrasepsi suntik pada WUS Di Puskesmas Lerep.

Metode: Desain yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini ialah *Survey* dan pendekatan “*cross Sectional*” yaitu jenis metode penelitian atau rancangan penelitian observasional. Populasi dalam penelitian ini ialah Jumlah semua akseptor kontrasepsi Suntik di Puskesmas Lerep yaitu sebanyak 2396 responden. Sampel dalam penelitian ini adalah 42 responden dengan menggunakan teknik *accidental sampling*. Data dianalisis dengan melakukan uji analisis *chi square*.

Hasil : Berdasarkan hasil penelitian analisa univariat menunjukkan bahwa dari 42 wanita usia subur yang menggunakan KB kontrasepsi suntik mayoritas menggunakan Kontrasepsi Suntik Progestin (suntik 3 bulan) sebanyak 28 orang (66,7%) dan minoritas menggunakan KB Suntik Kombinasi (suntik 1 bulan) sebanyak 14 orang (33,3%). Berdasarkan umur diperoleh mayoritas umur 20-35 tahun sebanyak 25 orang (59,5%), dan minoritas umur < 20 tahun sebanyak 7 orang (16,7%). Berdasarkan paritas mayoritas paritas multipara sebanyak 20 orang (47,6%), dan minoritas paritas grandemultipara sebanyak 6 orang (14,3%). Berdasarkan pendidikan diperoleh mayoritas berpendidikan menengah (SMA) sebanyak 18 orang (42,9%), dan minoritas berpendidikan Dasar sebanyak 10 orang (23,8%). Berdasarkan pekerjaan diperoleh mayoritas tidak bekerja sebanyak 28 orang (66,7%), dan minoritas bekerja sebanyak 14 orang (33,3%).

Kesimpulan : Dari 5 variabel tersebut maka dapat disimpulkan bahwa Paritas ada hubungan dengan Penggunaan KB Suntik Pada Wanita Usia Subur, sedangkan umur, Pendidikan dan Pekerjaan tidak ada hubungan dengan Penggunaan KB Suntik Pada Wanita Usia Subur.

Kata Kunci : Kontrasepsi suntik, Umur, Paritas, Pendidikan, Pekerjaan

Universitas Ngudi Waluyo
Study Program Midwifery, Faculty of Health Sciences
Thesis, 2023
Maria Pankrasia, Cahyaningrum
152211144

"FACTORS INFLUENCING THE USE OF PROGESTIN INJECTION CONTRACEPTION (3 MONTHS) AND COMBINATION (1 MONTHS) IN WUS IN LEREP PUSKESMAS"

ABSTRACT

Background: Contraceptive injections for 1 month containing the hormone estrogen are not recommended for mothers who are breastfeeding and KB injections for 3 months contain the hormone progesterone which can be recommended for mothers who are breastfeeding. Contraceptive use has been increasing in many parts of the world, especially in Asia and Latin America, but continues to be low in sub-Saharan Africa. Globally, the use of modern contraception has increased slightly, from 54% in 1990 to 57.4% in 2015. In the province of Central Java in 2019 the percentage of women aged 15-49 years who were married and used family planning was 58.18% , in 2020 the percentage of women aged 15-49 years who are married and using family planning is 57.38%, in 2021 the percentage of women aged 15-49 years who are currently married and using family planning is 57.38%. When viewed per contraceptive mix, the percentages are as follows: IUD (8.0%), MOW (4.2%), implants (10.0%), injections (59.9%), pills (15.8%) , MOP (0.2%) and MAL (0.1%) . The pattern of choosing the type of modern contraceptive method in 2021 shows that most acceptors choose to use injections of 59.9%. Based on data in Semarang Regency in 2020 the number of active family planning participants is 155,269. The largest number of active family planning participants was in the West Ungaran District, namely 11,356. Couples of childbearing age in the West Ungaran sub-district, namely 15,194 participants. New KB participants In Semarang Regency, especially in the Ungaran Barat District area, there are 954 participants, the percentage of new KB participants for PUS in 2020 is 6.28%. The results of the Preliminary Study found that there were some who knew about the meaning of family planning, side effects and advantages and disadvantages, were on time to make repeat visits, and some of them did not know about the meaning of family planning, side effects, advantages and disadvantages and also did not make proper repeat visits. time. Based on the background and the phenomena that occur, the researcher is interested in conducting research. The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between the use of injectable contraceptives at WUS at the Lerep Health Center.

Method: The design used in this study is a survey and a "cross sectional" approach, namely a type of research method or observational research design. The population in this study was the total number of injecting contraceptive acceptors at the Lerep Health Center in November, namely 2,396 respondents. The sample in this study were 42 respondents using the accidental sampling technique. The data were analyzed using the chi square analysis test.

Results: Based on the results of the univariate analysis study, it showed that out of 42 women of childbearing age who used injectable birth control, the majority used progestin injection contraception (3 months injection) as many as 28 people (66.7%) and a minority used combination injection contraception (1 month injection) as many as 14 people (33.3%). Based on age, the majority aged 20-35 years were 25 people (59.5%), and a minority aged <20 years were 7 people (16.7%). Based on parity, the majority of multiparous parity was 20 people (47.6%), and the minority grandemultipara parity was 6 people (14.3%). Based on education, the majority had secondary education (SMA) as many as 18 people (42.9%), and a minority with elementary education as many as 10 people (23.8%). Based on the occupation, it was found that the majority did not work as many as 28 people (66.7%), and the minority worked as many as 14 people (33.3%).

Conclusion: From these 5 variables, it can be concluded that parity has a relationship with the use of injection contraception in women of childbearing age, while age, education and work have no relationship with the use of injection contraception in women of childbearing age.

Keywords: Injecting contraception, Age, Parity, Education, Occupation