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**GAMBARAN PENGETAHUAN TENTANG PENGGUNAAN METODE
KONTRASEPSI JANGKA PANJANG PADA AKSEPTOR KB NON-MKJP
DI WILAYAH PUSKESMAS TUNTANG**

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Metode Kontrasepsi Jangka Panjang (MKJP) merupakan metode kontrasepsi yang efektif dalam menunda kehamilan, mengatur jarak kelahiran, dan menghentikan kesuburan dalam jangka waktu yang lama. Meskipun memiliki efektivitas tinggi dan dianggap aman, tingkat penggunaan MKJP masih rendah dibandingkan metode kontrasepsi jangka pendek seperti suntik dan pil.

Metode: Desain penelitian menggunakan deskriptif kuantitatif dengan pendekatan cross section. Populasi adalah akseptor KB non MKJP di tiga desa wilayah Puskesmas Tuntang sebanyak 725 orang. Sampel diambil dengan teknik simple random sampling sebanyak 88 responden. Teknik analisis menggunakan analisis univariat.

Hasil: Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa sebagian besar tingkat pengetahuan akseptor KB mengenai MKJP sebanyak 43,2% responden memiliki pengetahuan yang baik, 36,3% memiliki pengetahuan kurang, dan hanya 20,5% yang memiliki pengetahuan yang cukup. Hal ini menunjukkan bahwa masih banyak akseptor KB Non-MKJP yang belum memahami secara mendalam tentang manfaat dan efektivitas MKJP.

Kesimpulan: Tingkat pengetahuan akseptor KB Non-MKJP mengenai MKJP masih perlu ditingkatkan. Oleh karena itu, diperlukan upaya edukasi yang lebih efektif dari pihak Puskesmas, terutama dalam memberikan informasi yang lebih jelas dan menarik mengenai MKJP. Akseptor KB juga diharapkan lebih aktif dalam mencari informasi mengenai metode kontrasepsi yang sesuai dengan kebutuhan mereka.

Kata Kunci: Pengetahuan, MKJP

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**OVERVIEW OF KNOWLEDGE ABOUT THE USE OF LONG-TERM
CONTRACEPTION METHODS IN NON-MKJP KB ACCEPTORS IN
THE TUNTANG COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTER AREA**

ABSTRACT

Background: Long-Term Contraceptive Methods (MKJP) is an effective contraceptive method in delaying pregnancy, regulating birth spacing, and stopping fertility for a long period of time. Although it has high effectiveness and is considered safe, the level of use of MKJP is still low compared to short-term contraceptive methods such as injections and pills.

Method: The research design used quantitative descriptive with a cross-section approach. The population was non MKJP KB acceptors in three villages in the Tuntang health center area totaling 725 people. The sample was taken using a simple random sampling technique of 88 respondents. The analysis technique used univariate analysis.

Results: The results of the study showed that most of the knowledge levels of KB acceptors regarding MKJP as many as 43,2% of respondents had good knowledge, 36,3% had poor knowledge, and only 20,5% had sufficient knowledge. This shows that there are still many Non-MKJP KB acceptors who do not fully understand the benefits and effectiveness of MKJP.

Conclusion: The level of knowledge of Non-MKJP KB acceptors regarding MKJP needs to be improved. Therefore, more effective educational efforts are needed from the Health Center, especially in providing clearer and more interesting information about MKJP. KB acceptors are also expected to be more active in seeking information about contraceptive methods that suit their needs.

Keywords: Knowledge, MKJP