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## **GAMBARAN PENGETAHUAN IBU HAMIL TRIMESTER III TENTANG KB IMPLANT PASCA SALIN DI KLINIK RAHAYU UNGARAN**

### **ABSTRAK**

Indonesia menghadapi tantangan terkait pertumbuhan penduduk dan kualitas kesehatan yang rendah, sehingga pemerintah menerapkan kebijakan keluarga berencana (KB) untuk mengatur jarak kehamilan dan mendukung hak reproduksi. Salah satu penyebab tingginya AKI adalah kehamilan yang terlalu muda, tua, banyak, atau terlalu dekat. Untuk mengurangi AKI, akses pelayanan kesehatan ibu dan anak (KIA) serta KB harus diperluas, termasuk kontrasepsi pasca persalinan seperti implan. Namun, penggunaan kontrasepsi pasca persalinan, khususnya implan, masih rendah karena pengetahuan ibu terbatas. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menggambarkan pengetahuan ibu hamil trimester III tentang KB implan pasca persalinan di Klinik Rahayu Ungaran. Jenis penelitian ini menggunakan rancangan penelitian deskriptif kuantitatif, teknik pengambilan sampel *total sampling* dengan sampel 37 ibu hamil trimester III di Klinik Rahayu Ungaran. Instrumen penelitian menggunakan kuisisioner dengan 20 soal. Analisis data menggunakan analisa univariat. Hasil penelitian berdasarkan karakteristik responden dilihat dari umur sebagian besar 20-35 tahun sebanyak 30 (81,8%), dalam kategori pendidikan sebagian besar berpendidikan SMA sebanyak 30 (81,8%), dalam kateori pekerjaan sebagian besar Bekerja sebanyak 32 (86,5%). Berdasarkan pengetahuan sebagian besar responden berpengetahuan kurang sebanyak 19 (51,4%).

**Kata kunci: pengetahuan, kehamilan, KB Implan pasca salin**

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**"DESCRIPTION OF THIRD TRIMESTER PREGNANT WOMEN'S  
KNOWLEDGE ABOUT POSTPARTUM IMPLANT CONTRACEPTION  
AT RAHAYU CLINIC UNGARAN"**

**ABSTRACT**

Indonesia faces challenges related to population growth and low health quality, so the government has implemented a family planning (KB) policy to regulate pregnancy spacing and support reproductive rights. One of the causes of high MMR is pregnancies that are too young, old, many, or too close together. To reduce MMR, access to maternal and child health (KIA) services and KB must be expanded, including postpartum contraception such as implants. However, the use of postpartum contraception, especially implants, is still low because mothers' knowledge is limited. This study aims to describe the knowledge of pregnant women in the third trimester about postpartum implant KB at the Rahayu Ungaran Clinic. This type of research uses a quantitative descriptive research design, a total sampling technique with a sample of 37 pregnant women in their third trimester at the Rahayu Ungaran Clinic. The research instrument used a questionnaire with 20 questions. Data analysis used univariate analysis. The results of the study based on the characteristics of respondents seen from the age of the majority of 20-35 years as many as 30 (81.8%), in the education category most of them have high school education as many as 30 (81.8%), in the job category most of them work as many as 32 (86.5%). Based on knowledge, most respondents have less knowledge as many as 19 (51.4%).

Keywords: knowledge, pregnancy, postpartum implant contraception