



Relationship Between Age and Education on The Use of 3 Months KB Injection at BPM Sargiatik in 2021

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ABSTRACT

The research design used is an analytical study with a cross sectional study approach, aiming to determine the relationship between age and education on the use of 3-month injectable family planning at BPM Sargiatik in 2021. The number of samples in this study was 34 people. With accidental sampling technique. Data collection instrument in the form of a questionnaire used to obtain chi square data. The results of this study indicate that there is a relationship between age and using 3-month injections, p value = 0.013. There is a relationship between education using 3-month injection KB with p value = 0.009. It is hoped that health workers will provide more active counseling about 3-month family planning injections to family planning acceptors.

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1. INTRODUCTION

The increase in population is one of the major problems faced by all countries, both developed and developing countries. Indonesia is one of the developing countries with the largest population increase after China, India and the United States. The results of the census according to the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) in August 2010 stated that the total population of Indonesia was 237,556,363 people, consisting of 119,507,600 men and 118,048,783 women, with a population growth rate of 1.49 percent per year. This population growth, of course, has significant implications for the economic development and welfare of the country. From this description, the government took one anticipatory step to suppress the high rate of population growth by establishing an agency specifically and specifically responsible for controlling population growth in Indonesia, namely the National Family Planning Coordinating Board (BKKBN) (Irianto, 2014).

One of the most popular types of contraception by Indonesians is injectable contraception. For reasons of safe use, its work is very effective, the price is cheap, it can be used by all women

of reproductive age, the return of fertility is slower and it is suitable for lactation because it does not suppress milk production. Injectable contraception aims to prevent pregnancy, thicken cervical mucus so that it reduces the ability to penetrate sperm, making the uterine mucous membrane thin (Sulistiyawati, 2015).

There are 2 types of injectable contraception, namely the progestin group, for example Depoprovera 150 mg containing 1 cc (injected every 3 months, Depoprogestin 150 mg containing 3 cc (injected every 1 month) and the progestin group with a mixture of estrogen propionate. For example, ovelofem (injected every 1 month). 1 month. Both types of injectable contraceptives are administered intramuscularly (IM) and have various side effects, including nausea, bleeding in the form of spotting between periods, headaches and breast pain (Irianto, 2014).

Based on the preliminary survey, data on the use of active family planning contraception at the Sargiatik clinic were the most popular were injectable contraceptives and then the pill, while the lowest contraceptive options were MOW and MOP. The results of these data, the most contraception used by acceptors is injectable contraception. So the author is interested in conducting research on the relationship between age and education on the use of 3-month injectable family planning at BPM Sargiatik in 2021.

2. RESEARCH METHODE

The research used was an analytic survey with a cross sectional approach, meaning that the measurement of the variables was only done once at a time (Hidayat, 2009). A qualitative design was used to obtain data about why mothers use contraceptives that mothers are currently using.

The population is the entire research subject to be studied, the population in this study are all mothers who use 3-month family planning at BPM Sargiatik from January to April 2021 as many as 34 people. The sample is part of the population to be studied or part of the characteristics possessed by the population (Hidayat, 2019). The sample in this study were all family planning acceptors who visited BPM Sargiatik, researchers used total sampling based on patients who visited BPM at the time of the study. The sampling technique is a sample selection process used in research and the existing population, so that the number of samples represents the entire existing population (Hidayat, 2019). The sampling technique used in this study is total sampling, namely the entire population as a sample, which is 34 people.

Data analysis was done by computer using SPSS. Univariate data analysis aims to describe the characteristics of each variable studied. Bivariate analysis aims to determine whether there is a relationship between the independent variable and the dependent variable, the chi square test can be used.

3. RESULT AND ANALYSIS

The results of the analysis of the relationship between maternal age using 3-month injection KB using the formula χ^2 (chi square) with p value = 0.013 ($P < 0.05$). So it can be concluded that there is a relationship between maternal age and using a 3-month injection KB.

The results of the analysis of the relationship between mother's education using 3-month injectable family planning using the formula χ^2 (chi square) with p value = 0.009 ($P < 0.05$). So it can be concluded that there is a relationship between mother's education using 3-month injectable family planning.

This study is in line with the research conducted by Pramono and Ulfa (2012) in Semarang where in his research it was stated that there was a relationship between age and the choice of contraception.

Age affects the perception and mindset of a person. The older they get, the more their grasping power and mindset will develop. Age is related to contraceptive use as an intrinsic factor, age is related to organ structure, physiological function, biochemical composition, including the female hormonal system. Differences in physiological function, biochemical composition and hormonal system at a period of age, lead to the need for contraception.

According to the researcher's assumptions, in this study, there was no relationship between age and the choice of contraception, it does not always indicate a person's maturity and maturity in making choices, especially in determining the contraceptive to be used.

According to Sagala (2017) that the educational process lasts a lifetime or until death. Where lifelong education is a system of educational concepts that explains the whole event of a person's teaching and learning activities. Before a person enters formal education at school, that person first receives informal education in the family and if he is able it is recommended to go to college.

Education level is a factor that greatly determines a person's knowledge and perception of something, including participation in family planning. This is because someone who is highly educated will have a wider view and more receptive to new ideas and ways of living (Ma'ruf, 2013).

One of the things related to family planning awareness in the community is education. Education is a conscious and planned effort to create a learning atmosphere and learning process so that students actively develop their potential to have spiritual, religious, self-control, personality, intelligence, noble character, and skills needed by themselves, society, nation and state (UUSPN). , 2015) education brings a social process in which people are exposed to the influence of the chosen environment so that they can obtain or experience the development of social abilities and individual abilities optimally according to the results of previous research by Pramono and Ulfa (2015) in Semarang which stated that there was no significant relationship between education level with the choice of contraception, but this is different from what Indah 2012 did in Medan where in her research it was stated that there was a relationship between the level of knowledge and the choice of contraception. Based on the two studies, it appears that there is not always a significant relationship between the level of education and the choice of contraception, this can be influenced by the characteristics and number of respondents from each study. The relationship between education and pikie patterns, perceptions and public behavior is very significant, meaning that the higher a person's education level, the more rational he is in making various decisions.

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the problems, discussion and analysis of the data obtained in this study, the following conclusions are drawn:

1. The majority of mothers have high school education, as many as 20 respondents (58.8%) and the minority with elementary education, namely 1 respondent (2.9%).
2. The majority of mothers aged >35 years were 14 respondents (41.2%) and the minority aged <20 years were 8 respondents (23.5%).
3. The majority of respondents used 3-month KB as many as 20 respondents (58.8%) and the minority did not use 3-month injectable KB as many as 14 respondents (41.2%).
4. There is a relationship between age and using 3-month injectable contraception.
5. There is a relationship between education and the use of 3 months injectable family planning

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