

The Relationship of Husband Support with Maternal Interest in The Selection of Intra-Uterine Device (IUD) Contraceptives in The Work Area Bulang Health Center Batam City

Mohammad Satrya

Undergraduate Nursing Study Program, Mitra Bunda Health Institute, Batam

Ditte Ayu Suntara

Undergraduate Nursing Study Program, Mitra Bunda Health Institute, Batam

Norma Jeepi Margiyanti

Diploma Study Program in Three Midwifery, Mitra Bunda Health Institute, Batam

Korespondensi penulis: normajeepi02@gmail.com

Abstrack

The Intra Uterin Device (IUD) Family Planning (FP) Program in Indonesia has been declared less successful, in its implementation until now it has experienced obstacles that are felt, among others, there are still many PUS who are not interested in using IUD. Data from the Batam City Health Office in 2018 obtained the use of IUD as much as 3.8%, Implant 5.6% FOM 0.6% and MOM 0.3%. From these data, it was obtained that the use of IUD birth control was still very low compared to Implant. The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between husband support and maternal interest in the selection of IUD contraceptives in the work area of the Bulang Health Center, Batam City. This study used an analytical design with a cross-sectional design. The sample selection was carried out by purposive sampling of 64 respondents. The independent variable in this study was husband support, while the dependent variable was the mother's interest in the selection of IUD contraceptives. Data collection of independent and dependent variables using questionnaire measuring instruments. Data processing includes editing, coding, scoring, tabulating. The analysis used is a univariate analysis using a frequency table to describe each variable and bivariate analysis using the Chi-Square test. The results of the analysis using the Chi Square Test obtained probability values (p value) = 0.001 (p value >0.05). The conclusion of this study is that there is a relationship between husband support and maternal interest in the selection of IUD contraceptives in the Bulang Community health centers Work Area. It is recommended that Community health centers can involve husbands in providing education for prospective acceptors to increase interest in using IUD.

Keyword : The Intra Uterin Device ; Family Planning

Abstrak

Program Keluarga Berencana (KB) Intra Uterin Device (IUD) di Indonesia dinyatakan kurang berhasil, dalam pelaksanaannya sampai saat ini mengalami kendala yang dirasakan antara lain masih banyak PUS yang tidak berminat menggunakan IUD. Data Dinas Kesehatan Kota Batam tahun 2018 didapatkan penggunaan IUD sebanyak 3,8%, Implant 5,6% FOM 0,6% dan MOM 0,3%. Dari data tersebut diperoleh bahwa penggunaan alat kontrasepsi IUD masih sangat rendah dibandingkan dengan Implan. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui hubungan antara dukungan suami dengan minat ibu dalam pemilihan alat kontrasepsi IUD di wilayah kerja ibu hamil. Puskesmas Bulang Kota Batam. Penelitian ini menggunakan desain analitik dengan desain potong lintang. Pemilihan sampel dilakukan secara purposive sampling sebanyak 64 responden. Variabel bebas dalam penelitian ini adalah dukungan suami, sedangkan variabel terikatnya adalah minat ibu dalam pemilihan alat kontrasepsi IUD. Pengumpulan data variabel bebas dan terikat menggunakan alat ukur angket. Pengolahan data meliputi editing, coding, scoring, tabulating. Analisis yang digunakan adalah analisis univariat dengan menggunakan tabel frekuensi untuk menggambarkan masing-masing variabel dan analisis bivariat menggunakan uji Chi-Square. Hasil

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* Norma Jeepi Margiyanti, normajeepi02@gmail.com

analisis menggunakan Uji Chi Square diperoleh nilai probabilitas (p value) = 0,001 (p value >0,05) . Kesimpulan penelitian ini adalah ada hubungan antara dukungan suami dengan minat ibu dalam pemilihan alat kontrasepsi IUD di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Bulang. Disarankan agar Puskesmas dapat melibatkan suami dalam memberikan edukasi kepada calon akseptor untuk meningkatkan minat menggunakan IUD.

Keyword : Program Keluarga Berencana (KB); Intra Uterin Device (IUD)

BACKGROUND

The Long-Term Contraceptive Method (LTCM) is one of the contraceptives with 95% success (minor failures) if used properly, but users of this method are still less than non- LTCM this is because users of this method require professional actions and skills of complex health workers.

In 2018 in Batam City, the acceptor of the Long-Term Contraceptive Method (LTCM) for the use of Intra Uterine Device (IUD) was 3.8%, implant 5.6% female operative method (FOM) 0.6% and male operative method (MOM) 0.3%. From this data, it is obtained that the use of IUD is still very low compared to Implant (Batam City Health Office, 2018). The IUD has an effectiveness of 99.7%. This IUD is more effective than other types (Rahmayani,2015).

The IUD is very effective in preventing pregnancy, the chances in pregnancy prevention are very effective (0.8% of pregnancies per 100 women in the first year) immediately after installation, reversible, long-term (can be up to 10 years no need to replace), and improve sexual intercourse because there is no need to be afraid to get pregnant (Mulyani dan Rinawati, 2013).

According to (Proverawati, 2010) there are several advantages in the use of IUD, namely as a contraceptive device, which has high effectiveness, the IUD can be effective after installation, the long-term method can be 10 years and does not need to be replaced and most specially the IUD has a smaller pregnancy risk presentation, namely 0.6-0.8 pregnancy / 100 women in the first 1 year.

The IUD Family Planning Program (FP) in Indonesia is declared less successful, in its implementation until now it has experienced obstacles that are felt, among others, there are still many PUS who are not interested in using the IUD. Factors that influence the use of the IUD are the mother's knowledge, the mother's perception of the IUD, the beliefs, and the support of the husband.

The husband's opinion on family planning is strong enough to determine the use of family methods by the wife. If the wife does not have the support of her husband to use the IUD then a wife does not use the IUD. The low support of the husband in the selection of contraceptives causes couples not to communicate with each other regarding FP.

From the research conducted by Andini and Utami in The Year (2017) it was found that the results of the analysis of the highest percentage of data with less support were 45.5%, respondents who chose IUD as many as 52.7. Data analysis using Chi Square obtained a value of $p = 0.000$ and a continuous coefesient value of 0.096.

Retnowati and Noviyanti's research in 2018 found the results of husbands who did not support as many as 33 people 61.1% and those who supported 21 people (38.9%). IUD contraceptive recovery was 37% and non-iud was 63% .on the statistic test $p=0.006$ which means there is a relationship of husband support for the selection of IUD contraceptives.

Efforts that can be made to increase the use of LTCM in order to reduce the birth rate in Indonesia are by motivating PUS women who already have 2 children with a relatively young age (less than 30 years) and women with an old age of more than 30 years, providing complete IEC facilities, especially in government service places so that counseling activities carried out are maximized. In addition, other efforts are distributing free IUD, the availability of nods for IUD, the availability of technical training funds for medical personnel (BKKBN, 2015). The purpose of this study is to identify the Relationship between Husband Support and Maternal Interest in choosing Intrauterine Device (IUD) Contrception in couples of childbearing age in the Bulang Community Health Center Area, Batam City.

METHODE

This study used an analytical design with a cross sectional design. The affordable population in this study was all Couples of Childbearing Age in the Working Area of the Bulang Community Health Center, Batam City. The sampling technique in this study used Purposive Sampling and a large sample of 64 people was obtained. Data collection using questionnaires that have been tested reliably and their validity.

RESULT

Based on the results of the research analysis on the Relationship between Husband Support and Maternal Interest in Choosing IUD Contraception in the Working Area of the Bulang Community Health Center, Batam City, the following results were obtained:

Table 1. Characteristics of Mothers By Age in the Working Area of the Bulang Community Health Center, Batam City

| Age | Frequency (n) | Percentage (%) |
|-------------------|---------------|----------------|
| <20 years and >35 | 26 | 40,6% |
| 20-35 | 38 | 59,4% |
| Total | 64 | 100 |

Based on Table 1, it is known that most of the mothers in the Working Area of the Bulang Community Health Center aged 20-35 years are 38 mothers (59.4%).

Table 2 Characteristics of Mothers Based on Education in the Working Area of the Bulang Community Health Center, Batam City

| Education | Frequency (n) | Percentage (%) |
|------------------------|---------------|----------------|
| Primary School | 15 | 23,4 |
| Junior High School | 19 | 29,7 |
| Senior High School | 30 | 46,9 |
| Bachelor's and Diploma | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 64 | 100 |

Based on table 2, it is known that maternal education in the Working Area of the Bulang community health center is 46.9% of high school education, which is as many as 30 mothers.

Tabel 3. Characteristics of Mothers By Occupation in the Working Area of the Bulang Community Health Center, Batam City

| Work | Frequency (n) | Percentage (%) |
|--------------|---------------|----------------|
| Work | 6 | 9,4% |
| Not Working | 58 | 90,6% |
| Total | 64 | 100 |

Based on table 3, it is known that the status of maternal work in the work area of the Bulang Non-Working Health Center is 58 mothers (90.6%).

Table 4. Characteristics of Mothers Based on Information in the Working Area of the Bulang Community Health Center, Batam City

| FP IUD Information | Frequency (n) | Percentage (%) |
|--------------------|---------------|----------------|
| Ever | 64 | 100 |
| Never | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 64 | 100 |

Based on table 4, it is known that mothers in the Working Area of the Bulang Community Health Center, all mothers in the Bulang Community Health Center Work Area have received information about IUD birth control

Tabel 5. Maternal Characteristics Based on Information Sources in the Working Area of the Bulang Community Health Center, Batam City

| Sources of Information | Frequency (n) | Percentage (%) |
|----------------------------------------|---------------|----------------|
| Health Workers | 66 | 100 |
| Print media (Newspapers / magazines) | 0 | 0 |
| Electronic media (radio, TV, internet) | 0 | 0 |
| Friend | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 64 | 100 |

mothers get information from health workers.

Table 6. Maternal Characteristics Based on the Number of Children in the Working Area of the Bulang Community Health Center, Batam City

| Parity | Frequency (n) | Percentage (%) |
|--------------|---------------|----------------|
| Primipara | 1 | 1.64 |
| Multipara | 63 | 96,4 |
| Total | 64 | 100 |

Based on table 6, it is known that 63 respondents or 96.4% of mothers have Multipara parity status

Table 7. Frequency Distribution of Husband Support in the Working Area of the Bulang Community Health Center, Batam City

| Husband Support | Frequency (n) | Percentage (%) |
|-----------------|---------------|----------------|
| Support | 7 | 10,9 |
| Not Supportive | 57 | 80,1 |
| Total | 64 | 100 |

Based on table 7, it is known that Husband Support in the Bulang Health Center Working Area, Batam City, as many as 57 mothers (80.1%) did not get support from their husbands in the selection of IUD contraceptives.

According to the Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 10 of 1992 concerning Population Development and The Development of Prosperous Families, the family is the smallest unit of society consisting of a husband and wife

or husband, wife and children or father and son or mother and child. According to Roesli (2015) the family is naturally the responsibility of the husband with the wife as his companion. For this reason, the acceptance of birth control must also be a mutual agreement between husband and wife, in this case the husband should know about his wife's participation as a participant of FP and even actively encourage her and provide support.

Husband support is one of the sources of social support that comes from the family environment. The role of the family, especially the husband, is very necessary for pregnant women, the involvement and support provided by the husband in pregnancy will strengthen the relationship between the father's child and the husband and wife. The support obtained by pregnant women will make her calm and comfortable in her pregnancy to realize a healthy pregnancy (Asrinah, et al. 2010).

The husband's opinion on family planning is strong enough to determine the use of family methods by the wife. In research in five cities in Indonesia, husband consent is the most important factor in determining whether or not the wife will use contraception because the husband is seen as a protector, household breadwinner, and decision maker (Roesli, 2015).

It is hoped that the husband understands this, the husband can think about protecting his wife by allowing his wife to have birth control or the husband himself participates in birth control, because by being an acceptor of FP can arrange pregnancy and regulate the number of children in the family, so that the husband is able to meet the needs of the family both spiritual, food clothing, and health (Praja,2015).

The support of husbands and wives in decision-making in the family, especially in the fields of family planning and reproductive health, is urgently needed. Husbands are expected to think logically to protect their wives by allowing their wives to have birth control by choosing one of the contraceptives that suits their condition or themselves participating in birth control (Roesli, 2015).

Husband support is a form of interaction in which there is a relationship that gives and

receives real assistance from each other by the husband towards his wife. Husband support is expected to provide benefits or as an encouragement for mothers in choosing contraception. Husband support is one of the factors that influence the mother's attitude in choosing contraception.

Table 8. Frequency Distribution of Maternal Interest in IUD Maintenance in the Working Area of the Bulang Community Health Center, Batam City

| Mother's Interest | Frekuensi (n) | Persentase (%) |
|-------------------|---------------|----------------|
| Interest | 29 | 45.3 |
| Not Interested | 35 | 54.7 |
| Total | 67 | 100 |

Based on table 8, it is known that maternal interest in the selection of IUD birth control contraceptives in the Bulang Health Center Working Area, Batam City, as many as 29 people are interested and 35 people are not interested in using IUD contraceptives.

Interest is a function of the psyche to be able to achieve something. Interest is a force from the inside and appears from the outside as a movement in carrying out its function. Interest is closely related to thoughts and feelings (Purwanto, 2010)

Interest is one of the psychological symptoms of a positive nature, because interest begins with a feeling of interest in a certain stimulus. In addition, interest is said to be more active than passive, namely that interest can encourage the individual to move closer to something he is interested in.

The low interest of mothers in the selection of IUD birth control is a low level of maternal motivation to choose IUD birth control as a contraceptive caused by certain factors (Sari, 2016). This is according to research by Suharyat (2009) which states that several factors that influence the emergence of a person's interest include the family environment, especially the husband.

Table 9. Results of the Analysis of Husband's Support Relationship with Mother's Interest in IUD Contraceptive Selection

| Husband's Support | Interest | | | | Total | | p value |
|-------------------|----------------|-------------|------------|-------------|-----------|------------|---------|
| | Not Interested | | Interested | | | | |
| | f | % | f | % | F | % | |
| Not Interested | 35 | 62.5 | 21 | 37.5 | 56 | 100 | 0,001 |
| Interested | 0 | 0 | 8 | 100 | 8 | 100 | |
| Total | 35 | 54.7 | 29 | 45.3 | 64 | 100 | |

Based on the statistical test table 9 after analysis data was carried out, namely data analysis of Husbands who supported and husbands who were not supportive. Data on husbands who support as many as 8 people (100%), with mothers who are not interested 0 oang (0%) and mothers who are interested 8 people (100%).while husbands who are not supportive are 56 people (100%) with mothers who are not interested as many as 35 people (62.5%) and mothers who are interested as many as 21 people (37.5%)

The results of the analysis using the Chi Square Test obtained a value (p value) = 0.001 (p value >0.05). This shows that there is a meaningful relationship between Husband Support and Maternal Interest in the Selection of Maternal IUD Contraceptives in the Bulang Batam Health Center Work Area.

The results of this study are in accordance with research conducted by Farokta Fitriana (2017) in her study entitled husband support with maternal interest in the selection of IUD contraceptives, it was found that mothers who received negative husband support with low interest were 32 respondents (32.9%), moderate interest 8 respondents (8.3%), and high interest 2 respondents (2.0%). Meanwhile, mothers who received positive husband support with low interest were 2 respondents (2.0%), moderate interest 17 respondents (17.5%), and high interest 38 respondents (39.3%). The results of the study were strengthened by the results through the Chi-Square test value of 0.000. The p value of this study shows the p value of α (0.05) which means Hoditolak and Haditerima so that there is a relationship between husband support and

maternal interest in the selection of IUD contraceptives.

There are several that influence the choice of the type of contraception, namely: the type of contraception, the couple of childbearing age, the age of the wife, the number of children, the level of family welfare, jamkesmas, the level of education, spouse support and the influence of religion. This result is reinforced by Winda (2011), mentioning that the interest that arises in a wife's heart can be caused by external encouragement and support such as from the husband or family. Husband's support is usually in the form of attention and provides a sense of comfort and confidence in making these decisions in the selection of contraceptives. The lack of husband support provided will affect the wife's interest and confidence in choosing the contraceptive she wants to use.

Husband support is one of the socio-cultural variables that greatly affect the use of contraceptives for women as wives in particular, and in the family in general. The culture of making the head of the family, which is still widely embraced by some family patterns in the world, has a preference for fertility and his views and knowledge of the FP program will greatly influence the decision within the family to use certain FP tools or methods. So that in some studies, the variable of rejection or approval from the husband has been shown to affect FP in the household.

Researchers assume that most of the respondents interested in using the IUD are birth control acceptors who get support from their husbands. This is because the husband is the closest person and role model for the acceptor of birth control so that the husband's support has an impact on the acceptor's desire to use the IUD. However, the information submitted by health workers about how to install implants that require a small amount of information makes birth control acceptors feel anxious in using IUD contraceptives.

CONCLUSION

Based on research that has been carried out, it was found that most respondents had unsupportive husbands as many as 57 people (80.1%), while the mother's interest in using the IUD was mostly uninterested as many as 35 people (54.7%). The results of the analysis using the Chi Square Test test obtained a probability value (p value) = 0.001 (p value >0.05). This shows that H_0 is rejected and H_a is accepted which means that there is a meaningful relationship between husband's support and maternal interest in the selection of IUD contraceptives in the work area of the Bulang community health center in Batam City. For this reason, it is recommended to the Center for public health to provide education and include the husband in providing education to increase the interest of prospective IUD acceptors.

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