The Relationship between Mother's Knowledge and Participation in the Use of Intrauterine Device Contraception at Jombang Health Center

Gempi Tri Sumini, Siti Nur Farida
Stikes Husada Jombang
Email: gempi@stikeshusadajbg.ac.id [1], sitinurfaridahusada22@gmail.com [2]

ARTICLE INFO

ABSTRACT

Contraception is a means of inhibiting the meeting of sperm and ovum so as not to meet and fertilization does not occur. The business is able to last a short or long time, and this business can be done with a variety of businesses, instruments and medicines. Based on data from the population in the Jombang District there are quantity of productive age assistants aged 20-35 years as many as 2,476 people. The purpose of the study is known forfind out whether there is a relationship between maternal knowledge and participation in intrauterine device use in the Jombang health center.

This research is a type of primary research. According to the type of data including quantitative research this research method is Observation of cross sectional research. Population of women aged 20-35 years old and married in the Jombang Community Health Center area. A sample of some women aged 20-35 years old and married in the Jombang Community Health Center activity area was 248. The variables were knowledge of mothers aged 20-35 years, participation in the use of IUD contraception.

Research results Based on the Spearman Rank test results that can be seen from Nonparametric correlations using SPSS 16, the P value of 0.001 was obtained, where the results were lower than the α = 0.05. This incident proves that Hodita was rejected, so there was a relationship.The Correlation coefficient is 0.553. So strengthThe relationship between knowledge of mothers aged 20-35 years about IUD contraception with participation in the use of IUD contraception is moderate.

I. BACKGROUND

Knowledge is always associated with everything related to the learning process. The main target of the plan to limit the number of children is the Fertile Age Partner (PUS). This level of knowledge will greatly affect the determination of contraceptive methods or participation in family planning. The success of the plan to limit the number of children in Indonesia is due to the number of aspects / elements including religion and women's status, education, culture, social economy. knowledge. There is a number that may have a negative effect on the plan to limit children over a period of time due to the lack of female skills and other supporting aspects that have a profound impact on the determination of contraceptive methods. To have good treatment regarding stretching of children requires a good understanding, Likewise the opposite if understanding is minimal then the discipline of carrying out the family planning agenda will be reduced (Handayani, 2010: 68). In using pregnancy prevention, family usually has an agenda or hope that will delay / prevent pregnancy, stretch the uterus, for the sake of stopping fertilization. But often too many things are met and being an obstacle for prospective contraception means ensuring and canceling the use of a contraceptive method. Ensuring a mechanism for spacing the contents, except thinking about the

usability, consequences, benefits and ependations attached to a tool for sparing content, and there are individual elements of contraceptive candidate candidates and external factors where the decision making of prospective contraceptive participants is also influenced by their meanings.

RESEARCH METHODS

In this research we apply Survey research design Correlative analytics, which aim to analyze the Relationship between Mother's Knowledge and Participation in the Use of Intrauterine Device Contraception in the Jombang Health Center. Based on the presence or absence of action, including types of non-experimental research (expostfacto / reveal facts). This type of research is primary and includes quantitative research.

The population in this study are all women aged twenty to thirty-five years and married. The samples in this study were some mothers aged 20-35 years. In this study the sampling was done by simple random sampling, which is a sampling technique in which we select samples by sharing the same opportunity with all members of the respondents to be determined as sample members. With such techniques so that someone is selected part of the sample is really meant to be the rules of opportunity. This strategy draws a strategy that is very objective compared to other sampling strategies. There are 2 ways when using random sampling techniques, namely using a lottery or random number table.

The independent variable / independent variable is the knowledge of mothers aged 20-35 years, the dependent variable or the dependent variable is participation in the use of IUD contraception.

DO is explaining operational factors based on observed features, such as analyzing to carry out observations or judgments carefully and thoroughly on objects or wonders (Hidayat, 2010: 87). The operational definition of the independent variable is the result of knowing the mother as an effort to understand about IUD contraception, with ordinal scale and criteria which are of good value (76% -100%) and those of moderate value (56% -75%) and those of less value (<56%). Dependent Variable (Bound) The active participation of mothers as a form of implementation in the use of IUD contraception with a nominal scale, the criteria for using IUD contraception (score = 1), not using IUD contraception (score = 0).

RESULTS
RESPONDENT CHARACTERISTICS BASED ON AGE

Table 5.1

Frequency Distribution of Respondent Characteristics Based on Age of respondents in Jombang community health center activity area, Jombang District, Jombang Regency in 2015.

No	Age	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	20-25 years	19	7.7%
2	26-30 years	49	19.8%
3	31-35 years old	180	72.5%
	Total	248	100

Source: DataPrimer, 2015

Based on table 5.1 above, it shows that more than half of the respondents were more than half, namely 180 respondents (72.5%) aged 31 to 35 years.

RESPONDENT CHARACTERISTICS BASED ON EDUCATION

Table 5.2

Frequency Distribution of Respo Characteristics

Den Based on Education in the activities of the Jombang community health center, Jombang District, Jombang Regency in 2015.

No	Education	Score	Percentage (%)
1	Basic	34	13.7%
2	Intermediate	204	82.2%
3	High	10	4.1%
	Total	248	100

Source: Primary Data, 2015

Based on table 5.2 above, it shows that out of 248 respondents, there were more than half, namely 204 respondents (82.2%) who had secondary education.

CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS BASED ON THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN

Table 5.5

Table of Frequency Distribution of Respondents by Number of children born in the area of activity of the Jombang community health center, Jombang District, Jombang Regency in 2015.

No.	Parity	Score	Percentage (%)
1	1	32	12.9%
2	2	187	75.4%
3	3	21	8.5%
4	More than 3	8	3.2%
	Total	248	100

Source: Primary Data, 2015

Based on table 5.5 above, it shows that of 248 respondents, more than half of the results, 187 respondents (75.4%) entered parity 2.

CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS BASED ON THE CONTRACEPTION METHOD USED

Table 5.6

Table of Frequency Distribution of Respondents Based on the Contraception Method Used in the activity area of the Jombang community health center, Jombang District, Jombang Regency in 2015.

No.	Method of contraception	Score	Percentage (%)
1	Condom	2	0.8%
2	Pill	23	9.3%
3	1 month injection	72	29.0%
4	3 months injections	98	39.5%
5	Implant	23	9.3%
6	IUD	30	12.1%
	Total	248	100

Source: Primary Data, 2015

Based on table 5.6 above shows of 248 respondents found 98 respondents (39.5%) using 3-month injections and 72 respondents using 1 month injections (29.0%).

Special Data

Characteristics of Respondents Based on Mother's Knowledge Level

Table 5.7

Table of Frequency Distribution of Respondents Based on Mother's Knowledge Level in the activity area of the Jombang community health center, Jombang District, Jombang Regency in 2015.

No.	Knowledge	Score	Percentage (%)
1	Well	69	27.9%
2	Enough	76	30.6%
3	Less	103	41.5%
	Total	248	100

Source: Primary Data, 2015

Based on table 5.7 above, the number of respondents is 248 respondents who have less than half of knowledge, which are 103 respondents with the percentage (41.5%).

Characteristics of Respondents Based on Participation in Use of IUD Contraception

Table 5.8

Table of Frequency Distribution of Respondents by Participation in the Use of IUD Contraception in the area of activity of the Jombang community health center, Jombang District Jombang Regency 2015.

No.	Participation	Score	Percentage (%)
1	Using an IUD	30	12.1%
2	Not Using an IUD	218	87.9%
	Total	248	100

Source: Primary Data, 2015
Based on table 5.8 above, more than half of the results do not use IUD contraception with 218 respondents (87.9%).

Cross Tabulation Results

Based on the results of the study obtained a cross tabulation between Mother's Knowledge About Contraception IUD with Participation in the Use of IUD Contraception in the activity area of the Jombang community health center can be seen in the following table:

Table 5.9

Frequency Distribution of Respondents Based on Mother's Knowledge of IUD Contraception with Participation in the Use of IUD Contraception in the activity area of the Jombang community health center, Jombang District Jombang Regency 2015.

			Participation in use of IUD contraception		Total
			To wear	Do not use	
The mother's level of knowledge about IUD contraception	Well	Count	16	53	69
		% within part	53.3%	24.3%	27.9%
	Enough	Count	8	68	76
		% within part	26.7%	31.2%	30.6%
	Less	Count	6	97	103
		% within part	20.0%	44.5%	41.5%
Total		Count	30	218	248
		% within part	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Based on table 5.9 shows the results of the level of knowledge of mothers in the good category in participation using 16 respondents (53.3%), in the category of participation is not enough to use 68 respondents (31.2%), in the less category by not using 97 respondents (participation) 44.5%).

Test Analysis

Table 5.10
Nonparametric Correlation

			Knowledge	**Participation**
Spearman's rho	Level	Correlation Coefficient	1,000	.553 **
	Knowledge	Sig. (2-tailed)		.001
	mother	N	248	248
	Mother's Participation	Correlation Coefficient	.553 **	1,000
	in the Use of IUDs	Sig. (2-tailed)	.001	.
		N	248	248

Based on table 5.10 shows the results of the Spearman Rank Test (Rho). P value is obtained value of 0.001, where the results are smaller than the determination $\alpha = 0.05$. This shows that Ho is rejected so there is a relationship between maternal knowledge and participation in intrauterine device contraception use in the Jombang Public Health Center in the area of activity of the Jombang community health center. Correlation Coefficient is 0.553. So that the relationship between your mother's knowledge about IUD contraception and the use of IUD contracepion in the Jombang community health center is relatively moderate.

DISCUSSION

Knowledge of mothers with the participation of intrauterine device contraception use in the Jombang health center.

Mother's Knowledge Level About IUD Contraception

Based on the results of the Frequency Distribution of Respondent Characteristics Based on respondents' knowledge about IUD contraception it was found that 1033 respondents (41.5%) had less knowledge. From the analysis it turns out that the character underlying the skills will be more lasting than the characters that are not based on the skills. Knowledge can influence a person, including the individual's character to how he grows, most importantly in encouraging him to behave and take part in developing health. Education is one of the main assets to facilitate absorption to increase knowledge.

Participation in the use of IUD contraception

Based on the results of the Frequency Distribution of Respondent Characteristics Based on the participation of mothers in the use of IUD contraception, it was found that of the many respondents, 218 respondents (87.9%) did not participate in the use of IUD contraception.

The Relationship of Respondents' Knowledge About IUD Contraception with Participation in the Use of IUD Contraception in the Work Area of Jombang Health Center, Jombang District, Jombang Regency in 2015.

Based on the Spearman Rank test results that can be seen from the table Nonparametric correlations above is to use SPSS 16 P value obtained 0.001, where the impact is lower than the value of $\alpha = 0.05$. This problem determines that Hoditolak is rejected, so there is a correlation between the knowledge of mothers aged 20-35 years about contraception of the IUD with participation in the use of an IUD in the activity area of the Jombang community health center, Jombang Subdistrict, Jombang Regency in 2015. From the table the Correlation Coefficient is also known, 0.553. . So that the strength of the relationship between maternal knowledge and participation in intrauterine device use in the Jombang health center is moderate.

CONCLUSION

Based on the research results it can be concluded that H0: rejected and H1: accepted, so there is a relationship between maternal knowledge and participation in intrauterine device use in the Jombang health center.

SUGGESTION

It is expected to be able to add insight and knowledge to mothers aged 20-35 years about IUD contraception and to better know the importance of participating in the family planning program, especially by using an effective contraceptive method, the IUD.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Soekidjo Notoadmodjo, 2010. Health research methodology. Jakarta: PT RINEKA COPYRIGHT.

Bari Abdul S, 2016. Practical Handbook for Contraception Services. Issue 3. Bina Pustaka Sarwono Prawirohardjo Foundation, Jakarta.

Saifuddin, AB. 2014. Practical Handbook for Contraception Services. Jakarta: Bina Pustaka Sarwono Prawirohardjo Foundation.

Arikunto, S. 2013. Research Procedure of a PenHek ‹it‹ in ProLtik. Jakarta: PT. Rineka Cipta.

BKKBN. 201 2. Pell jonon Montrose ysi. Jakarta: BKKBN.

Friedman. 2010. Book Ajor Keyerowoton Keluorpo. Jakarta: ECiC.