



KLASICS

Kendari Journal of Maritime and Holistic Nursing

<https://stikesks-kendari.e-journal.id/K>

Volume 03 | Number 01 | Januari | 2023

E- ISSN: 2774-6577

Relationship between Husband's Support and Compliance of Injecting Family Planning Adjunct Mothers in Doing Re-Injections in the Working Area of the Puuwatu Health Center

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Keywords : husband 's support, compliance, injectable family planning, re-injection

Abstract . *The acceptor's compliance in re-injecting contraception can be seen from the timeliness of re-injecting where if there is a delay in the acceptor's re-injection it will reduce the effectiveness of the contraception. The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between husband's support and maternal adherence to injecting family planning acceptors in re-injecting in the Puuwatu Health Center Work Area.. Method. The type of research used is a quantitative study with a cross-sectional study method conducted at the Puuwatu Health Center in July involving a sample of 93 people. Sampling using simple random sampling technique. The data were analyzed using the chi square test. Results. The results showed that in compliance with the use of re-injection family planning, there were 45 people (48.4%) who were obedient and there were 48 people (51.6%) who did not comply and on the support of their husbands, there were 53 people (57%) who received support. both from husbands and the less fortunate as many as 40 people (43%). In addition, there is a significant relationship between husband's support and maternal adherence to injecting family planning acceptors in re-injecting in the Puuwatu Health Center Work Area (p value = 0.025). Discussion. For husbands to support mothers in the use of re-injection family planning .*

INTRODUCTION

The Family Planning Program (KB) is one of the basic and main preventive health services for women who are included in essential reproductive health services that need serious attention because they affect quality family services so as to improve welfare, infant and child health and reproductive health . . The government created a Family Planning (KB) program with the motto "Two Children Is Enough" ² .

Currently, almost 60% of productive age couples around the world use contraception where the use of modern contraception has increased to 57% and is at the level of 62% of contraception users ³ . In Indonesia, family planning injections are the most popular type of contraception, namely around 17,104,340 people (47.78%) of all active family planning participants, as many as 35,795,560 people (75.10%) ⁴ . In Southeast Sulawesi, the number of new family planning participants was 26.43% and active family planning participants were 52.97% ⁵ .

Efforts to use family planning to prevent pregnancy is one of the variables that affect

fertility where one method of contraception that is often used is injectable contraception^{6,7}. Injecting contraception has very little health risk, it has no effect on the husband-wife relationship⁸. This causes acceptors to re-inject where acceptors have poor compliance because they forget to schedule re-injections (Nilawati, 2018).

Acceptor compliance in re-injecting contraception can be seen from the timeliness for re-injecting where if there is a delay in acceptors re-injecting it will reduce the effectiveness of the contraception (Handayani, 2017). There are several factors that affect the adherence of acceptor mothers to re-inject the contraceptive injection, including the support of the husband. The husband is the wife's life partner who has full responsibility in a family where the husband is not only required to earn a living but as a motivator in various policies in a family⁹.

Husband support is one type of social support, reciprocal interaction between husband and wife which can lead to a relationship of dependence on one another¹⁰. Research conducted by Nilawati et al found that there was a significant relationship between husband's support and adherence of injecting family planning acceptors to repeat injections¹¹.

Based on this background, researchers have conducted research on the relationship between husband's support and adherence of injection KB acceptor mothers in re-injecting in the Working Area of the Puuwatu Health Center.

METHOD

The type of research used was quantitative research with a *cross-sectional study method* conducted at the Puuwatu Health Center in July involving a sample of 93 people. Sampling using *simple random sampling technique*. Data were analyzed using the *chi square test*.

RESULTS

Characteristics of Respondents

Table 1 Frequency Distribution based on Respondent Characteristics in the Work Area of the Puuwatu Health Center (n= 93)

Characteristics of Respondents	n	Mean±Std. Deviasi
Age of Respondents		
25-30 years	15 (16,1)	36.22±4.204
31-35 years	17 (18,3)	
36-40 years	54 (58.1)	
41-45 years	7 (7,5)	
Last education		
Junior High School	3(3,2)	
Senior High School	73 (78.5)	
College	17 (18,3)	
Profession		
civil		
servants/honorary	7 (7,5)	
Entrepreneur/private	29 (31.2)	
IRT	50 (53.8)	
Husband's Occupation		
civil		
servants/honorary	11 (11,8)	
Self-employed	73 (78.5)	
Trader	9 (9,7)	

Source: primary data, 2022

Table 1 shows that the average age of the respondents was 36.22 years with a standard deviation value of 4.204 which was dominated by respondents aged 36-40 years and the least was 41-45 years as many as 7 people (7.5%), education was dominated by SMA as many as 73 people (78.5%), the majority of jobs are housewives as many as 50 people (53.8%) while the majority of husbands are self-employed as many as 73 people (78.5%).

Table 2 Frequency Distribution based on Independent Variables in the Work Area of the Puuwatu Health Center (n= 93)

Research variable	n	%
Compliance with Re-Injection KB Use		
obey	45	48.4 %
Not obey	48	51.6 %
Husband Support		
Well	53	57 %
Not enough	40	43 %

Source: primary data, 2022

Table 2 shows that based on adherence to the use of re-injection KB, there were 45 people (48.4%) who were compliant and there

were 48 people (51.6%) who were non-compliant, while based on husband's support, there were 53 people (57%) who received support both from husbands and less as many as 40 people (43%) .

Table 3 Relationship between Husband's Support and Compliance of Injecting Family Planning Adjunct Mothers in Doing Re-Injections in the Work Area of the Puuwatu Health Center

Husband Support	Compliance with Re-Injection KB Use						ρ value
	obey		Not obey		Amount		
	n	%	n	%	n	%	
Well	31	33,3	22	23,7	53	57	0.025
Not enough	14	15,1	26	28	40	43	
Total	45	48,4	48	51,6	93	100	

Source: primary data, 2022

Table 3 shows that of the 53 people (57%) who received good husband support, there were 31 people (33.3%) who were obedient in using re-injection KB and there were 22 people (23.7%) who were disobedient, while out of 40 of people (43%) who received less support from their husbands, there were 14 people (15.1%) who were obedient and there were 26 people (28%) who were not obedient. In addition, a ρ value of 0.025 was obtained, which means that $H1_{was}$ accepted and $H0$ was rejected because the value of $\rho < 0.05$ so that there is a significant relationship between husband's support and adherence of injecting family planning mothers in re-injecting in the Puuwatu Health Center Work Area .

DISCUSSION

Husband's Support for Compliance of Injecting Family Planning Acceptor Mothers in Doing Re-Injections in the Working Area of the Puuwat Health Center

The results of this study indicate that the respondents received good support from their husbands regarding re-injection of KB injections as many as 53 people (57%) because the husbands cared about the respondent's physical changes while using KB, the husband took the respondent to health services to control the use of KB and the husband let the mother used family planning, while 40 people (57%) received less support from their husbands

because their husbands never advised their mothers to use family planning, their husbands sometimes paid for transportation and their husbands never reminded their mothers of the schedule for using contraceptive injections.

Like the research conducted by Sri Nilawati, out of 33 respondents, most of them received support from their husbands, namely 21 people (63.6%). And a small proportion did not receive support from their husbands, namely a number of 12 respondents (36.4%) where the role or support of the husband would greatly help him and the husband would increasingly realize that reproductive health problems were not only a woman's (wife's) business ¹¹ .

The theory states that the husband is the leader and protector of his wife, so the husband's obligation to his wife is to educate, direct and understand the wife to the truth, then give her a living physically and spiritually, associate and provide good affection ¹² .

Based on the results of the study, researchers assume that mothers who get less support from their husbands are caused by husbands who work every day outside the home so they have less time to support physically such as taking mothers to the puskesmas or posyandu

Compliance of Injecting KB Acceptor Mothers in Doing Re-Injections in the Work Area of the Puuwatu Health Center

The results of this study indicate that 45 respondents or mothers who were compliant in using re-injection KB were 45 people (48.8%) because the respondents made visits according to the visit schedule listed on the card while those who were not compliant were 48 people (51.6%) caused by respondents making visits not in accordance with the visit schedule.

Such as research conducted by Kalsum (2018) that the frequency distribution of compliance behavior for 1 month family planning acceptors was 23 people (48.9%) very good and as many as 24 people (51.1%) had bad behavior from 47 respondents where there was a lack of adherence to using family planning injection one of which is the level of knowledge of the mother, the attitude of the mother, where a positive attitude about family planning requires good knowledge.

The theory states that the timeliness for re-injection is acceptor compliance because if it is not correct it can reduce the effectiveness of the contraception where the failure of the injection contraceptive method is caused by delays in acceptors to re-inject¹³.

Based on the results of the study, the researchers assumed that respondents who were not compliant in re-injecting family planning were caused by mothers who forgot the schedule and the low level of education of respondents so they had less knowledge regarding injecting family planning, while respondents were obedient in re-injecting due to the mother's work as a mother. Households so that they know the schedule for KB re-injection

Relationship between Husband's Support and Compliance of Injecting KB Acceptor Mothers in the Work Area of the Puuwatu Health Center

The results of this study indicate that there were 31 respondents (33.3%) who had the support of their husbands and were obedient in using re-injection KB because their husbands supported their mothers in using injectable KB. schedule for using family planning while there were 22 respondents (23.7%) who had good husband support but were disobedient in using re-injection KB. used and my husband never advised my mother to join the family planning group.

In addition, the results of this study indicate that there were 14 people (15.1%) who received less support from their husbands but were obedient in using re-injection birth control due to high motivation so that even though they did not get support from their husbands the respondents remained obedient in making repeat visits. , the husband did not recommend using family planning and the husband never accompanied the mother when she was in the action room, while 26 other people (28%) did not get support from their husbands so they were disobedient in using re-injection KB because the husband never supported the mother in using injection KB , the husband never paid for the mother to control the use of family planning and the husband helped the mother in making decisions about the type of family planning to be used.

In addition, the results of this study also indicate that there is a significant relationship between husband's support and adherence of injecting family planning acceptor mothers in re-injecting in the Puuwatu Health Center Work Area caused by the husband accompanying the mother to health services to control family planning use, the husband accompanies the mother during the schedule for using family planning , the husband reminds the schedule for using family planning and the husband allows the mother to participate in socialization regarding family planning.

In line with the research conducted by Suyati, it was found that there was a significant relationship between husband's support and adherence of mothers receiving injections in re-injecting¹⁴. Other previous studies have shown that there is a relationship between husband's support and adherence to family planning during the Covid-19 pandemic at the Kalasan Sleman Health Center in Yogyakarta¹⁵. Husband's support influences acceptors' compliance with family planning (KB) injections at Private Practice Midwife (BPS) Siti Aisyah Amd.Keb Kendangsari Surabaya¹⁶.

Husband's support for his wife in choosing contraception is very important, because acceptors must get comfort in using contraception which can be obtained from family support, especially the husband because the husband is the holder of power in making decisions whether the wife will use contraception or not¹⁷. Efforts to increase husbands' support include providing counseling, outreach and family planning services such as quality communication, information and education to husbands and wives¹⁸.

Based on the results of the study, the researchers assumed that the husband's support was lacking but the respondents were obedient in using re-injection birth control because the mother or the majority of the respondents worked as housewives because the mother had nothing to do other than at home so that the mother routinely exercised control.

Conclusions

Based on the results of the study, it can be concluded that there is a significant relationship

between husband's support and adherence of injection KB acceptor mothers in re-injecting in the Working Area of the Puuwatu Health Center based on a ρ value of 0.025 (<0.05). It is suggested that the health center should frequently carry out outreach related to adherence to repeat family planning injections.

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