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RESEARCH ARTICLE

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The Influence of Husband Support and Parity Against the Incidence of Drop Out of 3 Monthly Injection Contraception in Pamekasan

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ABSTRACT

Rapid population growth in Indonesia has prompted the government to launch the Family Planning program in order to reduce the birth rate. This research was conducted to find out what factors influenced the incidence of drop out of 3 monthly injection contraception in Pamekasan and analyzed the most dominant factor on the incidence of drop out of 3 monthly injection contraception at Proppo Health Center, Pamekasan. The research design in this research was analytical survey with cross sectional approach. Population in this research was all acceptor drop out of 3 monthly injection 3 month contraception in Pamekasan. The sample size was 149 people, selected by cluster sampling. The analysis technique used was ordinal regression analysis using SPSS v.23 for Windows. The dominant factor on the incidence of drop out of 3 monthly injection contraception in Pamekasan was husband support.

Keywords: husband support; knowledge; incidence of drop out of 3 monthly injection contraception

INTRODUCTION

Background

Indonesia has a fairly rapid population growth rate. This can be seen from the rate of population growth rate (LPP) in the period 2000-2010 increased to 1.49% compared to LPP in the period 1990-2000 of 1.45%⁽¹⁾. Currently, there are approximately 3.5 million women of reproductive age in Indonesia who wish to delay, nest and limit births for the next two years, but not using any method of contraception.

Based on the 2007 IDHS, unmet need reached 9.1% of the total WUS, and the reason why WUS did not use contraception was largely due to the side effects of contraceptive methods. That means there are about 38 million people born unplanned. Thus, for the 38 million people born, of course, the government must provide food, education, health, clean water facilities, houses to live and employment so that those born can become human beings who have high HDI⁽²⁾. At the provincial level of East Java, the drop number of family planning starting from 2008 was 3.37%, in 2009 by 4.64%, in 2010 by 2.74% and in 2011 at 6.33%. In Pamekasan district, it shows that the coverage of new family planning within the last 3 years is very low, which is still below the target of 70%. Number of family planning drop out of 2012 as much as 20.07% in 2013 as much as 60.87% and in 2014 as much as 55.3%. The highest drop out case is in Proppo health center⁽³⁾.

Therefore, the government launched the Family Planning program with the aim of reducing the birth rate. The program is quite successful, can be seen from the TFR (Total Fertility Rate) that decreased to 0.2% in 2014. Work program implemented at this time aims so that every child born is a quality child, to be able to compete in all things and will boast of family, nation and state⁽⁴⁾.

Purpose

The researchers are interested in doing research on "what are the factors that influence incidence of drop out of 3 monthly injection contraception at Proppo health center, Pamekasan.

METHODS

The type of this research was analytical survey with cross sectional approach. The sample size was 149 acceptors who drop out use 3 monthly injection contraception, selected by cluster sampling. Data were analyzed using ordinal regression test.

RESULTS

The following is a summary of the results of the ordinal regression test:

- 1) There was influence of knowledge on the incidence of drop out of 3 monthly injection contraception at Proppo health center, Pamekasan, with p-value of 0.000.
- 2) There was influence of husband support on the incidence of drop out of 3 monthly injection contraception at Proppo health center, Pamekasan, with p-value of 0.000, with p-value of 0.000.
- 3) The most dominant factor affecting the incidence of drop out of 3 monthly injection contraception was a husband support) with the effect of 8.707 times.

DISCUSSION

The Effect of Knowledge on the Incidence of Drop Out of 3 Monthly Injection Contraception

If viewed from the education, almost half respondents have junior high school education that (40.9%). It shows that the lack of knowledge of respondents about the importance and benefits of using 3 monthly injection contraception, causing most respondents drop out using the injection contraception.

Knowledge is the result of knowing, and this occurs after people make sensations to a particular object⁽⁵⁾. Sight occur through the five senses of the human, namely the sense of sight, hearing, smell, taste and touch. Knowledge is obtained through the eyes and ears. In the cognitive domain, the knowledge encompassed has 6 (six) levels such as know, comprehension, application, analysis, synthesis and evaluation. The results of this study are in accordance with the studies that have been done by Mufdilah and Kanti Aryeti⁽⁶⁾, which indicates that respondents with less knowledge who experience drop out of 3 monthly injection contraception.

The results of the analysis showed a significant relationship between the lack of knowledge and the incidence of drop out of 3 monthly injection contraception. This is because the knowledge factor is one of the necessary elements in the mindset and behavior. Knowledge of the type of contraceptives, advantages and disadvantages will influence a person to choose the appropriate type of contraception. Having a good knowledge of family planning can be ascertained that women of fertile age couples will have a positive attitude toward contraception than if they have enough knowledge. Regarding contraception is very important because it is directly related to reproductive health. Various complaints about contraception are generally due to a lack of knowledge of prospective acceptors regarding methods of contraception both for use and for their side effects.

The Influence of Husbands Support to the Incidence of Drop Out of 3 Monthly Injection Contraception

Based on the results of statistical tests, there was influence of husband support on the incidence of drop out of 3 monthly injection contraception.

Direct husband participation is the husband uses one of the methods or methods of prevention of pregnancy⁽⁷⁾. While the participation of husbands indirectly is by supporting the wife as the acceptor of family planning, husband as motivator, and husband's participation in planning the number of children in the family. The role of husband in the implementation of family planning has been there but limited to giving permission to the wife, as a supporter of funds. Form of husband's participation can be done directly or indirectly.

The results of this study in accordance with studies that have been done by Aryekti⁽⁶⁾, who get results there is influence between the support of the husband with the incidence of drop out of 3 monthly injection contraception. In addition to being influenced by the lack of support of husbands, the Proppo community is very obedient to community leaders (religious leaders) who have a belief in a religion that is the use of contraception for a moslem is unlawful. So this is also one of the factors of the incidence of drop out in the use of 3 monthly injection contraception in addition to support of the husband who became the main factor. Therefore the support of husbands affect the incidence of drop out of 3 monthly injection contraception at Proppo health center, Pamekasan.

The Most Dominant Factor Affecting the Incidence of Drop Out of 3 Monthly Injection Contraception

In Proppo, generally, the wives obedient husband who most of the people embrace Islam. In addition, the people of Proppo (both wives and husbands) are also very obedient to religious leaders who teach or believe that

using any contraception is not permitted for a wife or a moslem. So this is also one factor other than because the support of the most dominant or influential husbands against the incidence of drop out of 3 monthly injection contraception at Proppo health center, Pamekasan.

CONCLUSION

Factors influencing the drop out of 3 months injection contraception in Proppo, Pamekasan starting from the strongest are husband support and wife knowledge.

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