



Factors Associated With Low Use Of Implant Contract In Mother's

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ABSTRACT

Implant is called subcutaneous contraceptives; the place is under the skin on the upper arm and inserted under the skin of the inner upper arm. This study aimed to determine the factors associated with the low use of implants contraceptive in maternal at the Independent Practice of Midwife Hj. Nurasiah Tanjong Mulieng Village, Syamtalira Aron District, North Aceh Utara. The design of this study used an analytic survey using a cross-sectional approach. The population was maternal who used contraceptives were 30 respondents, and all were taken as the sample using the total population technique. The independent variables in this study were knowledge, attitudes, and husband's support. The research instrument was a questionnaire. Data analysis techniques used univariate and bivariate analyses. showed that there was a relationship between knowledge and low use of implant contraceptive with p-value = .007, there was an attitude relationship with low use of implant planning with a p-value = .032, there was a relationship between husband's support and low use of implant planning with p-value = .007. Conclusion of this study is that there is a relationship between knowledge, attitudes, and support of husbands and the low use of implant planning at the Independent Practice of Midwife Hj. Nurasiah Tanjong Mulieng Village, Syamtalira Aron District, North Aceh Utara. It is hoped that health workers will provide information about the benefits and benefits of using implant contraceptives

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1. Introduction

The implant is called a subcutaneous contraceptive device, because it is installed under the skin, because it is installed under the skin on the upper arm, this contraceptive device is inserted under the skin of the inner upper arm. They are shaped like small tubes or hollow plastic wrappers and are the size of a matchstick. The implant is installed like a fan with six capsules or depending on the type of implant to be used. It contains active substances in the form of hormones (Yuliarti et al., 2022).

The implant will release hormones little by little. So, the working concept is to prevent ovulation and inhibit sperm migration. Implants can be replaced every 5 years, 3 years, and some can be replaced every year. The cost for using this contraceptive is low (Nurhasibah & Munawaroh, 2022). Extraction can be done prematurely if you really want to get pregnant again. Shaped as a silastic (flexible) capsule, its length is slightly shorter than a matchstick (Weni et al., 2019).

If the implant is removed can fertility recover and pregnancy can occur? How to remove the implant is almost the same as installing it, namely with a small incision and carried out by a trained health worker? Before installing an implant, the mother's health should be checked first, with the aim of finding out whether the mother can use the implant or not (Y. N. I. Sari et al., 2019).

According to the World Health Organization (WHO) (2018) contraceptive use has increased in many parts of the world, especially in Asia and Latin America, but continues to be low in Sub-Saharan Africa. Globally, modern contraceptive use has increased slightly, from 54% in 1990 to 57.4% in 2015. Regionally, the proportion of women aged 15–49 years who report using a modern contraceptive method has increased minimally or increased between 2008 and 2015 (Harahap & Saragih, 2020). In Africa it rose from 23.6% to 28.5%, in Asia it rose slightly from 60.9% to 61.8% and in Latin America and the Caribbean it remained stable at 66.7%. The use of contraceptive implants is a relatively small subset of the prevalence figures above. The implant contraceptive method is limited to sterilization (Ostradela, 2019).

Based on data from RISKESDAS (2018), the number of contraceptive implant users is still very low, this result can be seen from the use of contraceptive implants, implants (1.1%) and vasectomy contraceptives (0.2%) when compared with the use of injectable contraceptives (4.7%), pills as much as (8.5%), IUD as much as (6.6%), tubectomy as much as (3.1%). Based on data from the North Aceh Regency BKKBN, the number of new family planning participants in 2017 was 371,398 people from existing PUS or 15.44%, an increase compared to 2016 (350,481 people or 14.84%) and in 2015 (as many as 288,721 people or 12.32%). However, it is still lower compared to the 2014 achievement (419,961 or 17.83%) from EFA. Details of the use of contraceptives by active family planning participants, the most dominant being injectable contraceptives (13.1%), followed by pills (11.20%), implants (4.97%), condoms (3.97%), IUD (1.52%), MOW (1.05%), and MOP (0.11%) (Rahayu et al., 2017).

Based on an initial survey conducted by researchers at the Independent Practice of Midwives Hj. Nurasiah, Tanjong Mulieng Village, Syamtalira Aron District, North Aceh Regency, in 2022, of the 9 female couples of childbearing age who were met, only 3 female couples of childbearing age were using birth control implants, which is important for spacing pregnancies, and had support from their husbands to use birth control implants. Meanwhile, the other 6 people used injectable birth control and pills. Based on the background above, the researcher was interested in finding out and conducting research with the title: factors related to the low use of implant contraception in mothers at the Independent Practice of Midwives Hj. Nurasiah, Tanjong Mulieng Village, Syamtalira Aron District, North Aceh Regency.

2. Methods

The design of this research is analytical survey research where the researcher tries to find the relationship between the data collected, how big the relationship is between the existing variables, using a cross sectional design, namely the cause or risk and effect variables or cases that occur in the research object are measured or collected simultaneously only once at a time (at the same time). The location of this research was the Independent Practice of Midwife Hj. Nurasiah, Tanjong Mulieng Village, Syamtalira Aron District, North Aceh Regency. The sampling technique in this study used a total population technique in which the entire population was used as a research sample of 30 mothers who did not use implantable contraception. There are 2 data analysis techniques, namely Univariate Analysis and Bivariate Analysis used for independent variables using the chi-square test.

3. Analysis And Results

Table 1.

Frequency Distribution of Knowledge Respondents with Low Mother's Interest in Using Implant Contraception in the Independent Practice of Midwives Hj. Nurasiah, Tanjong Mulieng Village, Syamtalira Aron District, North Aceh Regency.

Variable	F	%
Knowledge		
Good	5	16,7

Enough	11	36,7
Not enough	14	46,7
Attitude		
Positive	9	30
negative	21	70
Family support		
Support	10	33,3
Don't Support	20	66,7
Birth control use		
Using birth control implant	8	26,7
Don't use birth control implant	22	73,3
Total	30	100

Based on table 4.1 above, it can be seen that mothers' knowledge in the insufficient category is 46.7%, mothers with the most negative attitudes are 70%, 66.7% do not get husband's support, and mothers' low interest in using contraceptive implants in the category of not using contraceptive implants is 73.3%.

Table 2.
Cross Tabulation between knowledge and low use of implant contraceptives in the independent practice of midwives Hj. Nurasih, Tanjong Mulieng Village, Syamtalira Aron District, North Aceh Regency.

Knowledge	Birth control use				Total	Sign-p
	Using birth control implant		Don't use birth control implant			
	f	%	f	%		
Good						
Enough	3	10,0	2	6,7	5	16,7
Not enough	5	16,7	6	20,0	11	36,7
Good	0	0	14	46,7	14	46,7
Attitude						
Positif	5	16,7	4	13,3	9	30
Negative	3	10,0	18	60,0	21	70
Family support						
Support	6	20,0	4	13,3	10	33,3
Don't support	2	6,7	18	60,0	20	66,7
Total	8	26,7	22	73,3	30	100

Based on the results of the chi-square statistical test at the 95% confidence level with $\alpha=0.05$, the results obtained for the variables knowledge p-value=0.009, mother's attitude p-value=0.032, husband's support p-value = 0.007, then the p-value of husband's knowledge, attitude and support $< \alpha$ (0.05). Where the results obtained were that there was a relationship between knowledge, attitudes and support from husbands and the low use of birth control implants in the Independent Practice of Midwives Hj. Nurasih, Tanjong Mulieng Village, Syamtalira Aron District, North Aceh Regency.

Discussion

Knowledge or cognitive is a very important domain for the formation of a person's actions (vent behavior). From experience and research, it turns out that behavior that is based on knowledge will be more lasting than behavior that is not based on knowledge (Siringoringo, 2018). Most people basically know that contraception can control the birth rate, however many contraceptive users decide to stop using contraception and are reluctant to use it again because they think it will become resistant and therefore often fail. Knowledge is important here to eliminate this misunderstanding (Laksmi, 2017).

The results of this research are in line with the results of research conducted by Erlina Eva Sari, Fitriya Ayu Sahara entitled: The relationship between knowledge, education and family support and the use of contraceptive implants. The research results show that there is a significant relationship between knowledge ($p=0.028$), education ($p=0.000$) and family support ($p=0.001$) with the use of contraceptive implants. It is hoped that health workers and family planning field officers will provide information

about contraceptives, especially implantable contraceptives, to mothers using media tools such as posters, leaflets and family planning decision aids (ABPK), providing good service and involving families, especially husbands, in provide counseling and family planning counseling so that mothers get family support (A. N. Sari et al., 2022). Husband's support has a big influence regarding the choice of contraception used wife, if the husband does not agree with the contraceptive that his wife uses then Few wives will use this acception contraceptive (NOVITARINI, 2021).

Education has a very important role in determining human quality, with education humans are thought to gain knowledge (Rohaeni, 2021). The higher the education, the expected human life increasingly quality. However, this is not what happened to the respondents in this study, namely that the level of education was not related to interest in use of contraception, this is interesting because respondents who are interested in using contraceptive implants are actually respondents who have a low level of education and conversely all respondents who are not interested in using contraception implants have a higher educational background (Rambe, 2020). This shows that choosing and using a contraceptive implant is not due to educational factors, but is caused by it by other factors such as feeling anxious and afraid of the installation process and effects side effects of the contraceptive implant (Kusnan & Afrini, 2019). As is known, contraceptive implants is necessary contraception minor surgery for installation/insertion and removal, so the client can't stop You can use it yourself according to your wishes but you have to go to the clinic to do it revocation (Dahlan, 2019).

According to the researchers' assumptions from the results of this study, there are many respondents with less knowledge who do not use implant contraceptives, namely as many as 14 respondents were because the mothers did not know the benefits of using birth control implants, and most mothers thought that birth control implants that were placed under the skin were needles, which made mothers afraid of using birth control implants. Then there were 6 respondents who had sufficient knowledge but did not use implant contraceptives because they were afraid that the pregnancy would be too far apart, making the mothers afraid to use implant contraceptives. Then there were 2 respondents who were well-informed mothers who did not use contraceptive implants because they were not suitable for the side effects caused by contraceptive implants.

Attitude is the most important concept in social psychology which discusses elements of attitude both as individuals and groups. Eagly and Chaiken suggest that attitudes can be positioned as the result of evaluation of the attitude object, which is expressed in cognitive, affective and behavioral processes (RAHAYU, 2017).

According to the researcher's assumptions, from the research results it can be seen that the reality was found during the research. That not all mothers have a positive attitude towards the use of birth control implants. One of the factors that causes mothers to have a positive attitude is through the influence of the mass media because one of the factors that influence attitudes is the mass media, while for mothers who have a negative attitude one of the factors that influences it is the mother's environment, and the mother's lack of concern for use of contraceptive implants. Family support, especially the husband, is one of the reinforcing factors that can influence the wife's behavior.

Husband's support in choosing contraceptives is a real support effect of concern and responsibilities of family members. The role or participation of husband and wife in family planning includes, among other things, the use of contraceptives and where to get services. Duration of use, side effects, who should use contraception, husband using contraception. Increasing husbands' participation in family planning and reproductive health is part of the implementation of reproductive rights and reproductive health. This includes fulfilling the husband's rights to obtain information and access to family planning services that are safe, effective, affordable, acceptable and his choice as well as other methods of birth control that do not conflict with law, ethics and social values (Utami, 2019). The form of husband's participation in family planning indirectly is by supporting the wife in using family planning, if it is agreed that the wife will carry out family planning, the husband's role is to support and give freedom to the wife to use contraception in this way birth control method (Sarpini et al., 2022).

The results of this research are in line with the research results of. with the title Low Use of Implant Birth Control in Female Couples of Childbearing Age in the Belawan Community Health Center

working area. Based on the results of research using the chi squer statistical test, it is known that education ($p=0.021$), economic level ($p=0.000$), information sources ($p=0.003$), knowledge ($p=0.001$), attitudes ($p=0.000$), and husband's support ($p=0.002$) on the low use of contraceptive implants in female couples of childbearing age (Kadir & Sembiring, 2020).

According to the researcher's assumption from the results of this study, all of the respondents who did not receive support from their husbands did not use KB implants, namely 18 respondents because these mothers never received help from their husbands in providing explanations and motivation and lacked attention to using KB implants.

4. Conclusion

The conclusion in this study is that there is a relationship between knowledge, attitudes, and family support with the mother's low interest in using implant contraceptives. At the Independent Practice of Midwife Hj. Nurasiah, Tanjong Mulieng Village, Syamtalira Aron District, North Aceh Regency. there was a relationship between knowledge and low use of implant contraceptive with p -value = .007, there was an attitude relationship with low use of implant planning with a p -value = .032, there was a relationship between husband's support and low use of implant planning with p -value = .007. Limitations and future works This research uses an approach method cross sectional so that relationships are determined from the independent variable and the dependent variable is not a cause and effect relationship, because the research was carried out at the same time and without any follow up. There are still many independent variables that can be factors in choosing family planning used as an independent variable in the research This. However, because the writer's abilities are limited in terms of time and energy, the independent variables limited use. In this research carried out by interviews and giving questionnaire to respondents Data collection Using a questionnaire has an impact very subjective so the truth of the data is less than optimal. Because when researchers give questions from some respondents were not optimal in giving answers triggered by interest urgent child.

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