



## Relationship Between Mother's Knowledge and Husband's Support with the use of Intrauterine Device Contraception

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### ABSTRACT

The government is compelled to promote family planning programs as a means of spacing pregnancies in Indonesia due to the high maternal and neonatal mortality rates. The family planning program is one approach to facilitate the acceleration of the decline in the Maternal Mortality Rate by regulating the quantity, distance, and timing of pregnancies. The selection of the Intra Uterine Device contraceptive method is the selection of the safest and most effective type of long-term contraception used by fertile couples as a family planning program. At the Teunom Health Center in Aceh Jaya, this study set out to quantify the correlation between husband support and maternal awareness regarding intrauterine device (IUD) use. This study used a cross-sectional design for its analysis. One hundred and twenty-eight women who regularly use birth control at the Teunom Aceh Jaya Health Center were the subjects of this research. A total of 52 people were included in the sample, which was selected using an incidental sampling technique. According to the study's findings, most responders lacked information (27 out of 52 participants) and most husbands lacked support (40 out of 77 participants). Knowledge is associated with 0.032 percent likelihood of using an intrauterine device for birth control, while husband support is associated with 0.005 percent likelihood of using the same method. It is expected that this study can increase husband's knowledge and support about Intra Uterine Device contraception, so that the coverage of Intra Uterine Device contraception users can increase.

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### 1. Introduction

Compared to other ASEAN nations, Indonesia has a high maternal mortality rate. The Ministry of Health's Nutrition and Maternal and Child Health program records maternal fatalities annually, which typically rise but fell in 2022. In 2022, there were 3,572 maternal deaths in Indonesia, a reduction from 7,389 in the previous year. In 2022, there were a total of 1,504 maternal deaths caused by various causes; the leading causes were hypertension during pregnancy (801), hemorrhage (741), heart disease (232), and other reasons. Meanwhile, the total number of infant deaths aged 0-59 months in 2022 was 21,447 deaths. Most deaths occurred during the neonatal period (0-28 days) with 18,281 deaths (75.5% of infant deaths aged 0-7 days and 24.5% of infant deaths aged 8-28 days). There were 2,446 fatalities in the time after birth (29 days to 11 months), and 720 fatalities between 12 and 59 months of age. This figure

represents a considerable drop from the 27,566 toddler fatalities recorded in the previous year (Kementerian Kesehatan RI, 2022).

The slow response to the Maternal Mortality Rate has had a significant impact, so we need to step up our efforts to reduce it. One way to do this is by making sure that all mothers have access to quality health services. These include things like prenatal care, postpartum care, family planning services (including postpartum contraception), and assistance during childbirth from qualified health workers in healthcare facilities. Therefore, holistic and sustainable government efforts are needed to reduce infant mortality rates with preventive, promotive, curative and rehabilitative approaches. Beginning while the child is still a fetus and continuing until they reach the age of eighteen, these endeavors are undertaken. Efforts to enhance nutrition, decrease baby and toddler mortality rates, and meet minimal service requirements are all part of a larger effort to assure children's continuity and quality of life in the field of child health (Kementerian Kesehatan RI, 2022).

According to Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 87 of 2014 concerning Population Development and Family Development, one of the government's programs aimed at lowering newborn and mother death rates is the promotion of the Family Planning program, which is a means of spacing births. Family planning is an initiative to promote, protect, and support individuals in conformity with their reproductive rights in order to establish healthy families by managing pregnancy, the number of children born, the optimal age of birth, and the spacing between pregnancies. One way to help lower the maternal mortality rate faster is to implement family planning programs. These programs regulate when, where, and how many babies are born, as well as work to reduce the risk of complications during pregnancy, delivery, and the postpartum period (Kementerian Kesehatan RI, 2022).

There are many types of contraception that can be used by family planning participants. Based on the method of use, there are two types of contraception, namely long-term contraception methods and short-term contraception methods. The Intra Uterine Device type of contraception is one of the long-term contraception methods that is much less popular compared to short-term contraception types, such as injections and pills which have lower effectiveness than Intra Uterine Device contraception. Intra Uterine Device contraception is used for a long period of up to five years. This type of contraception is very effective for couples of childbearing age who want to space out pregnancies for a long time or do not want to get pregnant again. Efforts to improve communication, information and education in every provision of family planning services are very much needed (Goldstuck & Cheung, 2019).

Globally, the prevalence of contraceptive use in Association of South East Asia (ASEAN) countries, on average from 2005-2012, the highest was Thailand at 80%, then Cambodia at 79%, while Indonesia was in third place at 67.6% (World Health Organization, 2018).

In 2020, active family planning coverage in Indonesia was 67.6%. Based on Province, the highest active family planning coverage was in Bengkulu Province at 71.3%, followed by South Kalimantan at 69.8% and Jambi at 68.8% and the lowest was Papua Province at 24.9%, followed by West Papua at 29.0% and East Nusa Tenggara at 37.9%. Based on the survey, it shows that active family planning coverage in Indonesia is 54.3%, but the coverage of Intra Uterine Device contraception is in the low category at 8.5%. Bali Province with the highest Intra Uterine Device coverage category at 33.9% and the lowest was Central Kalimantan Province at 1.2%, while Aceh Province is a province with the lowest Intra Uterine Device coverage at 3.5%. Meanwhile, in 2021, most family planning acceptors chose the injectable contraceptive type, namely 59.9%, but the coverage of Intra Uterine Device contraception was only 8%. Long-term contraception is rarely chosen by couples of childbearing age, and they tend to choose short-term contraception (Kementerian Kesehatan Republik Indonesia, 2021).

According to the Aceh Health Profile, the number of women using intrauterine devices was 4% in 2021. However, the Aceh Jaya District Health Office found that the number of women using these devices was 9.5% in 2021 and 6.2% in 2022. While this was going on, numbers from the Teunom Health Center in Aceh Jaya District showed that 1.8% of women used intrauterine devices in 2020, 2% in 2021, 1.9% in 2022, and 1.7% in 2023. The National Population and Family Planning Agency has established a

target for intrauterine device users, although the accomplishment rate is still relatively low. The low use of the Intra Uterine Device type of contraception at the Teunom Aceh Jaya Health Center can be seen in comparison with the data on the use of Intra Uterine Device contraception obtained from the UPTD Mutiara Barat Health Center, Pidie Regency in 2022, which was 2.6%, while in 2023 the use of Intra Uterine Device contraception increased to 4.2% (Dinas Kesehatan Aceh, 2023).

The choice of the Intra Uterine Device contraceptive method, especially in Indonesia, has tended to experience a decline in interest in the last few years, this is caused by several reasons including physical, mental, cultural and religious beliefs, education, level of knowledge, demographics, income, service and husband's involvement. Worldwide, wealthy and developing nations alike are grappling with the challenge of a growing population, and Indonesia is no exception. This is evident from the fact that five countries—China, India, the US, Indonesia, and Pakistan—have extremely high population growth rates relative to the rest of the globe (Nuraini, D.A., Muhlis, 2021).

The results of the study (Satria et al., 2022) showed that the most influential factors on the use of Intra Uterine Device contraception were husband's knowledge and support. This is because the mother's lack of knowledge regarding the use, advantages and disadvantages of the Intra Uterine Device type of contraception will certainly affect the husband's decision to use the Intra Uterine Device type of contraception. In his research, he stated that the lack of mother's knowledge can be seen from several mothers who do not understand the benefits and types of contraception. Many mothers only know the definition of contraception, but they still do not understand how to use it, its advantages and disadvantages and its function. Meanwhile, husband's support remains the most important thing in decision making regarding the selection of contraception types, even though the wife has her own choice regarding the type of contraception.

This agrees with the findings of the study (Sri Handayani & Turiyani, 2021), which focused on the correlation between husband support and mother awareness about intrauterine device contraception. One major factor affecting the usage of contraception is the lack of understanding among prospective acceptors. Several results suggest that women will be less likely to utilize intrauterine devices as a form of contraception if they do not have enough information about them. Because of their own lack of understanding and the lack of contact between them, husbands would prevent their wives from using intrauterine device contraception if only women are targeted in the dissemination of information.

Based on a preliminary study conducted on 10 active contraceptive users at the Teunom Health Center, Aceh Jaya, only two people used Intra Uterine Device contraception, while five people used injectable contraception and three others used pills. Some of the reasons for not using Intra Uterine Device contraception mentioned by them include not knowing the advantages of Intra Uterine Device contraception that are not possessed by other types of contraception. In addition, fear of bleeding after installation, feeling embarrassed because the installation is in the vagina, fear of the contraceptive device being implanted in the uterus, and not being permitted by the husband because of fear of disrupting sexual intercourse. All of these things are considered to be contributing factors to the low rate of IUD usage at the Teunom Health Center in Aceh Jaya. The efforts that have been made by the Teunom Aceh Jaya Health Center to increase husbands' support in the use of Intra Uterine Device contraception include providing education to husbands when accompanying their wives to the Health Center so that they switch to using the Intra Uterine Device type of contraception. Against this backdrop, the researcher is planning to investigate the Teunom Health Center in Aceh Jaya to see whether there is a correlation between low rates of intrauterine device usage and mothers' understanding and their husbands' support.

## 2. Methods

This type of research is an analytical survey with a cross-sectional approach to determine the relationship between maternal knowledge and husband's support with the use of Intra Uterine Device contraception. This research was conducted at the Teunom Aceh Jaya Health Center in February 2024. The procedure for this research includes several steps, namely the researcher first obtains approval from the Head of STIKes Medika Seramoe Barat, then submits a research permit to the Head of the

Teunom Aceh Jaya Health Center, then asks for the respondent's approval to be involved in this research by signing an informed consent.

Data were collected using a questionnaire consisting of questions about husbands' knowledge and support regarding the use of intrauterine device contraception. The population in this study were all active family planning acceptors at the Teunom Aceh Jaya Health Center totaling 128 people consisting of 22 villages, while the research sampling technique was Cluster random sampling, namely 52 people from 5 villages. This cluster random sampling technique is quite representative of the large population and the large number of villages in the Teunom Aceh Jaya Community Health Center working area, so that the number of samples obtained is quite representative of the population. The independent variables in this study are maternal knowledge and husband's support, while the use of Intra Uterine Device contraception is the dependent variable. In terms of the husband's role as a decision maker in the use of contraception, this is manifested in a number of questions that must be answered by respondents regarding the husband's support in the use of Intra Uterine Device contraception. The research data obtained through the results of filling out the questionnaire were then processed using a computer with the SPSS program. The hypothesis test used in this study was the 95% chi-square interval (CI) statistical test with a significance limit ( $\alpha = 0.05$ ).

### 3. Results and Discussion

Table 1  
Distribution Frequency Use of Intra Uterine Device Contraceptives, Knowledge and Support of Husbands at Teunom Aceh Jaya Health Center

Variables	Frequency	Percentage
Use Intra Uterine Contraception		
Use	11	21%
Do not use	41	79%
Knowledge		
Good	5	9.6%
Enough	20	38.4%
Not enough	27	52.0%
Husband's support		
Support	12	23.0%
Does not support	40	77.0%

Table 1 shows that most respondents did not use intrauterine device contraception, as many as 41 people (79%), while knowledge the majority of respondents have less knowledge about Intra Uterine Device contraception as many as 27 people (52%), and The majority of husbands' support is not supportive, as many as 40 people (77%).

Table 2  
Relationship between Mother's Knowledge and Use of Intra Uterine Device Contraception at Teunom Aceh Jaya Health Center

Knowledge	Use of Intra Uterine Device Contraceptives				Amount		P Value
	Use		Do not use		F	%	
	F	%	F	%			
Good	2	40	3	60	5	100	0.032
Enough	3	15	17	85	20	100	
Not enough	6	22.2	21	77.8	27	100	
Total	11	21	41	79	52	100	

Based on table 2, it was obtained from 5 respondents who had good knowledge of using it Intra Uterine Device Contraceptives as many as 2 people (40%) did not use it Intra Uterine Device Contraceptives as many as 3 people (60%). Of the 20 respondents whose knowledge is quite useful Intra Uterine Device Contraceptives as many as 3 people (15%), while those who do not use Intra Uterine Device

Contraceptives as many as 17 people (85%), and of the 27 respondents who had less knowledge they used Intra Uterine Device Contraceptives as many as 6 people (22.2%), and did not use Intra Uterine Device Contraceptives as many as 21 people (77.8%). The results of the Chi Square statistical test at a 95% confidence level obtained a P Value of 0.032 ( $P \leq 0.05$ ), this indicates that there is a relationship between knowledge and the use of Intra Uterine Device Contraceptive at the Teunom Aceh Jaya Health Center.

Table 3  
The Relationship between Husband's Support and the Use of Intra Uterine Device Contraception at Teunom Aceh Jaya Health Center

Husband Support	Use of Intra Uterine Device Contraceptives				Amount		P Value
	Use		Do not use		F	%	
	F	%	F	%			
Support	1	8.3	11	91.7	12	100	0.005
Does not support	9	21.7	31	78.3	40	100	
Total	10	19	42	81	40		

Based on table 3, 12 respondents were obtained who supported using Intra Uterine Device Contraceptives as many as 1 person (8.3%), while those who do not use Intra Uterine Device Contraceptives as many as 11 people (91.7%). Of the 40 respondents who did not support using Intra Uterine Device Contraceptives as many as 9 people (21.7%), while those who do not use Intra Uterine Device Contraceptives as many as 31 people (78.3%). The results of the Chi Square statistical test at a 95% confidence level obtained a P Value of 0.005 ( $P \leq 0.05$ ). This shows that statistically there is a relationship between husband's support and the use of Intra Uterine Device Contraceptive at the Teunom Aceh Jaya Health Center.

## Analysis

### Relationship between Mother's Knowledge and Use of Intra Uterine Device Contraceptives

Based on table 2, it was obtained from 5 respondents who had good knowledge of using Intra Uterine Device Contraceptive as many as 2 people (40%) did not use Intra Uterine Device Contraceptive as many as 3 people (60%). Of the 20 respondents whose knowledge is quite useful Intra Uterine Device Contraceptive as many as 3 people (15%), while those who do not use Intra Uterine Device Contraceptive as many as 17 people (85%), and of the 27 respondents who had less knowledge they used Intra Uterine Device Contraceptive as many as 6 people (22.2%), and did not use Intra Uterine Device Contraceptive as many as 21 people (77.8%). The results of the Chi Square statistical test at a 95% confidence level obtained a P Value of 0.032 ( $P \leq 0.05$ ), this indicates that there is a relationship between knowledge and the use of Intra Uterine Device Contraceptive at the Teunom Aceh Jaya Health Center.

Knowledge is a very important domain in the formation of a person's actions (overt behavior), because from experience and research results it turns out that behavior based on knowledge will be more lasting (long lasting) than behavior that is not based on knowledge, for example, getting information about Family Planning, the meaning of Family Planning, the benefits of Family Planning and where to get Family Planning services (Ainun viki zakiyah & Hadi Kurniati, 2023).

The results of this study are supported by the research results of (Satria et al., 2022), which shows that there is a relationship between knowledge and use Intra Uterine Device. This means that those with poor knowledge have a greater chance of not using contraception. Intra Uterine Device compared to well-informed mothers. Lack of knowledge and misunderstanding about family planning programs are closely related to not using contraceptives for family planning. Furthermore, mass media as a credible source of information has the capacity to raise awareness, increase knowledge levels, and influence attitudes towards family planning.

The research results of (Purnasari et al., 2023) stated that family planning acceptors with good knowledge were 5.1 times more likely to use intrauterine device contraception than those with less knowledge. In his research, the results of interviews with respondents showed that they did not know

the purpose of the Family Planning program, the benefits, side effects and advantages and disadvantages of contraceptives Intra Uterine Device. Respondents felt doubtful about Intra Uterine Device due to ignorance about Intra Uterine Device.

The level of knowledge of a person is indeed different based on his understanding of something. Based on this understanding, a person can know something as a whole. Knowledge greatly influences the use of contraception Intra Uterine Device, This is because respondents with low knowledge tend to reject Intra Uterine Device contraception. Knowledge is the basis for behavior in determining something. Correct knowledge will increase the interest of contraceptive users. Intra Uterine Device (Purbaningrum, P., Hariastuti, I., Wibowo, A., 2019).

### **Relationship between Husband's Support and Use of Intra Uterine Device Contraception**

Based on table 3, 12 respondents were obtained who supported using Intra Uterine Device Contraceptive as many as 1 person (8.3%), while those who do not use Intra Uterine Device Contraceptive as many as 11 people (91.7%). Of the 40 respondents who did not support using Intra Uterine Device Contraceptive as many as 9 people (21.7%), while those who do not use Intra Uterine Device Contraceptive as many as 31 people (78.3%). The results of the Chi Square statistical test at a 95% confidence level obtained a P Value of 0.005 ( $P \leq 0.05$ ). This shows that statistically there is a relationship between husband's support and the use of Intra Uterine Device Contraceptive at the Teunom Aceh Jaya Health Center.

Husband's support is a factor that greatly influences the participation of fertile couples in the family planning program. This is because the first and most important encouragement or motivation that can convince and change the behavior of fertile couples is the husband, especially the husband as his life partner. This shows that the higher the husband's support for the program Intra Uterine Device will have an impact on the increasing number of fertile couples using contraceptives Intra Uterine Device and the opposite will happen, if the husband does not provide support (Rosa Veronika Sinaga et al., 2021).

Based on research by (Tarigan et al., 2022), it shows that there is a relationship between husband's support and the participation of fertile age couples in using contraception Intra Uterine Device, with a p value of 0.002. In his research, he stated that respondents who received support from their husbands had a 31.944 times greater chance of participating in using contraception. Intra Uterine Device compared to respondents who do not receive husband support. One of the factors that influences the participation of fertile couples in the Family Planning program is the support of the closest husband, namely the husband.

Husband support obtained by respondents through communication between husband and wife in making decisions about the participation of fertile couples in the Family Planning program. The absence of husband support can mean that a person cannot continue or decide to do something for themselves, such as in making fertile age couple decisions in using contraception, fertile couples will discuss and seek husband support to ensure that the actions taken are correct (Harahap, Y. W., Hairani, N., Sartika, S., Dewi, 2019).

The results of Masro's research statistical test using the chi-square test obtained a p value of 0.000, ( $p < 0.005$ ) which means that husband's support is related to behavior acceptors and Odds Ratio (OR) value of 3.09. This means that respondents whose husbands support the behavior of becoming Family Planning acceptors have a 3.09 times greater chance than respondents who do not receive husband's support. One of the factors that influences the participation of fertile couples in the Family Planning program is the support of the closest husband, namely the husband.

Husband's support obtained by respondents through communication between husband and wife in making decisions about the participation of fertile couples in the Family Planning program. The absence of husband's support can mean that someone cannot continue or decide to do something for themselves, such as in the decision-making of fertile couples to use contraception, fertile couples will discuss and seek husband's support to convince them that the actions taken are correct (Sinaga, 2019).

The results of the study (Perwira et al., 2022) showed that husband's support was related to the use of Intra Uterine Device contraception, with a P value (0.004). In the study, most respondents did not

receive support from their husbands in using contraception Intra Uterine Device. This is because respondents said that husband's support is actually very important to motivate and support wives in choosing the contraceptives to be used. However, most husbands find it difficult to accompany their wives to go for contraceptive check-ups to doctors, midwives, and health services, husbands are unwilling to accompany their wives during Family Planning consultations, husbands often scare their wives about the side effects of contraception, and husbands prefer their wives to choose the contraceptives they want to suit their conditions and are more appropriate, while husbands think that using the appropriate contraceptives will not interfere with sexual intercourse.

#### 4. Conclusion

Knowledge is related to the behavior of acceptors using Intra Uterine Device contraception, because respondents who have less knowledge about Intra Uterine Device contraception do not use Intra Uterine Device contraception. Knowledge is the basis for forming a person's behavior in determining something. Correct knowledge will increase the interest of contraceptive users. Intra-Uterine Device. Likewise, husband's support greatly influences the mother's decision to use the Intra Uterine Device contraception. This is because the husband as a partner also plays a role as a decision maker in the household. The higher the husband's support, the greater the mother's interest in using the Intra Uterine Device contraception. Based on the results of this study, the researcher recommends that the Teunom Aceh Jaya Health Center can take a policy by conducting regular counseling to all fertile couples by involving husbands to participate in making decisions about the use of contraceptives.

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