

ABSTRACT

Background: Family Planning Program (KB) using contraceptives is an effort to suppress the rate of population growth. In 2020, the proportion of LACMs (13.4%) in the working area of the Depati Tujuh Health Center is smaller than the proportion of non-LACMs (86.6%) meaning that this achievement has not met the target of the 2020-2024 Strategic Plan (25.11%). The purpose of the study was to determine the determinants of using the Long-Acting Contraceptive Methods (LACMs) on family planning acceptors in the working area of the Depati Tujuh Koto Tuo Health Center, Kerinci Regency.

Research Methods: This type of research is quantitative research with a *cross-sectional* study design and an analytical survey research method. The number of research samples was 117 respondents who were taken using *the proportional random sampling* technique. Data collection in April-May 2021. The dependent variable is the use of LACMs while the independent variables are work status, knowledge, attitudes, husband's support, and the role of health workers. Data analysis using *chi-square* and *cox regression*.

Research Results: The proportion of LACM is 17.9%. There was a relationship between working status (PR=1.33; 95% CI=1.01-1.75), knowledge (PR=1.23; 95% CI=1.06-1.42), husband's support (PR= 1.30; 95% CI=1.10-1.53), and the role of health workers (PR=1.40; 95% CI=1.17-1.67) with the use of LACMs. There was no correlation between attitude (PR=1.15; 95% CI=0.98-1.36) with the use of LACMs. The dominant factor in the use of LACMs in the working area of the Depati Tujuh Health Center in 2021 is the role of health workers (RR=6.34; 95% CI=1.45-27.71).

Conclusion: There is a relationship between work status, knowledge, husband's support, and the role of health workers on the use of LACMs. However, there is no relationship between attitude and the use of LACMs. The dominant factor related to the use of LACMs is the role of health workers.

Keywords: LACMs, family planning acceptors, determinants of LACMs.

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang : Program Keluarga Berencana (KB) menggunakan alat kontrasepsi merupakan upaya untuk menekan laju pertumbuhan penduduk. Pada tahun 2020, proporsi MKJP (13,4%) di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Depati Tujuh lebih kecil dibandingkan proporsi non MKJP (86,6%) artinya capaian tersebut belum memenuhi target Rencana Strategi tahun 2020-2024 (25,11%). Tujuan penelitian mengetahui determinan penggunaan Metode Kontrasepsi Jangka Panjang (MKJP) pada akseptor KB di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Depati Tujuh Koto Tuo Kabupaten Kerinci.

Metode Penelitian : Jenis penelitian ini adalah penelitian kuantitatif dengan desain studi *cross sectional* dan metode penelitian survei analitik. Jumlah sampel penelitian adalah 117 responden yang diambil menggunakan teknik *proportional random sampling*. Pengumpulan data pada bulan April-Mei 2021. Variabel dependennya adalah penggunaan MKJP sedangkan variabel independennya adalah status bekerja, pengetahuan, sikap, dukungan suami dan peran tenaga kesehatan. Analisis data menggunakan *chi-square* dan *cox regression*.

Hasil Penelitian : Proporsi MKJP sebesar 17,9%. Terdapat hubungan status bekerja (PR=1,33; 95% CI=1,01-1,75), pengetahuan (PR=1,23; 95% CI=1,06-1,42), dukungan suami (PR=1,30; 95% CI=1,10-1,53), dan peran tenaga kesehatan (PR=1,40; 95% CI=1,17-1,67) dengan penggunaan MKJP. Tidak terdapat hubungan sikap (PR=1,15; 95% CI=0,98-1,36) dengan penggunaan MKJP. Faktor dominan terhadap penggunaan MKJP di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Depati Tujuh tahun 2021 adalah peran tenaga kesehatan (RR=6,34; 95% CI=1,45-27,71).

Kesimpulan : Ada hubungan status bekerja, pengetahuan, dukungan suami, dan peran tenaga kesehatan terhadap penggunaan MKJP. Namun tidak ada hubungan sikap dengan penggunaan MKJP. Faktor dominan yang berhubungan dengan penggunaan MKJP adalah peran tenaga kesehatan.

Kata Kunci : MKJP, akseptor KB, determinan MKJP.