

ABSTRACT

Background: This high population growth occurs because the total fertility rate (TFR) in Indonesia is still high, which is 2.4 children per woman, meaning that a woman in Indonesia gives birth to an average of 2-3 children during her lifetime. Government Regulation Number 87 of 2014 System states that Family Planning is an effort to regulate child birth, spacing and ideal age of childbirth, regulating pregnancy, through promotion, protection, and assistance in accordance with reproductive rights to create a quality family. Koto Baru District has the lowest interest in using IUD contraception in Sungai Penuh City in 2022 with a total of 32 PUS with a prevalence of 3.60% of the total PUS target of 888 people. The purpose of this study was to analyze the factors of low interest in using IUD contraception in the Koto Baru District area.

Method: The type of research is quantitative method with analytical observational design through cross-sectional approach. The number of samples is 87 PUS women with Random Sampling sampling technique. The variables studied are education, knowledge, attitude, husband's support, role of health workers, parity and side effects. Univariate and Bivariate data analysis using Chi Square test.

Results: The results of the chi-square test showed that there was a significant relationship between the independent variables, namely attitude ($p\text{-value} = 0.003$), the role of health workers ($p\text{-value} = 0.002$), side effects ($p\text{-value} = 0.038$) and there was no significant relationship between the variables of education ($p\text{-value} = 1,000$), knowledge ($p\text{-value} = 0.112$), husband's support ($p\text{-value} = 0.057$), parity ($p\text{-value} = 0.395$) with the interest in using IUD contraception in EFA women.

Conclusion: The researcher concluded that there is a relationship between attitude, role of health workers and side effects with interest in using IUD contraception and there is no relationship between education, knowledge, husband's support and parity. From this study, the suggestions submitted can be used as a reference for further researchers. The researcher hopes that further researchers will add variables that have not been studied.

Keywords: Interest, Contraception, IUD

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Tingginya pertumbuhan penduduk ini terjadi karena masih tingginya angka fertilitas total atau Total Fertility Rate (TFR) di Indonesia, yaitu 2,4 anak per wanita, artinya seorang wanita di Indonesia rata-rata melahirkan 2-3 anak selama masa hidupnya. Peraturan Pemerintah nomor 87 Tahun 2014 Sistem menyebutkan bahwa Keluarga Berencana adalah upaya mengatur kelahiran anak, jarak dan usia ideal melahirkan, mengatur kehamilan, melalui promosi, perlindungan, dan bantuan sesuai dengan hak reproduksi untuk mewujudkan keluarga yang berkualitas. Kecamatan Koto Baru termasuk minat pemakaian kontrasepsi IUD terendah di Kota Sungai Penuh pada tahun 2022 dengan jumlah 32 PUS dengan prevalensi sebesar 3,60% dari total sasaran PUS sebanyak 888 orang. Tujuan dari penelitian ini menganalisis faktor-faktor rendahnya minat pemakaian kontrasepsi IUD diwilayah Kecamatan Koto Baru.

Metode: Jenis penelitian metode kuantitatif dengan desain observasional analitik melalui pendekatan *cross-sectional*. Jumlah sampel 87 wanita PUS dengan teknik pengambilan sampel *Random Sampling*. Variabel yang diteliti adalah pendidikan, pengetahuan, sikap, dukungan suami, peran tenaga kesehatan, paritas dan efek samping. Analisis data univariat dan bivariat menggunakan *uji Chi Square*.

Hasil: Hasil uji *chi-square* menunjukkan bahwa terdapat hubungan yang signifikan variabel independen yaitu sikap ($p\text{-value}=0,003$), peran petugas kesehatan ($p\text{-value}=0,002$) efek samping ($p\text{-value}=0,038$) dan tidak terdapat hubungan yang signifikan yaitu variabel pendidikan ($p\text{-value}=1,000$), pengetahuan ($p\text{-value}=0,112$), dukungan suami ($p\text{-value}=0,057$), paritas ($p\text{-value}=0,395$) dengan minat pemakaian kontrasepsi IUD pada wanita PUS.

Kesimpulan: Peneliti menyimpulkan bahwa ada hubungan sikap, peran petugas kesehatan dan efek samping dengan minat pemakaian kontrasepsi IUD dan tidak ada hubungan pendidikan, pengetahuan, dukungan suami dan paritas. Dari penelitian ini saran yang disampaikan dapat dijadikan sebagai referensi peneliti selanjutnya. Peneliti berharap kepada peneliti selanjutnya untuk menambah variabel yang belum diteliti.

Kata Kunci: Minat, Kontrasepsi, IUD.