

Factors Influencing Acceptor Interest in Using a Pill

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ABSTRACT

The family planning pill is one of many contraceptives that are widely utilized in the community today. Age, knowledge, education, support from the husband, and the number of children all have an impact on the present fall in acceptors of family planning pills. Because the age of 20 to 35 is a productive age and the age to regulate pregnancy, age has an impact on the acceptor when choosing family planning tablets. Higher levels of education and expertise increase the variety of family planning tablets available for use as contraception. The study's goal was to identify the elements that affect acceptors' interest in taking the Pill. Utilize ProQuest, Pubmed, and Google Scholar to search databases. Boolean operators are used.

Keywords: age, contraceptive pills, education, interests, knowledge

BACKGROUND

The world's rapid population expansion is the primary issue in the fields of population and health. One of the world's emerging nations, Indonesia has a demographic issue due to its rapid population expansion. After China, India, and the United States, Indonesia has the fourth-largest population in the world, which was 237.6 in 2015. High population increase can contribute to societal issues if it is not balanced with the provision of services and needs. The Family Planning (KB) program is being put in place as part of the government's effort to solve the population problem. The birth control pill is one of many contraceptives that are widely utilized in the community today. The type of birth control pill.

According to the population and family information system report based on BKKBN (2021) data, the interest of KB Pill participants decreased on a national and regional level, specifically at the national level in 2017 by 567,941 participants, in 2018, it dropped to 518,940 participants, and again in 2019, it decreased to 487,264 participants. Similar trends were observed at the provincial level in East Java, where the number of new KB Pill participants in 2017 was 76,626; this number decreased to 55,615 in 2018, 47,861 in 2019, and 42,360 in 2020. In Malang Regency, interest in the pill has been declining from 2017 to 2020, with 1,629 participants in 2017, 850 participants in 2018, 693 participants in 2019, and 0 participants in 2020.

Age, knowledge, education, support from the husband, and the number of children all affect how interested people are in the Pill as they become older. According to Baharu, Harismayanti, and Naue (2019), interest in the Pill was correlated with age, knowledge, and education. Birth control pill selection is influenced by age because the productive and reproductive years are between 20 and 35. The usage of contraception is correlated with knowledge and education; the greater the degree of education, the greater the level of knowledge, and the wider the range of birth control options. Acceptors are less interested in adopting the Pill as a form of contraception because it

involves more discipline to suppress pregnancies and is less successful at preventing pregnancy if used sporadically.

Mato (2018) states that there is a relationship between family support and the use and regularity of the use of birth control pills. Husband/family support is related to the use of birth control pills, because respondents who receive support from their families are more likely to be regular in taking pills. Research by Sudirman and Herdiana (2020), there is a relationship between husband's support and the choice of contraceptive method in couples of childbearing age. It means that the higher the husband's support, the higher the participation in choosing contraception, and vice versa that the lower the husband's support, the lower the choice of contraception.

To increase acceptors' interest in the Pill, it is necessary to improve services in health facilities by providing information and education (IEC), counseling and counseling, especially to new family planning participants. Efforts made by health workers or midwives are to provide KIE to new acceptors properly and correctly. The decision to choose the Pill must be made by increasing the couple's communication, facilitating and improving married couples so that a happy and prosperous family planning can be created. The husband's support factor is the most important driver in determining the decision making action to become an acceptor Pills.

This study wants to find out more deeply the factors that influence acceptors' interest in using birth control pills by examining existing research journals to be analyzed and studied more comprehensively, so that the results of the study can know what factors influence acceptors' interest in using birth control pills. Therefore, the purpose of this literature study is to find out "Factors that influence acceptors' interest in using birth control pills".

METHODS

This method is a literature review study, namely research that examines or critically reviews the knowledge, ideas, or findings contained in the body of academic-oriented literature. Search sources using ProQuest, Pubmed and Google scholar. The search strategy uses the keywords "Factor OR factor analysis AND influence OR cause AND interest AND acceptor AND contraceptives Oral pills OR contraceptive pills". The study selection used the PRISMA Flow Chart algorithm which was adapted to the PICOS framework. After identification, screening, eligibility, 11 articles were found that had been selected.

Table 1. Assessing Article Quality Based on Literature Study Findings

| No | Author | Journal Name Vol (No), Year | Title | Method (Design, sample, Variable, Instrument, Analysis) | Results of Literature Review | Database |
|----|-------------|--|--|--|---|---------------------------|
| 1. | Mato (2018) | Jurnal Ilmiah Kesehatan Diagnosis Volume 12 Nomor 5 Tahun 2018 | Factors Related to Regularity Use of Contraception Pills in Couples of Childbearing Age at | This research method is Cross Sectional Sudy. The population of Couples of Childbearing Age with a | Knowledge, family/husban d support related to regular use of contraception pills. | <i>Google scholar</i> |

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|----|------------------------------|---|--|--|--|-----------------------|
| | | | Pampang Health Center Makassar City | sample of 134 respondents and taken by purposive sampling technique. The independent variables are age, knowledge, number of children, husband's support and the dependent variable is the regularity of using the Pill. Instruments in the form of questionnaires and data analysis with Chi square test. | | |
| 2. | Sudirman dan Herdiana (2020) | Journal Of Nursing Practice And Education Vol. 01 No. 01, Desember 2020 | Relationship between husband's support and selection of contraceptive methods in couples of childbearing age at Puskesmas Sunyaragi, Cirebon City 2020 | This research method is Cross Sectional Sudy. The population of Couples of Childbearing Age with a sample of 43 respondents and taken by purposive sampling technique. The independent | There is a relationship between knowledge and the choice of contraceptive method | <i>Google scholar</i> |

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|----|--------------------------------------|--|--|--|---|-----------------------|
| | | | | variable is husband's support and the dependent variable is the choice of contraception pills. Instruments in the form of questionnaires and data analysis with Chi square test. | | |
| 3. | Baharu, Harismayanti dan Naue (2019) | Akademika Jurnal Ilmiah UMGo Volume 8 Nomor 1 Tahun 2019 | Factors Associated With Interest Pill and Injections in the Work Puskemas Area Global Tibawa | This research method is Cross Sectional Study. Acceptor population with a sample of 63 respondents and taken by purposive sampling technique. The independent variables are age, knowledge, number of children and the dependent variable is the interest in Pill contraception. Instruments a questionnaire | There is a relationship between age, knowledge, number of children with an interest in using Pill contraception | <i>Google scholar</i> |

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|----|-----------------------------------|---|--|--|--|-----------------------|
| | | | | and Chi square data analysis. | | |
| 4. | Putra, Faizah dan Sari (2021) | Jurnal Ilmiah Farmako Bahari Vol. 12; No. 1 Januari 2021 | Analysis of Factors Associated with Knowledge Level of Family Planning Acceptors on Oral Contraception in Several Regional Pharmacies in East Surabaya | This research method is Cross Sectional Sudy. The acceptor sample was 63 respondents and was taken by consecutive sampling technique. The independent variable is knowledge, the dependent variable is the choice of contraceptive pill. Instruments a questionnaire and Spearman correlation data analysis. | There is a relationship between knowledge, education and the choice of oral contraceptives | <i>Google scholar</i> |
| 5. | Hardiyansyah dan Damayanti (2019) | Medika Alkhairaat Jurnal Penelitian Kedokteran dan Kesehatan. 1(3): 95-01Desember 2019. | Factors Affecting Participation in the Pill contraception Program at Couples of Childbearing Age in the Working Area of the Puskesmas | This research method is Cross Sectional Sudy. The samples of Couples of Childbearing Age was 96 respondents and were taken by consecutive | Age, number of children, education affect participation in the contraception Pill. | <i>Google scholar</i> |

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|----|------------------------------------|--|--|--|---|---------------------------|
| | | | Mabelopura Palu | random sampling technique. The independent variables are age, religion, economy, number of children, history of disease, the dependent variable is participation in the contraception Pill program. Instruments a questionnaire and chi square test data analysis. | | |
| 6. | (Pratiwi dan Rivanica, 2021) | Jurnal Aisyiyah Volume 6 Nomor 2 Agustus 2021. STIKes Aisyiyah Palembang | Analysis of Factors Associated with the Choice of Pill Contraceptive Methods | This research method is Cross Sectional Sudy. The sample of acceptors totaled 30 respondents and was taken by purposive sampling technique. The independent variables are age, parity, knowledge and the dependent variable is the choice of | Age, gender and knowledge are not related to the choice of Pill contraceptive | <i>Google scholar</i> |

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|----|--------------------------------|---|--|---|--|-----------------------|
| | | | | contraceptive pill. Instruments a questionnaire and chi square test data analysis. | | |
| 7. | (Retanti dan Rakhmawati, 2020) | Jurnal Farmasi Komunitas Vol. 6 No. 1 Tahun 2012. Universitas Airlangga. Surabaya | The Relationship of Knowledge Level to the Successful Use of the Contraception Pill | This research method is Cross Sectional Sudy. The acceptor sample was 100 respondents and was taken by accidental sampling technique. The independent variable is knowledge and the dependent variable is the choice of contraceptive Pill. Questionnaire instrument and analysis of Mann Whitney test data | There is a relationship between knowledge and the use of contraceptive pills | <i>Google scholar</i> |
| 8. | (Yulianti dan Armiyanti, 2020) | Jurnal Ilmiah Kesehatan 2021 Politeknik Bhakti Asih Purwakarta | The Relationship between Mother's Characteristics and the Use of PIL Contraceptives in | This research method is Cross Sectional Sudy. The sample of acceptors totaled 57 respondents | Age, parity related to contraceptive use Pill | <i>Google scholar</i> |

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| | | | Purwakarta Clinics and Maternity in 2020 | and was taken by total sampling technique. The independent variables are age, parity, education, occupation and the dependent variable is the use of Pill contraception . Questionnaire instrument and Chi square test data analysis. | | |
| 9. | (Saragih, 2020) | Indonesian Trust Health Journal Volume 3, No. 2 November 2020. STIKes Arjuna. Toba | Knowledge of couples of childbearing age (wife) about contraceptive pills in Sigumpar Village, Sigumpar District, Toba Regency | This research method is descriptive of Sudy. Couples of Childbearing Age samples totaled 58 respondents and were taken by total sampling technique. Pill contraceptive knowledge variable. Questionnaire instrument | Most of the knowledge of Couples of Childbearing Age is quite sufficient | <i>Google scholar</i> |
| 10. | Liddelow, Mullan dan Boyes (2020) | Health Psychology and Behavioral Medicine VOL. 8, | <i>Adherence To The Oral Contraceptive Pill: The Roles Of Health</i> | This research method is Cross Sectional Sudy. Couples of | Knowledge related to adherence to the use of contraceptive pills | <i>ProQuest</i> |

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| | NO. 1, 587–600 | <i>Literacy And Knowledge</i> | Childbearing Age samples totaled 193 respondents and were taken by consecutive sampling technique. The independent variables are age, religion, economy, number of children, history of disease, the dependent variable is participation in the contraception Pill program. Instruments a questionnaire and analysis of multiple regression test data. | | | |
| 11. | (Sychareun, Hansana dan Phengsavanh , 2015) | BMC Women's Health. 2013, 13:14 | <i>Awareness and attitudes towards emergency contraceptive pills among young people in the entertainment places, Vientiane City, Lao PDR</i> | This research method is Cross Sectional Sudy. The sample of adolescent adults amounted to 500 respondents and was taken by convenience sampling technique. | Age and knowledge related to the use of contraceptive pills | <i>PubMed</i> |

The independent variables are socio-demographic, knowledge, attitudes, and sources of information. The dependent variable is the use of contraceptive pills. Instruments a questionnaire and chi square test data analysis

RESULTS

The researcher identified 11 articles that matched the keywords, inclusion and exclusion criteria. The search results found that there were 4 journals that showed that the age of most of the acceptors (>55.2%) was between 26-35 years old. The results of the study of 3 journals stated that age had an effect on interest in using birth control pills (pvalue <0.05). There are 10 journals known that most of the acceptors' knowledge (> 53.8%) is sufficient. The results of the study of 9 journals stated that knowledge had an effect on interest in using contraception pills (pvalue <0.05), while 1 journal stated that knowledge had no effect on interest in using contraception pills. (pvalue>0.05). There are 3 journals, it is known that most of the acceptors' education (>72%) is at the secondary level. The results of the study of 2 journals stated that education had an effect on interest in using contraception pills (pvalue <0.05). There were 2 journals. It is known that the majority of children acceptors (>60%) are 2-3 children. The results of the study all stated that the number of children affected the interest in using the Pill (p-value <0.05). There are 2 journals, it is known that the husband's support is mostly (> 53.6%) supportive. The results of the study all stated that family support had an effect on interest in using contraception pills.

DISCUSSION

The Effect of Age on Acceptors' Interest Using Contraception Pills

The results of a review of 4 journals related to age found that the age of most of the acceptors (> 55.2%) was between 20-35 years. And there are 3 journals stating that age has an effect on interest in using contraception pills. This proves that in general age is one of the factors that influence interest in using contraception pills, where the age that most uses pills is the age of 20-35 years. In line with research of Baharu, Harismayanti and Naue (2019) stated that age affects a person in determining the choice of contraception Pill because the age of 20-35 years is the productive age and the age range for regulating pregnancy and the number of children, so for this reason many

use short-term contraception, such as pills to make it easier to remove and reuse. The need for family planning services varies according to age, young women tend to space out pregnancies, and older women tend to limit births. Young women tend to use contraception pills and condoms while those who are older tend to choose long-term contraception such as IUD and sterilization. Likewise, Adryan's (2008) theory that in general age will affect a person in determining the choice of contraception because usually young mothers (for the first time using contraception) will tend to choose contraceptives that most people use, including contraception pills. Yulianti and Armiyanti (2020), stated that there was a relationship between age and interest in the contraception Pill, where the majority (79.2%) of respondents aged 20-35 years used the Pill. Odds Ratio of 0.2 indicates age 20-35 years have a 0.2 times greater chance of using the Pill.

This further strengthens that the use of contraception is influenced by age, where the age of 20-35 years is the age most interested in using the Pill compared to those under 20 years old or over 35 years old. The age of 20-35 years is the productive age for women of childbearing age. The basic pattern of rational use of contraception at the age of 20 to 30 is contraception that has a high reserability because at that age, women of childbearing age still wants to have children. In addition, at that age, they generally use contraception to regulate pregnancy intervals or delay pregnancy so that if one day they want to have children, it is easier to just stop not taking birth control pills, so it is more and more practical when compared to other contraceptive methods such as the IUD, implants and more. This is certainly the reason for women of childbearing age to use birth control pills compared to other contraceptives.

Those aged over 35 years have low interest in using birth control pills because at that age they generally use contraception to prevent pregnancy permanently because they do not want to have more children, so the use of birth control pills is very ineffective because it is a short-term contraceptive. So that at that age the most use of long-term contraception such as contraceptive implants, IUD or MOW, this is what affects the interest of women of low childbearing age to use the Pill. Meanwhile, those under the age of 20 have low interest in using birth control pills, because at that age in general they still want to get pregnant and have children, so they don't want to use any contraception, including birth control pills. This is what affects that the age of less than 20 years does not affect the interest in using the Pill.

The Effect of Knowledge on Acceptors' Interest Using Contraception Pills

The results of the study from 10 journals related to knowledge showed that most (>53.8%) acceptors had sufficient knowledge. The results of the review contained 9 journals stating that knowledge had an effect on interest in using birth control pills. This shows that in general knowledge is one of the factors that can influence the acceptor's interest in using the Pill, meaning that the better the knowledge about the Pill, the higher the interest in using the Pill.

This result is in line with Baharu, Harismayanti and Naue (2019) stating that knowledge is related to the use of contraception, the higher the level of knowledge, the better the choice of contraception, one of which is the selection of pills. Acceptors prefer pill contraception because this method is easier to use and effective in suppressing pregnancy if used regularly. Good knowledge about the use of contraceptives influences mothers to choose contraception that is considered practical and the most widely used in the community. Katharina and Pebrianti (2020) in their research also stated that there was a relationship between knowledge and the use of birth control pills. Someone with better knowledge will be more rational in choosing the family planning method to be used by considering the advantages and disadvantages of a contraceptive method. The higher a person's level of knowledge, the better the choice of contraception, for example the selection of the contraceptive pill. Likewise, research by Retanti and Rakhmawati (2020), states

that there is a relationship between the level of public knowledge and the success of using the contraceptive pill.

These results further strengthen that knowledge is a factor that influences acceptors to use the contraceptive pill, if a person's knowledge about the contraception pill is good, it will usually be followed by an interest in using the family planning pill, and vice versa if the knowledge is low, it is almost certain that it is unlikely to use the contraceptive. This is reasonable because with knowledge the acceptor will know the benefits, advantages and effectiveness of the Pill, so that if they feel safe, comfortable, they will be followed by a high interest in using it. Because knowledge is an important asset for everyone to know whether something is good or not so that it will also have an impact on a person to be able to decide on the best choice for himself, as well as choices in the use of family planning. So with good knowledge, mothers can tend to choose the Pill as a contraceptive because it is a safe, practical and highly effective contraceptive. As for women who have low knowledge and low interest in the use of contraception pills because it is certain that their knowledge of the benefits and advantages of contraception pills is also low, so automatically interest in using contraception pills is also low because their knowledge is limited. This is what affects low knowledge, so the interest in using contraception pills is also low.

The Effect of Education on Acceptors' Interest Using the Contraception Pill

The results of the study from 2 journals related to education revealed that most of the acceptors' education (>72%) was at the secondary level. The results of the review all stated that education had an effect on interest in using the Pill. This shows that education is one of the factors that can influence acceptors' interest in using the Pill, meaning that the higher a person's education, the higher the use of the Pill.

This result is in line with Putra, Faizah and Sari (2021), who stated that there is a relationship between education and the choice of contraceptive type. Respondents with higher levels of education will have better knowledge and can understand the information provided more easily. Differences in education levels will lead to different levels of knowledge. Respondents with higher education have a lot of knowledge because education can have an effect on living better habits and being wiser. Another explanation of the mechanism between education and contraception is the impact of education on knowledge and access to family planning services.

This confirms the important role of education as an agent of behavior change. If the level of education is low, then in providing services to couples of childbearing age it will not be achieved, as well as in terms of understanding the direction given so that the absorption capacity is also low. However, if on the other hand, if you have higher education, then the delivery of information can be easily accepted by the recipient of the information and easy to convey to EFA, especially in family planning services. Education has a very big influence on one's knowledge, if someone is highly educated it will have high knowledge as well and vice versa if someone has low education will have low knowledge and will influence in understanding something. However, it should be emphasized that someone with low education is not absolutely low in knowledge, as knowledge or information can be obtained not only formally but also informally.

The Influence of Number of Children on Acceptors' Interest Using Contraception Pills

The results of the study from 2 journals/articles related to the number of children showed that the majority of children were (>60%) 2-3 children. The results of the review all stated that the number of children affected the interest in using the Pill. These data indicate that the number of children is a factor that influences the interest in using the contraceptive pill.

In line with Baharu, Harismayanti and Naue (2019) stated that the number of children is related to their interest in using the Pill. In women who have children less than 2 and are in the planning

period for the number of children, they use Pill contraception on the grounds that shortly after stopping the use of the Pill, they can immediately return to their fertile period and can get pregnant again. This is because one of the goals of contraception is to space pregnancies, so women who want to regulate the number of families they want or who want to space out pregnancies so that the number of children in the family is in accordance with their wishes to use the Pill contraception. According to the BKKBN (in Baharu, Harismayanti and Naue, 2019) EFA women who are less than 30 years old usually choose non-long-term contraceptives, this is often supported by the purpose or reasons for family planning. At the age of less than 30 years, usually the number of children is 2 or even less so that they still want to have more children, so the reason and purpose of their family planning is to delay pregnancy, so they prefer non-long term contraception.

This result proves that the number of children is a variable that affects the acceptor's interest in using the Pill. The use of birth control pills is mostly dominated by mothers with 1 or 2 children, this is natural because birth control pills are generally used for mothers who have just had 1-2 children and want to delay pregnancy. This is because mothers who have 1-2 children usually choose to use family planning to regulate the distance between children, and delay pregnancy and if they want to get pregnant again, they just stop taking birth control pills, so it is more practical. Meanwhile, for mothers who already have more than 2 children, they generally use contraception to prevent pregnancy permanently, because the children they currently have are considered sufficient. So the use of short-term contraception such as birth control pills is very ineffective and efficient because you have to drink regularly and continuously every day of course this will make you bored and bored, so for women who don't want to get pregnant again, they will use long-term contraceptives such as implant, IUD or MOW because it is more practical and efficient. This is what causes the use of contraception in women who have children more than 2 low.

The Effect of Husband's Support on Acceptors' Interest Using Contraception Pills

The results of the study from 2 journals/articles related to husband's support found that husband's support was mostly (>53.6%) supportive. The results of the review all stated that family support had an effect on interest in using contraception pills. This confirms that husband's support is one of the factors that influence the use of contraception pills. This means that the higher the husband's support, the higher the acceptor's interest in using the Pill.

In accordance with the research of Sudirman and Herdiana (2020) stated that there is a relationship between husband's support and the choice of contraceptive method in couples of childbearing age. The higher the husband's support, the higher the participation in choosing contraceptives, and vice versa that the lower the husband's support, the lower the participation and selection of contraceptives. The decision to use contraception is a shared responsibility as a couple, so that the contraceptive method chosen reflects the needs and desires of the husband and wife. Husbands and wives must support each other in the use of contraceptive methods because family planning and reproductive health are not only a matter for men or women, but both. Husband's support influences wife's use of contraceptive pills.

These results indicate that the husband's role and support have a big role in their partner choosing the contraceptive pill. Mothers who are supported by their husbands will use contraception continuously while those who do not receive support from their husbands will use contraception less. The husband's role in the household is as the head of the household who is tasked with leading, protecting and being responsible for his family. The relationship between men and women is based on the need for togetherness in order to build a harmonious partnership. Likewise, in making the decision to choose contraceptives, an agreement between husband and wife is needed to maintain harmony in a small, happy and prosperous family. Husband's support is all forms of support in the

form of attitudes, actions and acceptance of the husband towards his wife. Husband's support influences a couple to use contraception. The existence of support from the husband will influence the wife to participate in family planning. The consent of the spouse or husband is a requirement in using the contraceptive pill. With the support of husband and wife, they will feel more secure, and comfortable because the use of the contraceptive Pill feels approved and supported by the husband, so that if something happens due to the side effects of family planning, the wife feels that there is support. The majority of husbands support the use of birth control pills because the birth control pill is very practical and efficient if the wife who will use contraceptives aims to delay or maintain pregnancy distance, not to prevent pregnancy permanently. As in the previous discussion, the majority of respondents in this study were aged between 20-35 years, so they used contraception to delay pregnancy. This is what influences husbands to support their wives to use birth control pills so that it affects high interest in using birth control pills.

CONCLUSION

In general, the results of research published in articles can be concluded that age, knowledge, education, number of children and husband's support affect interest in using the contraception Pill. To health workers, especially those in charge of family planning programs and regional midwives in each village and family planning Field Officers to further increase the socialization of the contraception Pill to the community, especially to Couples of Childbearing Age through communication, information dan education or through other promotional media, so that the coverage of the use of the contraception Pills will increase even more. For couples of childbearing age to frequently attend counseling about family planning in order to increase knowledge and understanding of family planning, especially the contraception pill and can provide full support to their wives, such as frequent consultations with health workers, accompanying their wives when visiting health care facilities, so that their wives have strong interests high using contraception pills.

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