

# Examination of the Factors Affecting Mothers' Intention to Select Post-Part Contraceptive Devices

Nina Riana

Puskesmas Mayamuk Papua Barat, Indonesia

Email: [ninariana@gmail.com](mailto:ninariana@gmail.com)

## ABSTRACT

The low prevalence of family planning among new mothers. Analyzing the variables influencing mothers' interest in selecting postpartum contraception is the goal of this study. Correlational analytics is used in this cross-sectional study design. A basic random sampling technique was used to choose a sample of 60 postpartum women, who made up the study's population. The mother's interest in postpartum birth control is the dependent variable in this study, whereas the mother's choice of postpartum birth control is the independent variable. Spearman Rank is used in data analysis. The study's findings indicated that only a tiny portion of participants that is, 6.7% were interested in moms selecting postpartum contraception. If  $p$  is less than  $\alpha$  and  $\text{sig}(p) = 0.000$ ,  $\alpha = 0.01$ , then  $H_0$  is rejected.

**Keywords:** maternal interests, postpartum contraception, postpartum mothers

## BACKGROUND

The Head of the National Population and Family Planning Agency No. 24 of 2017 on Postpartum and Post-Miscarriage Family Planning Services notes that a strategic program is necessary because Indonesia's total fertility rate (TFR), unmet need, and maternal mortality rate (MMR) are still high.

Family planning services offered following delivery for a maximum of 42 (forty-two) days are referred to as postnatal family planning (KB). Unmet are childbearing age couples (PUS) who wish to space out their pregnancies but do not want to utilize contraception. The average number of live births a woman has up until the conclusion of her reproductive period is her total fertility rate, or TFR. Declining economic prosperity and rapid population expansion are additional issues that may occur.

The World Health Organization (WHO) claims that in order to increase the breadth of efforts to rescue mothers and babies, it devised the concept of the Four Pillars of safe motherhood. Pregnancy care, clean and safe delivery, family planning, and necessary obstetric services are the four cornerstones of safe motherhood initiatives.

Data on the prevalence and percentage of postpartum contraception by type in West Nusa Tenggara province in 2020, based on the target number of mothers giving birth, 107,601 in 2020; postpartum contraceptive participants; condoms 526 (0.8%), injections 52,191 (79.3%), pills 2,111 (3.2%), IUD 2,522 (3.8%), MOP 14 (0%), MOW 541 (0.8%), implants 7,882 (12%), total 65,787 (61.1%). Information on the prevalence and share of postpartum family planning by kind of contraception in the Sumbawa district.

According to the data provided, a comparatively small percentage of acceptors utilize postpartum contraception. Based on the findings of a preliminary study carried out in March 2022 by researchers at the Sumbawa District Health Center Unit II, which involved interviewing ten postpartum moms with varying educational backgrounds about their choice of postpartum contraception. Two postpartum women employed postpartum contraception,

each with a different choice of contraceptive method. According to the first survey, mothers' lack of interest in selecting postpartum contraception was thought to be related to their level of education. Many new mothers have completed their elementary and junior high school educations (SD and SMP). They still don't know enough about postpartum contraception. Another explanation for their non-use of postpartum contraception is their ignorance of the advantages (effectiveness).

## METHODS

This study used a quantitative technique, which means that all research data and information are expressed as numbers that are statistically examined and the findings are reported. This study employs a cross-sectional, analytical survey research methodology. All of the postpartum mothers were the study's population. The sample for this study consisted of 60 postpartum women. In this study, simple random sampling was the sample method employed. Informed permission forms, explanation sheets, and questionnaires were employed as research instruments in this study. Spss and data analysis are used.

## RESULTS

### Informant Characteristics

#### Based on Age

**Table 2.1.** Age of Postpartum Mothers

| No.   | Mother's Age | Frequency | %    |
|-------|--------------|-----------|------|
| 1     | < 20 Years   | 5         | 8,3  |
| 2     | 20-35 Years  | 38        | 63,4 |
| 3     | >35 Years    | 17        | 28,3 |
| Total |              | 60        | 100  |

Based on Table 1.1, it is known that almost half of the respondents were mothers aged 20 - 35 years, namely 38 respondents (63%) out of a total of 60 respondents.

#### Based on Mother's Education

**Table 2.2.** Postpartum Mother's Latest Education

| No.   | Last education     | Frequency | %    |
|-------|--------------------|-----------|------|
| 1     | Elementary School  | 8         | 13,3 |
| 2     | Junior High School | 28        | 46,7 |
| 3     | Senior High School | 20        | 33,3 |
| 4     | College            | 4         | 6,7  |
| Total |                    | 60        | 100  |

Based on Table 1.2, it is known that the majority of respondents had at least junior high school education, namely 28 respondents (46.7%) out of a total of 60 respondents.

#### Mother's Knowledge About Postpartum Birth Control

**Table 2.3.** Level of Knowledge of Postpartum Mothers About Postpartum Family Planning

| No.   | Knowledge Level | Frequency | %    |
|-------|-----------------|-----------|------|
| 1     | Low             | 12        | 20   |
| 2     | Currently       | 35        | 58,3 |
| 3     | Tall            | 13        | 21,7 |
| Total |                 | 60        | 100  |

Based on Table 2.3, it is known that the majority of mothers' knowledge level about postpartum family planning is in the medium category, namely 35 respondents (58.3%) out of a total of 60 respondents.

#### Mother's Attitudes Regarding Postpartum Birth Control

**Table 2.4.** Mother's Attitudes Regarding Post-Natal Family Planning

| No.   | Attitude | Frequency | %    |
|-------|----------|-----------|------|
| 1     | Negative | 44        | 73,3 |
| 2     | Positive | 16        | 26,7 |
| Total |          | 60        | 100  |

Based on Table 2.4, it is known that the majority of mothers' attitudes about postpartum family planning are in the negative category, namely 44 respondents (73.3%) out of a total of 60 respondents.

Husband's Support for Mother's Interest in Postpartum Birth Control

**Table 2.5.** Husband's Support for Mother's Interest in Post-Natal Family Planning

| No.   | Support          | Frequency | %   |
|-------|------------------|-----------|-----|
| 1     | Does not support | 27        | 45  |
| 2     | Support          | 33        | 55  |
| Total |                  | 60        | 100 |

Based on Table 2.5, the majority of husbands' support for mothers' interest in postpartum family planning was 33 respondents (55%) out of 60 respondents.

Postpartum Mothers' Interest in Postpartum Birth Control

**Table 2.6.** Mothers' interest in postpartum family planning

| No.   | Mother's Interest in Postpartum Birth Control | Frequency | %   |
|-------|-----------------------------------------------|-----------|-----|
| 1     | Didn't Choose                                 | 39        | 65  |
| 2     | Choose                                        | 21        | 35  |
| Total |                                               | 60        | 100 |

Based on table 2.6, it is known that the majority did not choose mothers' interest in postpartum family planning, namely 39 (65%) of the 60 respondents.

Postpartum Mothers Who Choose to Become Postpartum Birth Control Acceptors

**Table 2.7.** Mothers' interest in postpartum family planning

| No.   | Postpartum Mothers Who Choose to Become Postpartum Family Planning Acceptors | Frequency | %    |
|-------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|------|
| 1     | Not a postpartum birth control acceptor                                      | 44        | 73.3 |
| 2     | Post-Copy Birth Control Acceptor                                             | 16        | 26.7 |
| Total |                                                                              | 60        | 100  |

Based on table 2.7, it is known that a small number of postpartum mothers chose to be postpartum birth control acceptors, namely 16 (26.7%) of the 60 respondents.

Research result

Cross Tabulation of Research Variables

**Table 3.1.** Cross Tabulation of Education and Mother's Knowledge of Post-Natal Family Planning

| No.   | Education of Postpartum Mothers | Postpartum mothers' knowledge of postpartum birth control |      |           |      |      |      | Total |      |
|-------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|------|-----------|------|------|------|-------|------|
|       |                                 | Low                                                       |      | Currently |      | Tall |      |       |      |
|       |                                 | f                                                         | %    | f         | %    | f    | %    | f     | %    |
| 1.    | Elementary School               | 8                                                         | 13.3 | 0         | 0    | 0    | 0    | 8     | 13.3 |
| 2.    | Junior High School              | 4                                                         | 6.7  | 24        | 40   | 0    | 0    | 28    | 46.7 |
| 3.    | Senior High School              | 0                                                         | 0    | 11        | 18.3 | 9    | 15   | 20    | 33.3 |
| 4.    | College                         | 0                                                         | 0    | 0         | 0    | 4    | 6.7  | 4     | 6.7  |
| Total |                                 | 12                                                        | 20   | 35        | 58.3 | 13   | 21.7 | 60    | 100  |

## DISCUSSION

Mothers' awareness of postpartum family planning in the Unit 2 Working Area of the Sumbawa District Community Health Center

Table 2.1 indicates that 35 respondents (58.3%) out of 60 respondents have a medium degree of knowledge on postpartum family planning, which is the majority of moms. Notoatmodjo (2007) asserts that knowledge is the outcome of knowing, which happens when a person perceives a certain item. The five senses of humans sight, hearing, smell, taste, and touch are used for sensing. The degree of awareness that PUS women had with regard to the advantages of using contraception generally after giving delivery, the kinds of contraceptives that respondents were aware of, and with relation.

The study's findings indicate a strong correlation between knowledge and the unmet demand for post-placental IUD and post-natal family planning. This study supports that conducted by Destyowati, who found a significant correlation ( $p=0.000$ ) between mothers' desire in utilizing IUD contraception and their degree of awareness on post-IUD birth control. This is in line with studies conducted in 2014 by Merliam et al. at the Siti Fatimah Mother and Child Hospital in Makassar on variables associated with the selection of an intrauterine contraceptive device (IUD) among healthy postpartum moms. The study's findings indicate a connection between knowledge and the decision to use an intrauterine device (IUD) for contraception. This is consistent with a 2017 study by Lindsay et al. titled "A Pilot Study of Patient.

The Influence of Husband's Support on Mother's Interest in Post-Natal Family Planning in the Work Area of Sumbawa District Health Center Unit 2

Based on Table 2.3, the majority of husbands' support for mothers' interest in postpartum family planning was 33 respondents (55%) out of 60 respondents. After carrying out a statistical test using chi-square with a confidence level of 95%, a p value of 0.000 can be obtained, which means it is smaller than the  $\alpha$ -value (0.01). Thus, it can be concluded that there is a relationship between husband's support and factors that influence mothers' interest in postpartum family planning. According to Hartanto, a wife cannot use contraception without her husband's cooperation and mutual trust. Ideally, husband and wife should choose the best contraceptive method, cooperate with each other in using it, pay the costs for contraception, and pay attention to the danger signs of use. Meanwhile, according to Suryono, a husband's support for family planning can be shown by helping him choose contraception that suits his wife's wishes and condition, using contraception correctly, seeking help if side effects or complications occur after installing an IUD, taking his wife to a health service for re-control, help find other alternatives if the IUD proves unsatisfactory and be willing to replace the wife if the wife's condition does not allow her to use contraception.

The test results (Pearson Chi Square) p value = 0.001 are based on research by Laily Qamariah titled Relationship between husband's support and level of awareness regarding the usage of post-placental IUD contraception at the Jetis Yogyakarta health facility in 2017. The usage of post-placental IUD contraception is significantly correlated with the support of the husband, according to these findings. Based on the data from research conducted through interviews, researchers hypothesized that husbands who support but do not use postpartum contraception or post-placental IUD do so for a variety of reasons, including cost for contraceptive installation, feeling comfortable using other forms of birth control, and persistently negative thoughts.

Mothers' interest in postpartum family planning in the Sumbawa District Health Center Unit 2 operating area: factors.

Table 4.1 indicates that in the Sumbawa District Health Center Working Area Unit 2 in 2022, there are factors that influence women's motivation in selecting postpartum family planning (Spearman  $p$  value  $0.000 < 0.01$  thus  $H_0$  is rejected).

Strong correlations at both the magnitude and direction of the association (Correlation Coefficient  $+0.853$ ) indicate that the mother's desire in postpartum birth control is strongly influenced by certain factors, or vice versa.

According to the findings of a study by Laily Qamariah titled "Relationship between husband's support and level of understanding.

## CONCLUSION

Mothers' interest in selecting postpartum KB in the Sumbawa District Health Center Unit 2 Working Area is positively correlated and exhibits a substantial link. This indicates a very strong association between the interest of moms who do not pick postpartum KB and the choice of postpartum KB made by those who do not accept it. powerful, or the other way around. In order to select postpartum family planning for those who are interested in it, as well as to serve as a reference and generate research ideas related to it, it is imperative to conduct research on additional factors that may influence mothers' interest in postpartum family planning (KB). This can be done by conducting research interval observations and research designs that are not only carried out once.

## REFERENCES

- Ade Ayu Prawita. (2020). Faktor Yang Mempengaruhi Rendahnya Minat WUS Dalam Menggunakan Kontrasepsi Medis Operatif Wanita (MOW) Di Desa Kota Tengah Kecamatan Dolok Masihul. Jurnal Medika.
- Andriani. BKKBN. (2013). Terus Kampanyekan Kontrasepsi Jangka Panjang.
- Antini A, Trisnawati I. (2016). Hubungan pengetahuan, sikap dan budaya akseptor KB terhadap pemilihan metode akdr di wilayah kerja puskesmas Anggadita kabupaten Karawang. J Kebidanan Unimus.
- BKKBN. (2017). Peraturan Kepala Badan Kependudukan Dan Keluarga Berencana Nasional Nomor 24 Tahun 2017 tentang Pelayanan Kelurga Berencana Pasca Persalinan Dan Pasca Keguguran. Provinsi Nusa Tenggara Barat.
- BKKBN. (2018). Aman dan Sehat Menggunakan Kontrasepsi. Provisi Nusa Tenggara Barat. Dinas Kesehatan. (2020). Pemantauan Wilayah Setempat (PWS) KB Kabupaten Sumbawa.
- Dr. Lenny Imawaty Sirait, Rupdi Lumban Siantar. (2020). Buku Ajar Asuhan Keluarga Berencana. Pelayanan Alat kontrasepsi. Sumatra Barat: Insan Cendekia Mandiri.
- Fitriana Farokta. (2017). Dukungan Suami Dengan Minat Ibu dalam Pemilihan Kontrasepsi Ibu. Jombang.
- Hatijar. (2020). Hubungan Pengetahuan Sikap Ibu Terhadap Pemilihan Metode Alat Kontrasepsi Dalam Rahim.
- Hidayat AA. (2014). Metode penelitian kebidanan dan teknik analisis data. Salemba Medika. Jakarta.
- Ida Prijatni, Sri Rahayu. (2016). Kesehatan Reproduksi dan Keluarga Berencana. Jakarta.
- Jusliati. Pelaksanaan Program Keluarga Berencana. Makassar.
- Notoatmodjo Soekidjo. (2012). Metodologi Penelitian Kesehatan. Jakarta : Rineka Cipta.
- Nursalam. (2011). Konsep Dan Penerapan Metodologi Penelitian Ilmu Keperawatan. Jakarta : Salemba Medika.
- Pardosi Magdalena. (2021). Faktor-faktor Yang Berhubungan dengan Minat Ibu Bersalin dalam Pemilihan Alat Kontrasepsi KB Pasca Salin dengan Metode Kontrasepsi Jangka Panjang. Rantau Utara.
- Rizqiyah Arina, Hamam Hadi, Siti Nuryati. (2012). Tingkat Pengetahuan Ibu Tentang

- Kontrasepsi Suntik Pil Dan IUD Pada Akseptor KB Di BPS Yuni A. Bairozi Krappyak Bantul. Yogyakarta.
- Saifuddin AB. (2016). Buku panduan praktis pelayanan kontrasepsi. Jakarta Yayasan Bina Pustaka Sarwono Prawirohardjo.
- Sari Handayani utami, dkk. (2018). Faktor-Faktor Yang Berhubungan Dengan Unmeed KB Pasca Salin IUD Post Plasenta di Kamar Rawat Pasca Bersalin RSUP Dr. M. Djamil.
- Sri Setiasih. (2016). Analisis Faktor-faktor yang Mempengaruhi Pemilihan Metode Kontrasepsi Jangka Panjang (MKIP) pada Wanita Pasangan Usia Subur (PUS) di Kabupaten Kendal. Semarang.
- Sugiyono. (2015). Metode Penelitian Pendidikan (Pendekatan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif dan R&D), Bandung: Alfabeta.
- Supriadi. (2017). Faktor Yang Berhubungan Dengan Penggunaan Alat Kontrasepsi Pada Pasangan Usia Subur. Makassar.
- Tohir tohri. (2020). Hubungan Tingkat Pendidikan dan Pengetahuan Ibu Terhadap Pemakaian Alat Kontrasepsi di Wilayah Keluarga Binaan Kesehatan Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Muhammadiyah. Sumatera Utara.
- Tri Prasetyo. (2013). Analisis Faktor Yang Mempengaruhi Pus Mengikuti Keluarga Berencana (KB) Di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Sambirejo Kabupaten Sragen. Fakultas Ilmu Kesehatan Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta.
- Wahyuni. (2019). Analisis ketercapaian KB Pasca Salin.
- Willy Astriana (2021). Faktor-Faktor Yang Mempengaruhi inat Ibu Untuk Memilih Alat Kontrasepsi Implant di Wilayah Poskesdes Desa Kurungan Nyawa II. Sukaraya.
- Yurike Septianingrum. (2018). Faktor Yang Mempengaruhi Tingginya Akseptor KB 3 Bulan. Fakultas Kebidanan dan Keperawatan. UNUSA.