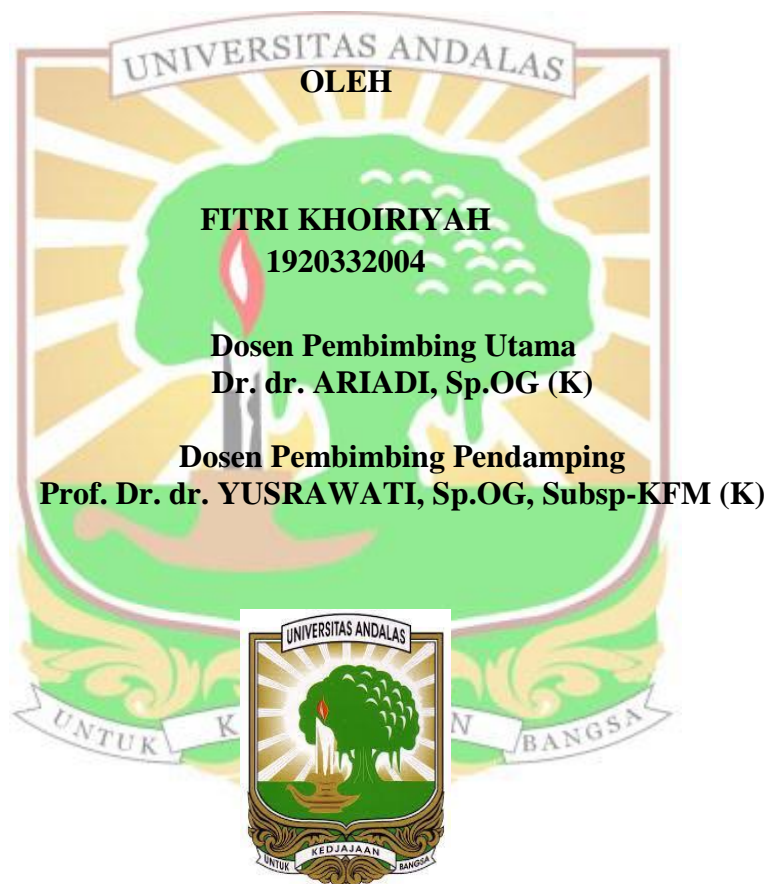


**HUBUNGAN PENGETAHUAN, PERSEPSI DUKUNGAN
SUAMI, KOMUNIKASI, INFORMASI, EDUKASI (KIE)
TENAGA KESEHATAN DENGAN PEMILIHAN ALAT
KONTRASEPSI *INTRA UTERINE DEVICE*
(IUD) DI WILAYAH KERJA
PUSKESMAS PAUH**

TESIS



**PROGRAM STUDI KEBIDANAN PROGRAM MAGISTER
FAKULTAS KEDOKTERAN UNIVERSITAS ANDALAS
PADANG
2022**

ABSTRAK

HUBUNGAN PENGETAHUAN, PERSEPSI DUKUNGAN SUAMI, KOMUNIKASI, INFORMASI, EDUKASI (KIE) TENAGA KESEHATAN DENGAN PEMILIHAN ALAT KONTRASEPSI *INTRA UTERINE DEVICE* (IUD) DI WILAYAH KERJA PUSKESMAS PAUH

FITRI KHOIRIYAH

Dosen Pembimbing:

Dr. dr. Ariadi, Sp.OG (K),

Prof. Dr. dr. Yusrawati, Sp.OG, Subsp-KFM (K)

Salah satu tujuan program KB yakni meningkatkan kesejahteraan ibu dan anak, mewujudkan keluarga kecil bahagia, dan sejahtera. Salah satu cara menekan pertumbuhan penduduk dengan meningkatkan penggunaan MKJP terkhusus IUD. Penggunaan IUD yang rendah di Indonesia menyebabkan pertumbuhan penduduk yang tidak terkendali. Hal yang sama juga terjadi di Sumatera Barat, jenis alat kontrasepsi terbanyak suntik. Tujuan penelitian ini mengetahui hubungan pengetahuan, persepsi dukungan suami, dan komunikasi informasi edukasi (KIE) tenaga kesehatan dengan pemilihan alat kontrasepsi IUD di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Pauh.

Penelitian ini menggunakan desain *cross sectional* komparatif. Populasi penelitian ini seluruh wanita usia subur (WUS) akseptor KB aktif berusia 15-49 tahun yang menggunakan alat kontrasepsi IUD dan non IUD. Sampel penelitian ini 49 WUS pengguna IUD dan 149 non IUD. Instrumen penelitian menggunakan kuesioner dan analisa data menggunakan *Chi-Square* dan regresi logistik.

Hasil penelitian univariat didapatkan 123 orang (62,1%) berpengetahuan rendah, 125 orang WUS (63,1%) mendapatkan dukungan suami untuk menggunakan alat kontrasepsi, 124 orang WUS (62,6%) mendapatkan dukungan KIE tenaga kesehatan untuk menggunakan alat kontrasepsi. Hasil penelitian bivariat didapatkan hasil terdapat hubungan signifikan pengetahuan dengan pemilihan alat kontrasepsi IUD ($p=0,001$), terdapat hubungan signifikan persepsi dukungan suami dengan pemilihan alat kontrasepsi IUD ($p=0,001$) dan terdapat hubungan signifikan KIE tenaga kesehatan dengan pemilihan alat kontrasepsi IUD ($p=0,001$). Sementara untuk hasil analisis multivariat didapatkan hasil variabel yang paling signifikan dengan pemilihan alat kontrasepsi adalah persepsi dukungan suami ($p=0,001$).

Kesimpulan dari penelitian ini yakni ada hubungan antara pengetahuan, persepsi dukungan suami dan KIE Tenaga Kesehatan dengan pemilihan alat kontrasepsi IUD.

Kata Kunci: KB, MKJP, IUD, Kontrasepsi, WUS

ABSTRACT

THE RELATIONSHIP OF KNOWLEDGE, PERCEPTION OF HUSBAND SUPPORT, AND INFORMATION, COMMUNICATION, EDUCATION HEALTH PROVIDERS WITH A SELECTION OF IUD CONTRACEPTION EQUIPMENT IN THE WORK AREA OF PAUH

FITRI KHOIRIYAH

Dosen Pembimbing:

Dr. dr. Ariadi, Sp. OG (K),

Prof. Dr. dr. Yusrawati, Sp. OG, Subsp-KFM (K)

One of the family planning program goals is to improve the healthy of mothers and children, to embody a happy and prosperous family. One way to decrease the population growth is to increase the use of MKJP, especially the IUD. The low usage of IUDs in Indonesia causes uncontrolled population growth. The same problem happened in West Sumatra; injectable contraceptive is the most common type of contraceptive. The purpose of this research was to determine the relationship of knowledge, perception of husband's support, and communication, information, education (KIE) of health providers with the selection of IUD contraceptives in the work area of Pauh Health Center.

This research was a cross-sectional comparative. The populations in this research were all women of childbearing age (WUS), current family planning acceptors aged 15-49 years who used IUD and non-IUD contraception. The samples of this research were 49 IUD users and 149 non-IUD users. The instruments were a questionnaire. The bivariate and multivariate analysis used *Chi-Square* and logistic regression.

The results of the univariate study found that 123 people (62,1%) had low knowledge, 125 WUS (63,1%) received support from their husbands to use contraception, and 124 WUS (62,6%) received KIE support from health providers to use contraception. The results of this study found that there was a significant relationship between knowledge and the selection of IUD contraceptives ($p = 0.001$). There was a significant relationship between the perception of the husband's support and the selection of IUD contraceptives ($p = 0.001$) and there was a significant relationship between the KIE of health providers and the selection of IUD contraceptives ($p = 0.001$). Meanwhile, for the results of multivariate analysis, the most significant variable with the choice of contraception was the perception of husband's support ($p = 0.001$).

This study concludes that there is a relationship of knowledge and perception of the husband's support and KIE health provider for choosing IUD contraceptives.

Keywords: Family Planning, MKJP, IUD, Contraception, women of childbearing age