

THE RELATIONSHIP OF KNOWLEDGE OF WOMEN OF FERTILIZING AGE (WUS) AND THE USE OF IUD CONTRACEPTION IN THE SIBANGGOR PUSKESMAS KEC. PUNCAK SORIK MARAPI MANDAILING NATAL REGENCY YEAR 2023

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ABSTRACT

Contraception is an attempt to regulate pregnancy and prevent pregnancy. (Prawirohardjo, 2010). Of the many contraceptive methods, one of the rational, effective and efficient contraceptives is the IUD which plays a role in the success of National Family Planning (BKKBN, 2009). The choice of contraception is largely determined by the acceptor's knowledge of the contraceptive. Apart from that, factors that influence the use of contraception include reviewing the physical condition, economic, social situation, level of education and history of the family planning acceptor's parity. Meanwhile, around 12 million PUS have not used contraception due to limited access, as well as lack of knowledge, fear of side effects and social, cultural and religious problems (BKKBN, 2009). This research uses a descriptive correlation research design with a cross sectional approach which is a study of the relationship between two variables in a situation or group of subjects which was carried out to see the relationship between one variable and another, which aims to determine the relationship between knowledge of women of childbearing age (WUS) and the use of IUD contraception at the Puskesmas in Sibanggor District Health Center. Puncak Sorik Marapi Kab. Mandailing Christmas in 2023. The results of statistical analysis using the chi square test stated that there was a relationship between knowledge of women of childbearing age (WUS) and the use of IUD contraception at the Sibanggor District Health Center. Puncak Sorik Merapi Regency. Mandailing Christmas 2023 with a p-value of 0.006 (p-value 0.05). Frequency distribution of knowledge of Women of Childbearing Age (WUS) about IUD from 45 respondents. It was found that the majority of respondents had less knowledge, 21 people (65.6%), and a minority of respondents 11 people (34.4%) had good knowledge.

Keywords: *Women of Fertilizing Age (WUS), IUD Contraception*

INTRODUCTION

Contraception is an attempt to regulate pregnancy and prevent pregnancy. (Prawirohardjo, 2010). Of the many contraceptive methods, one of the rational, effective and efficient contraceptives is the IUD which plays a role in the success of National Family Planning (BKKBN, 2009). The choice of contraception is largely determined by the acceptor's knowledge of the contraceptive. Apart from that, factors that influence the use of contraception include reviewing the physical condition, economic, social situation, level of education and history of the family planning acceptor's parity. Meanwhile, around 12 million PUS have not used contraception due to limited access, as well as lack of knowledge, fear of side effects and social, cultural and religious problems (BKKBN, 2009). According to the World Health Organization (WHO)(2014) the use of contraception has

METHOD

3.1.Types of research

This research uses a descriptive correlation research design with a *cross sectional approach*, which is research on the relationship between two variables in a situation or group of subjects which is carried out to see the relationship between one variable and another variable, which aims to determine the relationship between knowledge of women of childbearing age (WUS) and Use of IUD Contraception in Community Health Centers in Sibanggor Community Health Centers District The of Sorik Marapi Regency Mandailing Christmas Year 2023

3.2.Research Location and Time

3.2.1. Research sites

The location chosen to conduct this research was the Sibanggor District Health Center. The peak of Sorik Marapi Regency. Mandailing Christmas Year 2023.

3.3.Research time

This research was conducted in Kec. Puncak Sorik Marapi Mandailing Regency Christmas 2023

3.4.Population and Sample

3.4.1. Population

Population is a generalized area consisting of objects/subjects that have certain quantities and characteristics determined by the researcher to be studied and then conclusions drawn. That is the definition of population in research (Siyoto, 2015). The population in this study were all mothers who used contraceptives who visited the Sibanggor District Health Center. Sorik peak marapi Regency . Mandailing Christmas In 2023 there were 45 people

3.4.2. Sample

A sample is a portion of the number and characteristics possessed by the population, or a small portion of the population members taken according to a certain procedure so that it can represent the population. If the population is large, and it is impossible for researchers to study everything in the population, things like this are due to limited funds or costs, energy and time, therefore researchers can use samples taken from the population (Siyoto, 2015). The sample for this research uses a saturated sample, namely the entire population is used as a sample totaling 45 samples.

RESEARCH RESULT

4.1.1. Univariate Results

After collecting, managing and analyzing the data obtained, the author obtained research results regarding "The Relationship between Knowledge of Women of Childbearing Age (WUS) and the Use of IUD Contraception at the Sibanggor Community Health Center, District. Puncak Sorik Merapi Regency. Mandailing



Christmas 2023, data on the number of respondents was 45 people with the following results:

Low education	14	31.1 %
Medium Education	30	66.7 %
higher education	1	2.2 %
Amount	45	100%



Table 4.1 Frequency Distribution of Respondent Characteristics Based on Age

Age	Amount	%
<20 Years	8	17.8 %
20-35 Years	24	53.3 %
>35 Years	13	28.9 %
Amount	45	100%

Based on table 4.1 above, it is known that of the total of 45 respondents studied, the results obtained were that the majority of respondents were aged 25-35 years, namely 24 respondents (53.3%) and the minority of respondents aged <25 years, namely 8 respondents (17.8%)

Table 4.1.2 Frequency Distribution of Respondent Characteristics Based on Occupation

Work	Amount	%
Work	17	37.8 %
Not Working	28	62.2 %
Amount	45	100%

Based on table 4.2 above, it is known that of the total 45 respondents studied, it was found that the majority of respondents were not working, namely 28 respondents (62.2%).

Table 4.1.3 Frequency Distribution of Respondent Characteristics Based on Education

Education	Amount	%
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Based on table 4.2 above, it is known that of the total of 45 respondents studied, the results obtained were that the majority of respondents had moderate education, namely 30 respondents (66.7%), and the minority of respondents had high education, namely 1 respondent (2.2%).

Table 4.1.4 Frequency Distribution of Respondents based on IUD use

Use of IUD	Amount	%
Using an IUD	13	28.9 %
Not using an IUD	32	71.1 %
Amount	45	100%

Based on table 4.1.4 above, it is known that of the total of 45 respondents studied, the results obtained were that the majority of respondents did not use an IUD, namely 32 respondents (71.1%).

Table 4.5 Frequency Distribution of Respondents based on Knowledge

Knowledge	Amount	%
Good	22	48.9 %
Not enough	23	51.1 %
Amount	45	100%

Based on table 4.5 above, it is known that of the total of 45 respondents studied, the results obtained were that the majority of respondents had less knowledge, namely 23 respondents

(51.1%).

4.1.2. Bivariate Analysis

Table 4.6 Relationship between Respondents' Knowledge and IUD Use

Knowledge	Use of IUD				Total <i>value</i>	<i>p-</i>
	Do not use		Use			
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Good	11	24.4	11	24.4	22	48.9
Not enough	21	46.6	2	4.4	23	51.1
Total	32	71.1	13	28.9	45	100

The results of the analysis of the relationship between knowledge and the use of IUDs in women of childbearing age showed that the respondents who did not use IUDs were mostly in the poor knowledge category, namely 21 respondents (46.6%), while the respondents who had the behavior of using IUDs were mostly in the good knowledge category, namely as many as 11 respondents (24.4%).

The results of statistical analysis using the *chi square test* stated that there was a relationship between knowledge of women of childbearing age (WUS) and the use of IUD contraception at the Sibanggor District Health Center. Puncak Sorik Merapi Regency. Mandailing Christmas 2023 with a *p-value* of 0.006 (*p-value* < 0.05).

4.2 Discussion

4.3.1 Univariate Analysis

a. Frequency Distribution of Respondents based on IUD use

Based on table 4.4 above, it is known that of the total of 45 respondents studied, the results obtained were that the majority of respondents did not use an IUD, namely 32 respondents (71.1%). From the discussion above, the use of IUDs is very small, There

are still many acceptors who determine the chosen method only based on information from other acceptors and based on their own experiences.

As health workers, a lack of counseling and providing information causes a lack of client knowledge in choosing the type of family planning (Handayani, 2012).

b. Frequency Distribution of Respondents based on Knowledge

Based on table 4.5 above, it is known that of the total of 45 respondents studied, the results obtained were that the majority of respondents had less knowledge, namely 23 respondents (51.1%).

Women of childbearing age's knowledge of the various types of contraceptives provided plays a role in the use of contraceptives. The lack of information obtained also influences this situation. Even information obtained from the wrong source will have a negative effect on potential acceptors, giving rise to fear of using an IUD. Information obtained during research from acceptors such as pain during menstruation and heavy bleeding during menstruation are factors that also play a role in the use of IUDs. This requires counseling and counseling to open and increase mother's knowledge

Sibanggor District Health Center.

3.2. Bivariate Analysis

a. Relationship between Knowledge and IUD Use in Women of Childbearing Age

The results of the analysis of the relationship between knowledge and the use of IUDs in women of childbearing age showed that the respondents who did not use IUDs were mostly in the poor knowledge category, namely 21 respondents (46.6%), while the respondents who had the behavior of using IUDs were mostly in the good knowledge category, namely as many as 11 respondents (24.4%). results of this research are in accordance with the theory which states that where there is a relationship between knowledge and IUD use, the relationship between knowledge and IUD use can be seen from the respondent's understanding of contraception. Knowledge about birth control and family planning is an important aspect towards understanding various contraceptive methods/methods, and then influences the use of appropriate and effective contraceptive methods/methods. Knowledge about IUDs is still lower compared to injectable contraceptives and pills. This is because family planning acceptors do not yet know the purpose of family planning, related to the phases of delaying pregnancy, spacing pregnancies, and terminating pregnancy/fertility. (Central Statistics Agency, 2007).

CONCLUSION

Frequency distribution of knowledge of Women of Childbearing Age (WUS) about IUD from 45 respondents. It was found that the majority of respondents had poor knowledge, amounting to 21 people (65.6%), and the minority of respondents with good knowledge amounted to 11 people (34.4 %)
Frequency distribution of IUD KB users in

Puncak Sorik Merapi Regency. Mandailing Christmas 2023 , 45 respondents It was found that the majority of respondents did not use IUD contraception , amounting to 23 people (71.8 %), and the minority of respondents using IUD contraception totaling 9 people (28.2%) . There is a relationship between knowledge and the use of IUD contraception at the Sibanggor District Health Center. Puncak Sorik Merapi Regency. Mandailing Christmas 2023 ($p=0.000$; $p<0.05$).

SUGGESTION

After conducting research on the Relationship between Age and Women's Knowledge Fertile (WUS) Using IUD Contraception, Sibanggor District Health Center. Puncak Sorik Merapi Regency. Mandailing Christmas 2023, the following conclusions can be drawn: There is a need for further research on the relationship between knowledge of women of childbearing age (WUS) and the use of IUD contraception with other variables, because this research only includes the knowledge variable with the use of IUD contraception

It is hoped that the community or WUS will ask more questions from health providers or make more use of existing facilities as input for receiving information about health, especially intrauterine devices (IUDs).

It is hoped that the results of this research can be used as information and reading material or literature in particular STIKes Mitra Husada Medan and to

students to further increase their understanding and knowledge about intrauterine contraceptives.

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