

## FACTORS THAT INFLUENCE COUPLES OF FERTILE AGE IN THE USE OF IUD CONTRACEPTION DEVICES IN TITI RANTAI VILLAGE, MEDAN BARU DISTRICT IN 2022

Lidya Natalia<sup>1</sup> Eva Ratna Dewi<sup>2</sup> Ingka K Pangaribuan<sup>3</sup>, Adelina Sembiring<sup>4</sup>, Fifika Zai<sup>5</sup>,  
Lantiar pasaribu<sup>6</sup>

<sup>1-6</sup> STIKes Mitra Husada Medan

Email: [lidyanataliasembiring@gmail.com](mailto:lidyanataliasembiring@gmail.com), [evaratna.dewi87@gmail.com](mailto:evaratna.dewi87@gmail.com)

### ABSTRACT

**Background:** *The National Family Planning (KB) Movement is one of the main activities in an effort to achieve quality families which is directed at controlling the rate of population growth by reducing the birth rate to achieve a balance between population growth and economic growth so as to improve family health*

**Research Objectives:** *To Analyze Factors Affecting Couples of Reproductive Age in Using IUD Contraceptive Devices in Titi Chain Village, Medan Baru District in 2022.*

**Method:** *This type of research is an analytical descriptive study with a cross-sectional design and a quantitative approach which is a study that studies the relationship between the independent variable (power) and the dependent variable (effect). The sample is 43 people.*

**Results:** *The results of the study showed that there was a significant relationship between education, employment, and the number of children with the use of IUD contraception in the Titi Chain Village, Medan Baru District, in 2022, with a p value <0.005.*

**Conclusion:** *The family planning program guarantees that every person or couple has access to family planning information and services so they can plan the right time for pregnancies, the spacing of pregnancies and the number of children.*

**Keywords:** *Couples of Reproductive Age, IUD Contraceptive Devices*

### INTRODUCTION

The National Family Planning Movement (KB) reaches quality families, aims to suppress population growth by reducing fertility rates in order to balance population and economic growth and improve family health. (Ritonga, 2018).

According to Kuswandari's research (2018), the use of contraceptives is increasing in most parts of the world, but the lowest in sub-Saharan Africa. Globally, from 54% in 1990 to 57.4% in 2014, more people are using contemporary contraception.

Based on the National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN), the number of all contraceptive methods in married Indonesian women in 2018 decreased from 60.9% in 2016 to 59.7% in 2017, resulting in a decrease in program accountability. The Performance Survey (SKAP) increased to 60%. The rate of modern contraceptive use among women between the ages of 15 and 49 was 57% of them, in the 2018 national target set in the 2019 strategic plan from 2015, It is below 61.1%.Data

contraceptive use in North Sumatra in 2019 showed 9585 IUDs with an increase of 7971 from 2018, 91029 pills with a decrease of 101744 from 2018, 24777 condoms and 96613 injections with an increase of 21480 from 2018. From 2018 as many as 115388 implants, it has 51721, and in 2018 it increased by 2377 (Central Statistics Office, 2020).

Indonesia has managed to slow population growth since the family planning program was started in the early 1970s. The fertility rate, also known as the total fertility rate (TFR), decreased from 5.61 in 1971 to 2.6 in 2012, and remained unchanged in 2017. 2.6. Data from the 2015 Census showed that there were 263.2 million people in total, with population growth rates between 1980 and 2000 of 2.32 percent and 2010 to 2010 of less than 1.49 percent respectively. This is below the population growth rate for the period (1.97%) (Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, 2018).

The IUD is inserted through the cervix and placed in the uterus, with an effectiveness rate of 99.4%. The IUD has a thread that hangs into the vaginal canal, allowing the acceptor itself to confirm its presence. The IUD prevents pregnancy by disrupting the viability of sperm and eggs by changing the fallopian tubes and uterine fluid. This is because the IUD is considered a foreign object and causes an increase in white blood cells (Dewi, 2018).

Based on data from the 2014 BKKBN, Indonesian IUD KB participants reported ranking 4th (7.75%) among the 6 contraceptives currently used. (%), condoms (6.09%), MOW (female surgical method) (1.52%), MOP (male surgical method) (0.25%). (Data Informasi, 2018).

According to the 2015 census, the population of Indonesia was 262.3 million. On the other hand, the population of Indonesia in 2018 was around 265 million, increasing or decreasing by 1.3% per year

compared to 2010 reaching 2.8%, and the TFR in 2015 exceeded 2%. North Sumatra itself is recorded as having a population of more than 13.3 million, making it the fourth most populous region in Indonesia, following East Java, Central Java, and West Java (BKKBN, 2018). The dominance of PUS who use more contraceptives is generally what causes this decrease in TFR. 4.8% was the prevalence rate in 2010, 26% in 2012, 48% in 2015, 57% in 2017, and is now expected to be 60% (SDKI 2017). In North Sumatra, there were 1,964,236 PUS in 2017. A total of 63.64% (1,250,028 participants) of this group were actively using family planning, while 12.49% (245,271 people) had just started using it. 76.13% of people reported using contraception regularly. Based on active family planning participants, tablets (35.64%), injections (33.39%), condoms (14.18%), IUD/KBI (10.82%), MOW (4.48%), and MOP (1.49%) were the most frequently used contraceptives. Injections (39.99%) and pills (37.38%) were the most frequently used contraceptives among new family planning participants. (BKKBN, 2018).

Based on an initial survey conducted in Titi Rantai Village, Medan Baru District, the number of IUD users has decreased from year to year due to several factors such as the lack of understanding of mothers about the pros and cons of IUDs. contraceptive methods using IUDs. Of the 7 mothers interviewed, 4 women of childbearing age said they were afraid to use IUDs because they were inserted into the uterus, 2 said they were uncomfortable having sex, and 1 said they were uncomfortable having sex. The mother said she did not have the money to use the contraceptive ring. From the data above, it is necessary to conduct research on the factors that influence couples of childbearing age in the use of IUDs in Titi Rantai Village, Medan Baru District in 2022.

## METHOD

This type of research is observational analytical Cross Sectional approach, namely to analyze the Factors That Influence Fertile Age Couples in the Use of IUD Contraceptives in Titi Rantai Village, Medan Baru District in 2022. All fertile age couples (PUS) who use IUD contraception are willing to be interviewed, totaling 43 people. The sample of mothers of fertile age couples (PUS) who live in Titi Rantai Village, Medan Baru who use IUD contraception is 43 people with a sampling technique, namely total sampling. The location of the study is in Titi Rantai Village, Medan Baru. Research Time April-June 2022. The analysis carried out was using chi square with a significance value of 0.05 to determine the relationship between the dependent variable and the independent variable.

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

**Table 1**  
**Distribution of Frequency of Use of IUD Contraceptive Devices in Titi Rantai Village in 2022.**

<b>Pendidikan</b>	<b>Frekuensi</b>	<b>%</b>
Tinggi	22	51,2
Rendah	21	48,8
<b>Total</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Pekerjaan</b>	<b>Frekuensi</b>	<b>%</b>
Bekerja	25	58,1
Tidak Bekerja	18	41,9
<b>Total</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Jumlah Anak</b>	<b>Frekuensi</b>	<b>%</b>
>2 anak	20	46,5
1-2 anak	23	53,5
<b>Total</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Pemakaian IUD</b>	<b>Frekuensi</b>	<b>%</b>
Menggunakan	20	46,5
Tidak menggunakan	23	53,5
<b>Total</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>100</b>

above it can be seen that from a total of 43 respondents, the results obtained were that the majority of respondents had higher education, as

many as 22 respondents (51.2%), the majority of respondents' jobs were

working, as many as 25 respondents (53.5%), based on the use of IUDs, the majority of respondents did not use them, as many as 23 children, as many as 23 respondents (53.5%).

**Table 4.2**

**Relationship between Education and Use of IUD Contraceptive Devices**

Pendidikan	Penggunaan Kontrasepsi IUD				Total		Sig
	Menggunakan		Tidak menggunakan		F	%	
	F	%	F	%			
Tinggi	16	37,2	6	13,9	22	51,1	0,001
Rendah	4	9,3	17	39,6	21	48,9	
Total	20	46,5	23	53,5	43	100	

explained from 43 respondents of fertile age couples, the majority of low education did not use IUD, namely 17 respondents (39.6%). Based on the table above, it can be

seen that there is a significant relationship between education and the use of IUD contraception with a p value of 0.001.

**Tabel 3**

**Relationship between Work and Use of IUD Contraceptive Devices in Titi Rantai Village in 2022**

Pekerjaan	Penggunaan Kontrasepsi IUD				Total		Sig
	Menggunakan		Tidak menggunakan		F	%	
	F	%	F	%			
Bekerja	16	37,2	9	20,9	25	58,1	0,012
Tidak Bekerja	4	9,3	14	32,5	18	41,9	
Total	20	46,5	23	53,4	45	100	

that of the 43 fertile age couples, the majority of working mothers use IUD contraception, namely 16 respondents (37.2%). Based on the table above, it

can be seen that there is a significant relationship between the work of fertile age couples in the use of IUD contraception with a p value of 0.012.

**Table 4**

**Relationship between Number of Children and Use of IUD Contraceptive Devices in Titi Rantai Village in 2022**

Jumlah Anak	Penggunaan Kontrasepsi IUD				Total		Sig
	Menggunakan		Tidak Menggunakan		F	%	
	F	%	F	%			
>2	14	32,5	6	14	20	46,5	0,006
1-2	6	14	17	39,5	23	53,5	
Total	20	46,5	23	53,5	45	100	

that of the 43 respondents of fertile age couples, the majority of mothers who have >2 children use IUD contraception, namely 14 respondents

(32.5%), while in mothers who have 1-2 children, the majority do not use IUDs, namely 17 respondents (39.5%). Based on the table above with a p value of 0.006.

### **The Relationship between PUS Education and the Use of IUD Contraceptives in Titi Rantai Village in 2022**

Education is a learning process, which contains a process of change, improvement, or growth towards a more mature, superior, and mature individual, group, or society (Notoatmojo, 2012). According to Ibrahim's 2017 study, which found a relationship between education and the use of IUD contraception when a p-value of 0.02 was obtained, there is evidence to support this.

Based on the researcher's assumption that respondents with low education use IUDs less often due to lack of knowledge about IUDs. The recipient's education level is a factor that supports choosing something to use. The information sent can be processed in a way that is reasonably acceptable. This can be seen from the use of IUDs with lower education having less IUD use compared to IUD use at higher education levels.

This study is in line with his 2015 study by Iga Sukma which is 0.018 for him, indicating a relationship between education and consumption. spiral.

### **The Relationship of PUS Work in the Use of IUD Contraceptives in Titi Rantai Village in 2022**

Based on the results of bivariate analysis using chi-square, a p-value of 0.012 ( $p < 0.05$ ) was obtained on the significance between work and the use of IUD contraception.

Work is any action taken to generate income for daily expenses. Work experience, according to Ariani (2014), not only provides knowledge and skills, but also learning opportunities that help decision making. When combined with Ariani's theory, this shows the suitability between the quality of respondents (2014).

The findings of this study are in line with Lia Hartini's 2019 study which found a relationship between working mothers and IUD use, with a p-value of 0.029. To meet daily needs, husbands and wives work. Mothers who work outside the home tend to use IUDs less often in urban and semi-urban areas, and more use IUDs for long-term use by working mothers. However, given that they spend more time at home than working mothers, they often use injections.

Research is in line with Trietiwi in 2019, which found a significant relationship between working mothers

and the use of IUD contraception. Most working mothers choose long-term contraception. Because of the demands of work, which requires the mother not to get pregnant. More and more working mothers are choosing IUDs as a contraceptive method because IUDs are safer, more comfortable and longer lasting.

### **Relationship between the Number of PUS Children and the Use of IUD Contraceptives in Titi Rantai Village in 2022**

Based on the results of bivariate analysis using chi-square, the p-value = 0.006 ( $p < 0.05$ ) was obtained. Ibrahim's research in 2017 concluded that there was a significant relationship between the number of children he had and the use of IUD contraceptives. Regarding contraception, most respondents chose injectable contraception because they were afraid of having their IUD installed.

Mothers of parity 1 are also usually worried about fertility and are afraid of returning to fertility after the IUD is removed for a long time. Infection and vaginal discharge after IUD installation are factors that prevent mothers from using it. Recipients over the age of 35 with three or more children found that prolonged use of IUDs during withdrawal was dangerous.

This is in accordance with Fitria Ramadini's research in 2014. Based on the square test, the p-value was 0.015 and there was a relationship between the number of children using IUD contraceptives.

### **CONCLUSION**

#### **Conclusion**

From the results of the study with 43 respondents, the following were obtained:

1. Significant statistical test results between education in Titi Rantai Village in 2022 with a p value of 0.001
2. Significant statistical test results between employment in Titi Rantai Village in 2022 with a p value of 0.012
3. Significant statistical test results between the number of children in Titi Rantai Village in 2022 with a p value of 0.006

#### **Suggestions**

##### **1. For Respondents**

For fertile couples who have children >2, it is hoped that they can use long-term contraception such as the use of IUDs

##### **2. For Research Sites**

In this research, it is hoped that Titi Rantai Village, Medan Baru District, will provide IEC about the advantages and side effects of using IUDs so that mothers get clear information

##### **3. For Educational Institutions**

As a library material in the library to increase knowledge about IUD contraception

##### **4. For further researchers**

do research outside the variables that have been studied.

## REFERENCES

### DAFTAR PUSTAKA

- Badan Pusat Statistik. 2016. Angka Prevalensi Pemakaian Kontrasepsi. BPS. Jakarta
- BKKBN, 2018. Target Peserta KB Sumut 2009 Sebanyak 332.161. Akseptor. [http://sumut.bkkbn.go.id/news\\_detail.php?nid=105](http://sumut.bkkbn.go.id/news_detail.php?nid=105).
- Hartini, L. (2019). Hubungan Pendidikan dan Pekerjaan Ibu dengan Pemakaian Alat Kontrasepsi Dalam Rahim (AKDR). *Jurnal Kesmas Asclepius*, 1(2), 126-135.
- Hutauruk, A., 2018. Hubungan Karakteristik Wanita Usia Subur (WUS) dan Kualitas Pelayanan KB di Kabupaten Tapanuli Tengah Tahun 2018 : Tesis Program Pasca Sarjana Magister Ilmu Kesehatan Masyarakat. Universitas Sumatera Utara. Medan.
- Imroni, T.O., 2011. Bunga Rampai Sosiologi Keluarga. Yayasan Obor Indonesia. Jakarta.
- Juliantoro, D, 2015. 30 Tahun Cakup KB dan Hak Konsumen. Sinar Harapan. Yogyakarta.
- Kemenkes RI. 2018. Profil Kesehatan Indonesia Tahun 2018. Kementerian Kesehatan Republik Indonesia. Jakarta
- Manuaba, I.B.G, 2017. Ilmu Kebidanan, Penyakit Kandungan dan KB. EGC. Jakarta.
- Murti, B, 2007. Prinsip dan Metode Riset Epidemiologi. Cetakan Pertama Edisi Pertama. Gadjah Mada University Press. Yogyakarta.
- Mutiara, Hanim. 2018. Faktor-Faktor Yang Mempengaruhi Pemakaian Alat Kontrasepsi Pada Istri PUS di Kecamatan Rambah Samo Kabupaten Rokan Hulu Tahun 2018: Tesis Program Pasca Sarjana Magister Ilmu Kesehatan Masyarakat. Universitas Sumatera Utara. Medan.
- Notoatmodjo, Soekidjo. 2014. Promosi Kesehatan Teori dan Aplikasi. Rineka Cipta, Jakarta.
- Setya Arum, Dyahnovita. Sujiyatini, 2016. Panduan Lengkap Pelayanan KB Terkini. Mitra Cendikia. Yogyakarta.
- Siswosudarmo, HR. Dkk, 2017. Teknologi Kontrasepsi. Gadjah Mada University Press. Yogyakarta.
- Survey Demografi Kesehatan Indonesia (SDKI). 2017. Survey Demografi Kesehatan Indonesia (SDKI) Tahun 2017. Kemenkes RI. Jakarta
- Tripertiwi, S. (2019). Hubungan Status Pekerjaan Ibu dengan Minat Ibu dalam Menggunakan Kontrasepsi IUD di Puskesmas Bengkuring Kota Samarinda Tahun 2019.
- Viviroy, 2018. Pengetahuan Sikap dan Perilaku Ibu-Ibu Akseptor KB Mengenai AKDR Serta Faktor-Faktor Yang Berhubungan di RW03 Kelurahan Tanju. <http://one.indoskripsi.com/node/5212>.



---

Wiknjosastro, Hanifa. Dkk., 2013. Ilmu Kebidanan. Yayasan Bina Pustaka Sarwono Prawirokardjo. Jakarta.

Wiknjosastro, Hanifa. Dkk., 2012. Ilmu Kandungan. Edisi Ketiga Cetakan Keempat, Yayasan Bina Pustaka Sarwono Prawirokardjo. Jakarta.

Ibrahim, W. W., Misar, Y., & Zakaria, F. (2019). Hubungan Usia, Pendidikan Dan Paritas Dengan Penggunaan Akdr Di Puskesmas Doloduo Kabupaten Bolaang Mongondow. *Akademika*, 8(1), 35-44.

MIHHICo-3  
2023  
STIKes Mitra Husada Medan