

Faktor-faktor yang berhubungan dengan pemakaian (IUD) pada WUS 15-49 tahun di Indonesia tahun 2012 (analisis SDKI 2012) = Factors associated with use of IUDs at WUS 15-49 years in Indonesia in 2012 (Analysis IDHS 2012)

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Abstrak

[ABSTRAK

Angka Kematian Ibu (AKI) meningkat pada tahun 2012 yaitu sebesar 359 ibu meninggal dunia per 100.000 kelahiran hidup. Salah satu program untuk menurunkan AKI yakni melalui program Keluarga Berencana (KB). Strategi dari pelaksanaan program KB sendiri seperti tercantum dalam Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah (RPJM) tahun 2004-2009 adalah meningkatnya penggunaan metode kontrasepsi jangka panjang (MKJP) seperti IUD (Intra Uterine Device). Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui faktor-faktor yang berhubungan dengan pemakaian kontrasepsi IUD di Indonesia pada tahun 2012. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian analitik observasional dengan desain cross sectional. Data pada penelitian ini didasarkan pada hasil SDKI 2012 dengan besar sampel 17.616 sampel. Penelitian ini dianalisis menggunakan analisis univariat, bivariat dengan uji Chi-square, dan multivariat dengan uji Regresi Logistik dengan tingkat kemaknaan masing-masing sebesar = 0,05. Faktor yang hubungan dengan pemakaian IUD di Indonesia adalah usia (p value = 0,000 dan OR= 2,113), pendidikan (p value = 0,000 dan OR= 2,267), pekerjaan (p value = 0,000 dan OR=1,346), wilayah tempat tinggal (p value = 0,000 dan OR=1,622), pengambilan keputusan oleh suami (p value = 0,004 dan OR = 1,416), pengambilan keputusan secara bersama (p value = 0,000 dan OR = 1,589), pengetahuan p value = 0,000 dan OR=1,722) dan akses informasi melalui media cetak (p value = 0,000 dan OR= 1,434).

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ABSTRACT

Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) increased in 2012 in the amount of 359 mothers died per 100,000 live births. One of the programs to reduce maternal mortality through family planning program. The strategy of implementation of family planning programs alone as stated in the Medium Term Development Plan 2004-2009 is the increasing use of long-term contraceptive method as the IUD (Intra Uterine Device). This study aims to determine the factors associated with IUD contraceptive use in Indonesia in 2012. Study is observational analytic study with cross-sectional design. The data in this study are based on the IDHS 2012 with a sample size of 17 616 samples. This study analyzed using univariate, bivariate Chi-square test, and multivariate logistic regression test with significance level

respectively = 0.05. Factors connection with the use of IUDs in Indonesia is the age (p value = 0.000 and OR = 2.113), education (p value = 0.000 and OR = 2.267), occupation (p value = 0.000 and OR = 1.346), region of residence (p value = 0.000 and OR = 1.622), decision-making by husbands (p value = 0.004 and OR = 1.416), joint decision-making (p value = 0.000 and OR = 1.589), knowledge of p value = 0.000 and OR = 1.722) and access to information through print media (p value = 0.000 and OR = 1.434).;Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) increased in 2012 in the amount of 359 mothers

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