

Determinan penggunaan kontrasepsi IUD (Intra Uterine Device) pada akseptor KB yang ingin menjarangkan kehamilan di Indonesia tahun 2012 (Analisis data SDKI 2012) = Determinant of IUD use of family planning user who wants spacing pregnancy in Indonesia, 2012 (Data IDHS 2012 data analysis)

Latifah Putri, author

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Abstrak

[ABSTRACT

Kehamilan dengan jarak terlalu dekat merupakan salah satu faktor tidak langsung kematian ibu. Alat kontrasepsi yang dianjurkan untuk wanita yang ingin menjarangkan kehamilan yaitu Intra Uterine Device (IUD) yang merupakan metode kontrasepsi non hormonal dan lebih efektif dibanding MKJP lainnya. Namun, penggunaannya di Indonesia terus menurun. Penelitian dilakukan untuk mengetahui determinan penggunaan alat kontrasepsi IUD pada akseptor KB yang ingin menjarangkan kehamilan. Penelitian menggunakan desain studi cross sectional dan data SDKI Tahun 2012. Kriteria inklusi penelitian adalah WUS yang ingin menjarangkan kehamilan dan menggunakan kontrasepsi saat survei. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pendidikan merupakan faktor dominan terhadap penggunaan IUD pada akseptor KB yang ingin menjarangkan kehamilan. Faktor-faktor yang berhubungan signifikan terhadap penggunaan IUD adalah status ekonomi, pengetahuan KB, pengambilan keputusan KB, dan tempat pelayanan, sedangkan umur dan wilayah tempat tinggal sebagai variabel konfounding. Oleh karena itu, penguatan komunikasi, informasi, dan edukasi (KIE) tentang IUD kepada wanita dan pasangan, sosialisasi pelayanan IUD gratis pada golongan ekonomi bawah diperlukan sebagai upaya wanita yang ingin menjarangkan kehamilan berkenan menggunakan IUD.

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<i>ABSTRACT

;Pregnancy distance which too close is one of the indirect factors for maternal mortality. Contraception methode that recommended for women who wants spacing their pregnancy is Intra Uterine Device (IUD). IUD is a non-hormonal contrapcetion methode and more effective than the other long-term contraception methodes (MKJP). However, the use in Indonesia continues to decline. The study was conducted to determine IUD use of family planning user who wants spacing pregnancy. The study uses cross-sectional study design and the data Indonesia Demographic and Health Survey 2012. The study has an inclusion criteria which reproductive age women who wants spacing pregnancy and using contraception when the survey was conducted. Results showed that education is dominant factor for IUD use of family planning user who wants spacing pregnancy. Others factors that associate significantly for IUD use are economy level, knowledge about family planning, decision maker for family planning, and family planning service provider, while age and region as confounding variable. Therefore, strengthened communication, informastion, and education (KIE) about IUD for women and her partner, socialization of free IUD services for low level economy required in order to raise IUD use of women who wants spacing pregnancy. , Pregnancy distance which too close is one of the indirect factors for maternal mortality. Contraception methode that recommended for women who wants spacing their pregnancy is Intra Uterine Device (IUD).

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