

Determinan kejadian drop out kontrasepsi modern (Pil, Suntik, IUD dan Implan) pada wanita usia subur di Nusa Tenggara Barat (analisis data sekunder ICMM tahun 2013) = Discontinuation discontinuation contraceptive (pill, injections, IUDs, implant) among fertile aged woman in West Nusa Tenggara in 2013

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Abstrak

Tingginya prevalensi drop out kontrasepsi menjadi salah satu penyebab tidak turunnya angka Total Fertility Rate (TFR). Nusa Tenggara Barat (NTB) merupakan salah satu provinsi di Indonesia dengan angka TFR yang tinggi (2,8) dan lebih besar dari TFR nasional (2,6). Target RJPMN tahun 2015 ? 2019 menurunkan angka drop out menjadi 24,6%. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui determinan yang berhubungan dengan drop out kontrasepsi modern (pil, suntik, IUD dan implan) di NTB. Penelitian ini menggunakan data sekunder survei ICMM (Improving Contraceptive Mix Method) oleh Pusat Penelitian Kesehatan UI tahun 2013. Desain penelitian cross sectional, sampel sebesar 4820 responden. Hasil penelitian didapatkan kejadian drop out sebesar 28,8%. Terdapat hubungan antara efek samping, komunikasi dengan suami, usia ibu, sikap terhadap KB dan sumber informasi masyarakat dengan drop out kontrasepsi. Variabel usia > 35 tahun merupakan faktor paling dominan (p value 0,011 OR 1,66 95% CI 1,12 ? 2,47).

.....The high prevalence of drop out from contraceptive program is one of the causes there is no reduction in the number Total Fertility Rate (TFR). West Nusa Tenggara (NTB) is one of the provinces in Indonesia with a high TFR number (2.8) which is greater than the national TFR (2.6). RJPMN target in 2015 - 2019 is reducing dropout rate to 24.6%. This study aims to identify determinant of the pattern of the dropout from modern contraceptive program (pills, injections, IUDs and implants) among fertile aged women in NTB. The method used is quantitative survey based on secondary data Improving Contraceptive Method Mix (ICMM) by the Centre for Health Research, of University of Indonesia. The research design study is a cross sectional with a total sample of 4820 respondents. The result showed there is 28.8% respondents have dropped out of modern contraceptive. There is relationship between women who have experienced at least 1 adverse effects, age, have a negative attitude about family planning, communicate with husbands about family planning within the last 6 months, and resources information from community. There is age upper 35 years old is the most significant variable (OR 1.66 95% CI 1.12 - 2.47).