

## **Dterminan kejadian berhenti oakai (drop out) kontrasepsi di Indonesia : analisa sekunder data RISKESDAS 2010**

Deskripsi Lengkap: <https://lib.ui.ac.id/detail?id=20436376&lokasi=lokal>

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### **Abstrak**

Background: Trends of prevalence contraceptive rates is increasing in the last few years. However, the discontinuation of contraceptives prevalence is still stagnant. Goals: To obtain factors influencing discontinuation of contraceptives in couples of childbearing age 10–49 years. Methods: Population this research are women of childbearing age 10–49 years who are married. Sample in this research are all couples of childbearing age of 10–49 years who had ever used contraception and using contraception. The data was analysed using statistic test of logistic regression multivariate use SPSS version 15nd STATA version 10. The analysed used primary sampling unit and weight to adjust based on survey design. Result: Proportion of discontinuation of contraceptives in women of childbearing age 10–49 years is 32%. In comparison between regions, the highest prevalence of discontinuation of contraceptives is on outer Jawa Bali II (33.6%) than outer Jawa Bali I (32.9%) and Jawa Bali (30.5%). The most frequent reason of discontinuation of contraceptives are do not need contraceptives (31%), want to have child (26%), fear of side effects (14%) and do not want anymore (10%). Based on the multivariate analysis show odds ratio of discontinuation of contraceptives is twice as higher among married women age above 35 years compare to the younger group (OR adjusted 2.150; 95% CI = 2.041–2.265). The odds ratio of discontinuation of contraceptives is also higher among couples who have less children (0-1 child) compare to those who has 3 or more children (OR adjusted 1.486; 95% CI = 1.373–1.568). Couples who have children in the same sex have higher discontinuation of contraceptives than couples who have both male and female children (OR adjusted 1.398; 95% CI = 1.333–1.466). Conclusion: The main contributing factors of discontinuation of contraceptives are age of wife, number of children and sex composition of children with the control variables education of husband and wife, living area, household expenditure per capita, wife's menstrual history, and wife and husband's knowledge in health.