

Hubungan jumlah anak hidup dan penggunaan metode kontrasepsi jangka panjang (MKJP) di Provinsi Nusa Tenggara Barat: analisis data ICMC 2015 = Relationship number of living children and use of methods long term contraception in West Nusa Tenggara Province: data analysis OSMM 2015

Sianturi, Silviana Ruth Rejeki, author

Deskripsi Lengkap: <https://lib.ui.ac.id/detail?id=20458104&lokasi=lokal>

Abstrak

Penggunaan MKJP di NTB masih rendah jika dibandingkan dengan penggunaan Non-MKJP. Penelitian ini bertujuan mengetahui hubungan jumlah anak hidup dan penggunaan MKJP setelah dikontrol oleh umur, pendidikan, pekerjaan, pengambilan keputusan dan keterpaparan informasi dari petugas kesehatan di Provinsi Nusa Tenggara Barat. Penelitian cross sectional ini menggunakan data Pemantauan dan Evaluasi Penggunaan Kontrasepsi di Provinsi Jatim dan NTB Tahun 2015 yang dilakukan oleh Pusat Pen. Populasi penelitian ini adalah seluruh wanita menikah usia 15-49 tahun dengan sampel wanita usia subur yang menggunakan KB. Data dikumpulkan melalui pedoman wawancara, dilakukan analisis multivariat dengan uji regresi log binomial. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa proporsi jumlah anak hidup > 2 anak 24,9 dan proporsi jumlah anak hidup ≤ 2 anak 15,2 serta memiliki hubungan $p = 0,005$ OR = 1,63 CI 95 = 1,684-2,031 terhadap penggunaan MKJP.

.....The use of LTCM in NTB is still low compared to non LTCM use. This study aims to determine the correlation between the number of live children and the use of LTCM after controlled by age, education, occupation, decision making and information exposure from health workers in NYB. This cross sectional study was conducted to all married women aged 15 49 years, with the samples of women of childbearing age who use contraception, using data of Monitoring and Evaluation on Contraceptive Use in East Java and NTB Year 2015 conducted by University of Indonesia Health Research Center. Data were collected through interview guidelines and multivariate analysis was performed by binomial log regression test. The results showed that the proportion of 2 live children was 24.9 and the proportion of the number of live children ≤ 2 children was 15.2 and had a significant relation to the use of LTCM $p 0.005$ OR 1.63 CI 95 1.684 2,031.