

Hubungan Akses Layanan Kesehatan dengan Penggunaan KB Metode Kontrasepsi Jangka Panjang (MKJP) pada Wanita yang Telah Menikah Usia 15-49 Tahun: Analisis Data SKAP KKBPK 2019 = Association between Healthcare Access and Long-Acting and Permanent Contraceptive Method Used in Married Women Age 15-49 in Indonesia: Analysis of SKAP KKBPK 2019

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Abstrak

Indonesia menghadapi tantangan kependudukan yaitu bonus demografi dan total fertility rate (TFR) yang lebih tinggi dari target RPJMN. Program KB, khususnya penggunaan Metode Kontrasepsi Jangka Panjang (MKJP) kemudian menjadi upaya pemerintah dalam mengendalikan penduduk khususnya pada kelompok berisiko. Namun, penggunaan mix-method MKJP di Indonesia relatif masih rendah yaitu 24.6% dibandingkan negara ASEAN lainnya. Selain itu, WUS di Indonesia juga terkait dengan masalah akses kesehatan seperti masih tingginya unmet need dan belum semua wanita mendapat paparan informasi dari penyuluh lapangan KB, informed choice KB, ataupun memiliki jaminan kesehatan nasional (JKN). Oleh karena itu, penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi indikator akses layanan kesehatan dan mengetahui hubungan akses layanan kesehatan dengan penggunaan MKJP. Penelitian ini menggunakan data SKAP KKBPK 2019 dengan desain penelitian cross-sectional. Analisis univariat dilakukan untuk mengidentifikasi indikator akses layanan kesehatan. Analisis bivariat dan multivariat digunakan untuk melihat hubungan akses layanan kesehatan dengan penggunaan MKJP. Ditemukan 75.3% (95% CI= 9.127-10.473) wanita masih mengalami minimal 1 masalah terkait akses layanan kesehatan. Proporsi penggunaan MKJP oleh Wanita yang Telah Menikah di Indonesia adalah 29.2% (95% CI=3.383-3.993). Ada hubungan yang signifikan antara akses layanan kesehatan dengan penggunaan MKJP (AOR=1,19; 95% CI=1,091-1,312). Dapat disimpulkan bahwa penggunaan MKJP di Indonesia relatif masih rendah sehingga perlu upaya pemerintah untuk mengurangi masalah terkait akses layanan kesehatan.

.....Indonesia faces population challenges, namely the demographic dividend and the total fertility rate which higher than the national target. Family Planning Programme, especially the use of Long Acting and Permanent Contraceptive Method (LAPCM) is then become the government's effort to control the population growth, especially for high-risk groups. However, the use of LAPCM in Indonesia is still relatively low, namely 24.6% compare to other ASEAN countries. In addition, married women in Indonesia is also related to health access problems such as high percentage of unmet need and not all women have received information from family planning field counselors, informed choice of family planning, or have national health insurance (JKN). Therefore, this study aims to identify indicators of access to health services and determine the relationship between access to health services and the use of LAPCM. This study uses data from the SKAP KKBPK 2019 with a cross-sectional research design. Univariate analysis uses to identify indicators of access to health services. Bivariate and multivariate analyzes were used to see the relationship between access to health services and the use of LAPCM. It was found that 75.3% of women still experienced at least 1 problem related to access to health services. The proportion of the LAPCM user among married women in reproductive age in Indonesia is 29.2%. There is a significant relationship

between access to health services and the use of MKJP (AOR=1.19; 95% CI=1.091-1.312). It can be concluded that the use of LAPCM in Indonesia is relatively low, so that government efforts are needed to reduce problems related to access to health services.