

Faktor - faktor yang berhubungan dengan penggunaan metode kontrasepsi jangka panjang di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Pancoran Mas Kota Depok tahun 2011 = Factors associated with long term use of contraceptive methods in The Work Area Community Health Centers Pancoran Mas Depok 2011

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Abstrak

[Penduduk telah meningkat tujuh kali lipat selama dua ratus tahun terakhir, melampaui tujuh miliar pada 2011. Besarnya jumlah penduduk juga tidak tersebar merata, tercatat tujuh negara 'menguasai' setengah populasi dunia. China berada di daftar teratas, disusul India, Amerika Serikat, Indonesia, Brasil, Pakistan dan Nigeria. Menurut SDKI (2007) Total Fertility Rate (TFR) di perkotaan sebesar 2,3 sedangkan di pedesaan sebesar 2,8. Penggunaan alat atau cara KB pada kelompok perempuan berstatus kawin usia 10-49 tahun dan pasangannya secara nasional adalah 55,85%. Jenis alat KB yang digunakan secara nasional, di dominasi dengan cara suntik (32,3%) selanjutnya pil (12,8%), AKDR/Spiral (5,1%), sterilisasi wanita (2,1%), susuk (1,4%), kondom (1,1%) dll. Puskesmas Pancoran Mas 2010 jumlah peserta KB aktif yang memakai metode kontrasepsi jangka panjang (MKJP) yaitu IUD 1501 akseptor (12,08%), MOP/MOW 553 akseptor (4,45%), dan implant 206 akseptor (1,66 %). Tujuan penelitian ini untuk memperoleh informasi tentang faktor-faktor yang berhubungan dengan penggunaan metode kontrasepsi jangka panjang (MKJP) di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Pancoran Mas Kota Depok Tahun 2011. Desain penelitian menggunakan kasus control. Pengambilan sampel dilakukan secara acak atau simple random sampling. Jumlah sampel dalam penelitian ini adalah sebanyak 195 akseptor KB. Enam puluh lima untuk kelompok kasus yaitu pengguna metode kontrasepsi jangka panjang dan 130 lainnya untuk kelompok kontrol yaitu pengguna non metode kontrasepsi jangka panjang. Uji statistik menggunakan chi square test. Hasil penelitian didapatkan ada hubungan antara umur ibu (p value = 0,007 dan OR 2,5), jumlah anak hidup (p value=0.000 dan OR sebesar 3,9), kelengkapan pelayanan KB (p value = 0,000 dan OR sebesar 5,6), jarak ke tempat pelayanan KB (p value = 0,001 dan OR sebesar 4,3), biaya penggunaan alat kontrasepsi (p value = 0,000 dan OR sebesar 2,6), pengetahuan tentang MKJP (p value= 0,004 dan nilai OR sebesar 2.6) dengan penggunaan metode kontrasepsi jangka panjang di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Pancoran Mas.

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Abstract

The populations has increased seven times over the last two hundred years, exceeded seven billion in 2011. The large of population is not distributed evenly, also recorded seven country ?master? half the world?s population. China was in the top list, followed India, The United State, Indonesia, Brazil, Pakistan, and Nigeria. According SDKI (2007) total fertility rate (TFR) in urban areas 2.3 while in rural areas amounted to 2.8. The use of tools or methods in family planning group is married women aged 10-49 years and their partners was 55.85% nationally. Types of contraceptives that are used nationally, dominated by injecting (32.3%) goes on the pil (12.8%), IUD/Spiral (5.1%), female sterilization (2.1%), implants (1.4%), condoms (1.1%), etc. Health centers Pancoran Mas 2010 the number of active family planning participants who wore a long term contraceptives methods (MKJP) i.e 1501 IUD acceptors (12.08%), 553 (4.45%) MOP/MOW

acceptors, 206 (1.66%) implantsacceptors. The purpose of the study to obtain information about the factor associated a long term contraceptives methods in The Work Area Community Health CentersPancoran Mas Depok 2011. Research using case-control design. Sampling was done randomly or simple random sampling. The number of samples in this study were as many as 195 family planning acceptors. Sixty five for the cases long term contraceptives method users and 130 other for the control group of non users of long term contraceptives methods users. Statistic test using chi square test. The research results obtained there is a relationship between the mother's age (p value=0.007, OR=2.5), the number of children living (p value=0.000, OR=3.9), the number of living children (p value=0.000, OR=3.9), the completeness of service KB (p value=0.000, OR=5.6), the distance to the place of service KB (p value=0.001, OR=4.3), the cost of the use of birth control (p value=0.004, OR=2.6), long term contraceptives methods in The Work Area Community Health CentersPancoran Mas Depok 2011., The populations has increased seven times over the last two hundred years, exceeded seven billion in 2011. The large of population is not distributed evenly, also recorded seven country "master" half the world's population. China was in the top list, followed India, The United State, Indonesia, Brazil, Pakistan, and Nigeria. According SDKI (2007) total fertility rate (TFR) in urban areas 2.3 while in rural areas amounted to 2.8. The use of tools or methods in family planning group is married women aged 10-49 years and their partners was 55.85% nationally. Types of contraceptives that are used nationally, dominated by injecting (32.3%) goes on the pil (12.8%), IUD/Spiral (5.1%), female sterilization (2.1%), implants (1.4%), condoms (1.1%), etc. Health centers Pancoran Mas 2010 the number of active family planning participants who wore a long term contraceptives methods (MKJP) i.e 1501 IUD acceptors (12.08%), 553 (4.45%) MOP/MOW acceptors, 206 (1.66%) implantsacceptors. The purpose of the study to obtain information about the factor associated a long term contraceptives methods in The Work Area Community Health CentersPancoran Mas Depok 2011. Research using case-control design. Sampling was done randomly or simple random sampling. The number of samples in this study were as many as 195 family planning acceptors. Sixty five for the cases long term contraceptives method users and 130 other for the control group of non users of long term contraceptives methods users. Statistic test using chi square test. The research results obtained there is a relationship between the mother's age (p value=0.007, OR=2.5), the number of children living (p value=0.000, OR=3.9), the number of living children (p value=0.000, OR=3.9), the completeness of service KB (p value=0.000, OR=5.6), the distance to the place of service KB (p value=0.001, OR=4.3), the cost of the use of birth control (p value=0.004, OR=2.6), long term contraceptives methods in The Work Area Community Health CentersPancoran Mas Depok 2011.]