

The Relationship Of Husband's Support And The Role Of Health Worker On Interest In Choosing Iud Contraception In The Mopah Baru Health Center Area

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ABSTRACT

In Indonesia, many women experience difficulty in choosing the type of contraception. Factors that influence a mother in choosing an intrauterine contraceptive device (IUD) are family support, especially her husband, and the role of health workers especially midwives. This study aims to determine the relationship between husband's support and the role of health workers on interest in choosing IUD contraception in the Mopah Baru Community Health Center area. This research uses a research design *Analytical Observational*. With technique *accidental sampling* A sample of 42 respondents was obtained. Statistical tests are used *Chi-Square* to find out the relationship between the two variables. Data analysis found that there was a relationship between husband's support and interest in choosing IUD contraception, namely $p \text{ value} = 0.023 < 0.05$, and there was no relationship between the role of health workers and interest in choosing IUD contraception, namely $p \text{ value} = 0.167 > 0.05$. The need for husband's support for wives in choosing IUD contraception emotional, instrumental, appraisal, and informational support.

Keywords: Husband's support, Interest In Selecting IUD Contraception, Role Of Health Workers

INTRODUCTION

In Indonesia, many women experience difficulties in choosing the type of contraception (Iswandari, Rinda and Sumantri, 2019). The choice of type of contraceptive in Indonesia is generally still focused on hormonal contraceptive methods such as injections, pills and implants. Meanwhile, government policy towards family planning programs focuses more on the use of non-hormonal contraception such as IUDs, tubectomy and vasectomies (Syamsul, Bakri and Limonu, 2020).

IUD contraception is a type of contraceptive device that does not contain hormones so it is very effective for breastfeeding mothers because it will not reduce the quantity and quality of breast milk, the IUD will also restore fertility after the contraceptive device is removed (Idris, 2020).

The use of contraception in the world according to data from the World Health Organization (WHO) shows that currently it is estimated that 30% of those using IUDs/IUDs are in China, 13% in Europe, 5% in the United States, 6.7% in developing countries others (WHO, 2021).

Data from the Central Statistics Agency for 2023 shows that in Indonesia, the percentage of women aged 15-49 years and married who are currently using or using contraceptives in 2020 is 56.04%. This percentage decreased slightly in 2021, namely 55.06%, and increased again in 2022, namely 55.36% (Central Statistics Agency, 2022).

Data from the Central Statistics Agency for 2023 shows that the number of couples of childbearing age in Papua Province in 2019 was 332,840 people, of which 12,604 people used IUDs. In 2020, the number of couples of childbearing age decreased to 176,496 people, of which 8,156 people used IUDs. Then, in 2021 the number of couples of childbearing age increased again, namely 400,641 people, of which 4,195 people used IUDs (Central Statistics Agency, 2022).

Data from the Central Statistics Agency for 2023 shows that the number of couples of childbearing age in Merauke Regency in 2019 was 2,851 people, of which 26 people used IUDs. In 2020, the number of couples of childbearing age decreased to 2,535 people, of which 14 people used IUDs. Then, in 2021 the number of couples of childbearing age increased again, namely 21,492 people, of which 1,063 people used IUDs (Central Statistics Agency, 2022).

Secondary data at the Mopah Baru Community Health Center shows that the number of couples of childbearing age who are family planning acceptors in 2021 is 933 people, of which only 1 person uses an IUD. In 2022, there will be an increase in family planning acceptors to 2,275 people, but there will be no people using IUDs at all. Then in 2023 there will be a decrease in family planning acceptors to 693 people, of which those using IUDs will increase by 2 people. Even though there will be fluctuations in IUD users in 2021-2023, the number is still very small from the government's expected target regarding family planning which currently leads to the use of IUDs. This shows that there is still little interest in family planning acceptors in using IUD contraception (Merauke District Health Service, 2023).

Interest is a desire that is driven after needs are seen, observed, compared and considered. Factors that influence a mother in choosing an intrauterine contraceptive device (IUD), include: Family support, role of health workers, side effects, attitudes, parity, age, income, family, education, knowledge (Trianingsih et al., 2021).

Husband's support for family planning acceptors is very important. Husband's support in selecting contraceptives includes efforts to obtain information, choose, take them to service locations and pay for the installation of contraceptives (Yulianti and Hamonangan, 2019).

The role of health workers who provide education or communication produces knowledge about IUD contraceptives, side effects of IUD contraceptives, types of IUD contraceptives, and forms of public interest in choosing IUD contraceptives. Respondents' knowledge, especially their interest in using IUDs for contraception, is one source or reference for respondents to increase IUD use (Widyarni, 2018). The more information obtained from health workers, the higher the interest of mothers in choosing an IUD (Interuterine Device) contraceptive (Dalimawaty, 2021).

A preliminary study conducted by researchers at the Mopah Baru Community Health Center in August 2023, using direct interviews, obtained data from 20 family planning acceptors, only 2 people chose to use long-term contraception (IUD) and 18 people chose to use non-long-term contraception (injections, pills and implants). Two mothers used IUD contraception because they already knew about IUD contraception, especially the free IUD contraceptive installation at the health center by health workers (midwives), and because they already had enough children so they did not want to have more children. Meanwhile, 18 mothers did not use IUD contraception because their husbands did not allow them to use an IUD.

Based on the background above, the author is interested in conducting research on the relationship between husband's support and the role of health workers on interest in selecting IUD contraception in the Mopah Baru Community Health Center area.

METHODS

This research uses a research design *Analytical Observational* with approach *cross sectional*. With technique *accidental sampling* A sample of 42 respondents was obtained. The independent variable (husband's support and the role of health workers) and the dependent variable (interest in choosing IUD contraception) use a questionnaire. Statistical tests are used *Chi-Square* to find out the relationship between the two variables. Data analysis found that there was a relationship between husband's support and interest in choosing IUD contraception, namely $p \text{ value} = 0.023 < 0.05$, and there was no relationship between the role of health workers and interest in choosing IUD contraception, namely $p \text{ value} = 0.167 > 0.05$.

RESULTS

Table. 1 Distribution of Respondent Characteristics and Variables

Research result	Frequency (f)	Percent (%)
Age		
20-35 Years	32	76,2
>35 Years	10	23,8
Types of Contraceptives		
Condom	2	4,8
Inject	16	38,1
Pil	14	33,3
Implant	6	14,3
IUD	4	9,5
Sterilization	0	0
Husband's Support		
Does not support	27	64,3
Support	15	35,7
Role of Health Workers		
Not so good	19	45,2
Good	23	54,8
Interest in Choosing IUD Contraception		
Low	38	90,5
Height	4	9,5
Amount	42	100

Source: Research Questionnaire, 07 December 2023

Table 2. Cross Tabulation Between Variables

				Interest Criteria for Selecting IUD Contraception		Total
				Low	Height	
Criteria for Husband Support	Does not support	Frequency	27	0	27	
		%	71,1%	0%	64,3%	
	Support	Frequency	11	4	15	
		%	28,9%	100%	35,7%	
Total			Frequency	38	4	42
			%	100%	100%	100%
Criteria for the Role of Health Workers	Not so good	Frequency	19	0	19	
		%	50%	0%	45,2%	
	Good	Frequency	19	4	23	
		%	50%	100%	54,8%	
Total			Frequency	38	4	42
			%	100%	100%	100%

Source: Research Questionnaire, 07 December 2023

Based on table 2 above, it is known that respondents who did not receive support from their husbands had low interest in choosing IUD contraception, namely 27 respondents (71.1%), and respondents who had a poor health worker role had low interest in choosing IUD contraception, namely 19 respondents (50 %).

Analysis of Research Statistical Test Results

Nominal by Nominal	Contingency Coefficient	5.164	.023
N of valid Cases		42	

The results of research analysis regarding the relationship between husband's support and interest in choosing IUD contraception based on statistical tests using the Chi-Square test showed that $p = 0.023 < 0.05$, so H_0 was rejected and H_1 was accepted, which means there is a relationship between husband's support and interest in choosing IUD contraception in the region Mopah baru Community Health Center.

		Value	Approx. Sig
Nominal by Nominal	Contingency Coefficient	1.913	.167
N of valid Cases		42	

The results of research analysis regarding the relationship between the role of health workers on interest in choosing IUD contraception based on statistical tests using the Chi-Square test showed that $p = 0.167 > 0.05$, so H_0 was accepted and H_1 was rejected, which means there is no relationship between the role of health workers and interest in choosing contraception. IUD in the Mopah Baru Community Health Center Area.

DISCUSSION

Identify Husband's Support

Based on table 1 above, it is known that of the 42 respondents, the majority of respondents did not receive support from their husbands in choosing IUD contraception, namely 27 respondents (64.3%).

Husband's support is the main factor associated with contraceptive practices. The choice of contraceptive method must be adjusted according to the patient's abilities and desires to prevent failure in family planning. Husband's support can be interpreted as understanding attitudes shown in the form of positive cooperation, providing emotional support for his wife's work. The husband is the main and first person to provide encouragement to the wife regarding the use of contraception, especially the IUD (Mafitroh, 2019).

The majority of respondents did not receive support from their husbands in choosing IUD contraception in this study. According to the researcher's opinion, this was because the husband forbade or did not agree with the wife using IUD contraception, the husband could not afford the cost of installing an IUD at a Gynecologist or Independent Practicing Midwife (BPM).), the husband does not accompany his wife when health workers provide counseling about IUDs, and the husband believes that installing an IUD can cause discomfort during sexual intercourse, feel annoying or unpleasant.

Some of the respondents who received support from their husbands in choosing IUD contraception in this study, according to the researcher's opinion, this was because the husband agreed or fully supported his wife in using the IUD contraceptive, the husband and wife had a plan to space out pregnancies for a long time because of the number of children they already had. enough, or the husband doesn't want to have any more children because the number of children is already large. The husband's form of support is by taking the wife to a contraceptive (KB) service center for the IUD to be installed. So, husband's support is one of the strengthening factors that can influence wives' interest in choosing IUD contraception.

Identify the Role of Health Workers

Based on table 1 above, it is known that of the 42 respondents, it was found that most of the roles of health workers were good in selecting IUD contraception, namely 23 respondents (54.8%).

One opportunity that can support family planning acceptors to use IUDs is the role of health workers. The role of health workers is a factor that can change a person's behavior through the health education process or counseling provided by health workers (Lestari, Noor and Armanza, 2021).

The need for an active role from midwives is very much needed in increasing the number of users of long-term contraceptive methods, especially IUDs in couples of childbearing age, which can be done by providing education and counseling about long-term contraception on an ongoing basis, either individually or in groups. The role of health workers is to provide adequate information to the public so that someone has knowledge, this will support someone in choosing IUD contraception (Nadeak, 2023).

The majority of respondents had a good role for health workers in choosing IUD contraception in this study. In the researcher's opinion, this was because midwives provided friendly and polite counseling when dealing with couples of childbearing age to discuss choosing IUD contraception, midwives provided motivation, direction and invite couples of childbearing age, especially those who have had many children, to choose IUD contraception, Midwives do not judge or force couples of childbearing age to choose IUD contraception, and Midwives are skilled or competent in installing IUDs.

Identification of Interest in IUD Selection

Based on table 1 above, it is known that of the 42 respondents, it was found that the majority of respondents had low interest in choosing IUD contraception, namely 38 respondents (90.5%).

Factors that influence a mother in choosing an intrauterine contraceptive device (IUD), include family support, the role of health workers, side effects, attitudes, parity, age, income, family, education, knowledge (Trianingsih et al., 2021) .

The majority of respondents had low interest in choosing IUD contraception in this study, in the researcher's opinion this was due to their husbands' lack of support for choosing IUD contraception. Some respondents who received the role of health workers well but were not interested in using IUD contraception indicated that respondents did not want to use IUD contraception because they felt embarrassed during installation due to the position of the installation through vital organs, and they were still afraid of the tools used when installing the IUD.

According to the researcher's opinion, this was due to the role of health workers in providing education about IUDs, so that even though there were feelings of embarrassment or fear/worry, although there were feelings of shame or fear/worry, it did not influence respondents' interest in choosing an IUD.

Analysis of the Relationship between Husband's Support and Interest in Choosing IUD Contraception in the Mopah Baru Community Health Center Area

The results of research analysis regarding the relationship between husband's support and interest in choosing IUD contraception based on statistical tests using the Chi-Square test showed that $p = 0.023 < 0.05$, so H_0 was rejected and H_1 was accepted, which means there is a relationship between husband's support and interest in choosing IUD contraception in the region Mopah Baru Community Health Center.

The percentage of literature related to the husband's support variable with IUD use is 61%, and husband's support with unrelated IUD use is 39% (Lestari, Noor and Armanza, 2021).

Partner/husband's consent plays an important role in choosing an IUD. Installing an IUD requires cooperation with the husband because he is afraid that the thread will interfere with sexual intercourse. Husband's support is very important to motivate and support the wife

in choosing which contraceptive method to use. The absence of support from the husband often means that the wife does not have the right to decide when making decisions (Sitepu, 2019).

A husband's support for family planning can be shown by helping him choose contraception that suits his wife's wishes and condition, using contraception correctly, seeking help if side effects or complications occur after installing an IUD, taking his wife to a health service for re-control, helping to find alternatives. Others if the IUD proves unsatisfactory and willing to replace the wife if the wife's condition does not allow her to use contraception. Husband's support has a very positive impact on the family, especially on the partner, because of the husband's support, especially in choosing an IUD, later the wife will feel more confident in choosing and during its use the wife will not worry because the husband is supportive (Sitepu, 2019).

Husband's support in reproductive health, especially family planning or family planning, is very influential in choosing contraceptives, as it is known that in Indonesia the husband's decision to allow his wife is an important guideline for wives who use contraception (Mafitroh, 2019).

In the researcher's opinion, there is a relationship between husband's support and interest in choosing IUD contraception in the Mopah Baru Community Health Center area. This research proves that husband's support for family planning acceptors really has an impact on interest in choosing IUD contraception. Therefore, husbands' support in selecting IUD contraception must be increased for family planning acceptors through emotional support, instrumental support, assessment support and informational support. Emotional support can be provided by the husband agreeing or fully supporting the wife in using the IUD contraceptive. Intrinsic support can be provided by the husband taking the wife to a contraceptive (KB) service center for IUD installation, and the husband being willing to work together to pay the cost of installing the IUD. Assessment support can be done by the husband giving advice to the wife about the IUD contraceptive device. Meanwhile, informational support can be provided by before using the IUD contraceptive (KB), the husband knows about the wife's plans to postpone pregnancy in the long term.

Analysis of the Relationship between the Role of Health Workers on Interest in Choosing IUD Contraception in the Mopah Baru Community Health Center Area

The results of research analysis regarding the relationship between the role of health workers on interest in choosing IUD contraception based on statistical tests using the Chi-Square test showed that $p = 0.167 > 0.05$, so H_0 was accepted and H_1 was rejected, which means there is no relationship between the role of health workers and interest in choosing contraception. IUD in the Mopah Baru Community Health Center Area.

Support from health workers is a supporting factor in changing a person's behavior through the process of health education or counseling provided by health workers. Good support from health workers in using IUDs is by providing emotional, instrumental, assessment support, and providing as complete information as possible regarding the consequences of contraceptive choices, both from a medical and non-medical perspective so that you don't regret it later (Lestari, Noor and Armanza, 2021).

Health workers have a role as counselors. A counselor is someone who provides counseling to women and couples of childbearing age or PUS, so that the behavior of women of childbearing age or PUS can change. Women of reproductive age couples must know about family planning and use contraception (Sundari and Wiyoko, 2020).

The need for an active role from midwives is very much needed in increasing the number of users of long-term contraceptive methods, especially IUDs in couples of childbearing age, which can be done by providing education and counseling about long-term contraception on an ongoing basis, either individually or in groups. The role of health workers

is to provide adequate information to the community so that someone has knowledge, this will support the person to act behaviorally (Nadeak, 2023).

The role of health workers who provide education or communication produces knowledge about IUD contraceptives, side effects of IUD contraceptives, types of IUD contraceptives, and forms of public interest in choosing IUD contraceptives (Widyarni, 2018). The more information obtained from health workers, the higher the interest of mothers in choosing an IUD (Interuterine Device) contraceptive (Dalimawaty, 2021).

CONCLUSION

1. Most of the respondents did not get their husband's support in choosing an IUD, namely 27 respondents (64.3%).
2. Most respondents found the role of health workers to be good in selecting an IUD, namely 23 respondents (54.8%).
3. Most of the respondents had low interest in selecting IUD contraception, namely 38 respondents (90.5%).
4. There is a relationship between husband's support and interest in choosing an IUD, namely $p\text{ value} = 0,023 < 0,05$
5. There is no relationship between the role of health workers and interest in choosing an IUD, namely $p\text{ value} = 0,167 > 0,05$

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