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THE CORRELATION BETWEEN THE INJECTION CONTRACEPTION ACCEPTORS KNOWLEDGE ABOUT IUD AND THEIR INTEREST TOWARD IUD USAGE AT INDEPENDENCE PRACTICE MIDWIFE OF Mrs Tipuk Riani in Sumberkepuh Village, Tanjunganom District Nganjuk Regency

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ABSTRACT

IUD (Intra Uterine Device) is a contraception tool in uterus. The side effect of IUD will increase the tendency of drop out or decrease the interest in using IUD, if it isn't known by the acceptors of injection contraception correctly. That's why it must be anticipated early. The goal of this research is to know the correlation between knowledge and the interest of injection contraception acceptors toward IUD usage.

This research used correlation design by using *cross sectional approach*. The population are all of the injection contraception acceptors who check themselves in Independent Practice Midwife of Mrs Tipuk Riani. By using *accidental sampling technique,* it was gained 53 respondents. The independent variable is the knowledge of injection contraception acceptors about IUD. The dependent variable is the interest of injection contraception acceptors to use IUD. The research instrument uses questionnaire. The research place is at Independent Practice Midwife of Mrs Tipuk Riani in Sumberkepuh Village, Tanjunganom District Nganjuk Regency, and it was done in April 9th 2016 to 2 August ^{2d} 2016. Data processing was done by *editing, coding, scoring, and tabulating,* and then they were analyzed by *Spearman Rank*.

The result of this research shows that the knowledge of injection contraception acceptors about IUD is enough namely 26 (49.0%) respondents. While the interest of acceptors to use IUD is 46 (86.7%) respondents. The result of statistical test reveals Z_{count} = 3.40 and if it is compared by Z_{table} α = 0.05 is 1.960 so $Z_{count} > Z_{table}$ is 3.40 > 1.960.

H_1 is accepted. It means there is correlation between the respondents knowledge about IUD and their interest to use IUD. The information about IUD should be increased, so the acceptors of injection contraception can decide the best contraception method that they will choose. The good knowledge about IUD will increase the interest to use IUD.

Key words : Knowledge, Injection contraception acceptors, interest, IUD
        V Chapters, 73 pages, 10 Tables, 2 pictures , 17 enclosures,
        32 bibliographies.

BACKGROUND

Indonesia is one of developing countries which has many own problems. The main problem faced by the government is the high growth of its population. The higher growth of population, the greater efforts to make the people prosperous. In fact, the threat of population explosion is almost in real. It can be showed during 10 years, the population raise to 31.8 million from 218.1 million in 2003 became 249.9 million in 2013 (BKKBN, 2013).

The high growth of population which is not in line with the raise of people quality is overcome by continuous program namely Family Planning Program. It is the program to make a plan the number and the distance of the children that they want. In order to gain this program, it is made some ways to prevent or postpone pregnancy. Some of these ways are contraception or preventive pregnancy and family (Sulistyawati, 2011 : 12)

The government continuously tries to minimize the growth of population by family planning program or Keluarga Berencana (KB) in Indonesian. One of the efforts to make family planning program successful is by giving qualified services and based on necessities. (Handayari, 2010). Family planning toward prosperous, happy and small family is needed to save the mother and her baby because of delivering baby in young age, too frequent of delivery distance, and deliver baby in old age. (Sulistyawati, 2011 : 135)

There are some contraception methods in Indonesia to be chosen, namely simple contraception Method or Lactation Amenorea Method (MAL), Natural contraception (KBA), coitus interruptus, barrier method, hormonal contraception, IUD (Intra Uterine Device) and permanent contraception. Each of contraception method has its own strength and weakness. (Handayani, 2010 : 36)

IUD (Intra Uterine Device) is a tool inserted into uterus which is effective, reversible, long term and it can be applied for all fertile women (Handayani, 2010 : 139). IUD is really effective contraception method namely 0.6 - 0.8 pregnancy/100 women in first year (1 failure in 125-170 pregnancy) and 10 years duration (Syaifudin, 2006 : 75).

IUD has some benefits such as easy applicability because no need difficult technique, easy medical control, and the fertility turns back fast after the device is taken away. On the other side, the disadvantages of IUD are the possibility to pregnant in site, bleeding, leucorrhea, infection which can lead to infertility, and the thread can hurt portio uteri and bother sexual relation. This knowledge is needed to know by the women before deciding to choose IUD as their contraception method (Manuaba, 2010 : 611)

Really, there are some advantages of this contraception method, but not all clients are interested in because they have some worries of the side effects, prohibited by their husbands, and the frightening in application. All of these reasons and the lack of knowledge about IUD make most of the clients have no interest to use IUD as their contraception method.

Most of the women in Indonesia choose log-term contraception method, because they still want to have children again after using contraception. Therefore, they use short-term contraception device in order when they stop the contraception they can pregnant again soon. (Wordpress, 2010).

There are some considerations to be paid attention by the acceptors to deny misperception after applying the contraception, namely the knowledge of acceptors about regulation and safety of contraception method, healthy status of clients before applying contraception, knowledge about side effects, failure consequences or unwanted pregnancy, the number of children which planned, agreement from the husbands,

direncanakan, norms, culture, and even environment (Handayani, 2010 : 138)

Nationally, in August 2015 there were 4,142,186 acceptors. If it is seen from each kind of contraception, so the percentage as follows : 2,135,259 injection contraception (51.55%), 21,038,237 pill (25.06%), 287,028 IUD (6.93%), 391,464 implant (9.45%), 217,817 condom (5.26%), 66,456 MOW (1.60%), 5,925 MOP (0,14%). Injection and pill contraception are at the first and second, while the number of acceptors who use IUD is at the third (BKKBN 2015)

Based on data gained from BKKBN of East Java Province in 2015, there were 662, 509 new acceptors. The percentage of each contraception as follows: The users of IUD 40648 peserta (16%), pengguna pil KB were 137,663 (20%), condom 20,077 acceptors (13%), injection 397,389 acceptors (59%), MOW 11,319 acceptors (8%), MOP 789 acceptors (4%), implant 54,624 acceptors (18%). The Data showed the interest decrease of using IUD in East Java Province (BKKBN, 2015)

Because of the low of IUD usage, so it is suggested to increase elucidation about the benefits of IUD . Many people still have lack information with this kind of contraception. Elucidation is hoped to involve husbands, so they can also support their wives to choose IUD as contraception method. It is needed new methods to attract mothers's interest, and also in order the information given is easier to be understood to obtain the goal which hoped.

Based on preliminary study which was done in Mrs Tipuk Riani's practice at Sumberkepuh Village Tanjunganom District Nganjuk Regency toward 10 women, there were 2 women (20%) have good knowledge, and 8 women (80%) have moderate knowledge about contraception, and from 10 women, 9 of them (90%) used injection contraception , and 1 woman (10%) used pill before. From 10 women, there were 2 acceptors who have interest to choose IUD. From that

case, it can be concluded that the women who have moderate knowledge have much interest to use short-term contraception namely injection. So counseling about long-term contraception is needed to increase.

Research Design

The research design used in this study is correlation design. Correlation research examine the correlation between two variables. The researcher can search, explain correlation, predict and test based on available theories (Nursalam, 2013:162). This research used *Cross Sectional approach*. This research is to know the correlation between knowledge of injection acceptors and their interest to choose IUD as their contraception in Mrs Tipuk Riani's Practice at Sumberkepuh Village Tanjunganom District Nganjuk Regency.

Population

In this research, the population are all the injection acceptors who examine themselves in Mrs Tipuk Riani's practice at Sumberkepuh Village Tanjunganom District Nganjuk Regency.
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Sample

In this research, the samples are some of injection acceptors who examine in Mrs Tipuk Riani's practice at Sumberkepuh Village Tanjunganom District Nganjuk Regency**.** They are 53 women**.**

Sample Criteria

Determination of sample criteria will help the researcher to minimize the refraction of research result, especially if the control variables have influence toward variales which are examined. Sample Criteria can e differed into two, namely :
a. Inclusion Criteria
   Inclusion criteria in this research are :
1) Injection acceptors who were examining to Mrs Tipuk when the research was being done in Mrs Tipuk Riani's practice at

Sumberkepuh Village Tanjunganom District Nganjuk Regency.
2) The injection acceptor who can read and write.
3) The injection acceptors who want to Tipuk Riani's practice at Sumberkepuh Village Tanjunganom District Nganjuk Regency. be respondents.

b. Exclusion Criteria
Exclusion criteria in this research are :
1) Acceptors of IUD, pill, condom, implant, MOP, MOW.
2) Injection acceptors who have complaint.

Sampling Technique

This research used *accidental sampling technique (at the moment sampling)*. *Accidental sampling* is sample determination technique based on the number of respondents met when the research is being done (Sugiyono, 2012:67).

Research Variable
The Variables used in this research is divided into groups, namely:

Independent Variable
This Variable is also known as stimulus, predictor, antecedent. Independent Variable is variable which cause the appearance dependent variable dependen (bonding). In SEM (*Structural Equation Modeling*), independent variable is called as exogenous variable (Sugiyono, 2012:4). In this research, the independent variable is the knowledge of injection acceptors about IUD.

Dependent Variable
Dependent variable is also known as criteria output, consequence. Dependent Variable is the variable which is influenced or to be consequences because of independent variable . In SEM (*Structural Equation Modeling*) dependent variable is called endogeneous variable (Sugiyono, 2012:4). In this research, dependent variable is the interest of injection acceptors to use IUD.

Research Instrument .
In this research, the research instrument used is questionnaire. It is measurement tool with some questions. This instrument is used if the number of respondents are big and literate. (Hidayat, 2012:36).

Data Analysis.
After all of the data gathered, they were checked and then the researcher did data analysis y using *Spearman Rank technique*.
Correlation of *Spearman Rank* is used to find the relation or to test associational hypothesis significance, if each related variable has ordinal form and data sources among variables don't need the same.

Result
Table : The correlation between knowledge and interest of injection acceptors to use IUD at Mrs. Tipuk Riani's practice in Sumberkepuh Village Tanjunganom District Nganjuk Regency

Interest Knowledge	High		Moderate		Low		Number	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Good	23	43.3	1	1.9	0	0	24	45.3
Moderate	22	41.5	4	7.6	0	0	26	49.0
Less	1	1.9	2	3.8	0	0	3	5.7
Number	**46**	**86.7**	**7**	**13.3**	**0**	**0**	**53**	**100**
Spearman Rank(Rho) 3,40			Z_{Count} =		Z_{table} = 1,960			

Based on the research result presented on cross tabulation at table IV.10, it can be known that from 53 respondents :
1) There are 23 (43,3%) respondents who have good knowledge with high interest, while there is only one

mother (.9%) who has good knowledge and moderate interest.

2) There are 22 respondents (41.5%) who have moderate knowledge with high interest, while the mothers who have moderate knowledge with moderate interest are 4 respondents (7.6%).

3) There is only 1 respondent (1.9%), who has lack of knowledge with high interest, while there are 7 respondents (13.3%) who have less knowledge with moderate interest.

Based on statistical test by using *Spearmank Rank (Rho), it is obtained* that Z_{count} 3.40 and if it is compared with Z_{table} (α = 0.05) is 1.960 so Zcount> Ztable namely 3.40 > 1.960.

Discussion

The research result shows that from 53 respondents which are examined, there are 23 respondents (43.3%) who have good knowledge with high interest. The other facts, 22 respondents (41,5%) have moderate knowledge and high interest, and 1 respondent (1.9%)

Has less knowledge with high interest. One 1 respondent (1.9%) has good knowledge with moderate interest, 4 respondents (7.6%) have moderate knowledge with moderate interest, and 2 respondents (3.8%) have less knowledge with moderate interest. . Based on the result of cross tabulation, it can be concluded that most of the respondents have good knowledge about IUD and have high interest to use IUD as their contraception method. .

The research analysis result used *Spearman Rank* is known that Z_{count} is 3.40 with α = 0.05 and Z_{table} 1.960 so Z_{count}> Z_{table} (3.40> 1.960). So it can be concluded that H_1 is accepted. It means there is correlation between the knowledge of injection acceptor about IUD and their interest to use IUD as their contraception method.

According to Notoadmojo (2010), knowledge is the result of knowing from human, which answer question such as

"what" about water, human, environment, nature etc.

Interest is preference feeling and interested in something or activities without command. Basically interest is the acceptance toward a kind of relation between oneself and someone or something else. The stroger of the relation, the bigger of the interest. (Djaali, 2013 : 121).

Based on the data above, they show correlation between respondents' knowledge about IUD and their interest to to use IUD. The higher of the knowledge about IUD, the bigger the interest to use IUD. Knowledge becomes a very important factor to build someone's action includes independence and also desire to use IUD as their contraception method.

The knowledge which based on proper and right understanding will influence positive response from respondents, especially in choosing the right contraception method. Respondents who have right understanding and knowledge about IUD, either its advantages or disadvantages, will enrich their knowledge about IUD so they can have their own attitude toward ignorance the importance of choosing IUD among society.

Based on knowledge questionairre distributed to respondents, it is stated that from 53 respondents when asked about disadvantages of IUD, 34 respondents (64.1%) have moderate knowledge, and 49 respondents (92.4%) have high interest to use IUD. .
when they were asked

Beside happy feeling and attention, to know the interest of someone toward certain object can be seen from their knowledge they have . (Wordpress, 2011) Someone who has enough knowledge will tend to prove the truth of the knowledge they have. When someone really knows everything about IUD, and convinces with the knowledge they have got, so they will have positive attitude and high interest to do or to apply. The absence of interest

about IUD they have previously because the lack of knowledge will develop in line with the knowledge that they get so they will have interest to use IUD.

Based on research result, it can be known that most of injection acceptors whose age in 26-30 years old are 17 respondents (32.0%). It's also known from the table IV.3 that from 53 respondents, 25 of them (47.1%) are housewives.

According to Thomas quoted by Nursalam (2013), job is bad thing that must be done to earn living for family and life. Housewives Respondents have more leisure time at home. Most of the respondents are in reproductive age and have good interest. By having leisure time, the injection acceptors as the respondents can add their knowledge about IUD. Moreover they are in reproductive ages, so they have bigger curiosity to try new things especially something that make them feel more interested in. The injection acceptors will find the information that they think will give better impact by changing experience with their relatives, medical professionals or by reading magazine or other source of information. It is needed to give further guidance about the benefit of IUD in choosing the next contraception, so if they have better knowledge they will change their contraception method from injection to IUD.

Based on questionairre of knowledge distributed to the respondents, it shows from 53 respondents, 27 respondents have less knowledge about side effects of IUD (50.9%). Based on interest questionairre distributed, it shows that 38 respondents (71.6%) have high motivation to use IUD as their contraception method.

Motivation is an effort which is done by awareness in creating directed behavior to reach the goal expected in interaction situation. (Wordpress, 2011)

The lack of knowledge causes the respondents have no attention and interest toward IUD, include knowledge about side effects of IUD. However, when the motivation raises, the respondents will have big will to know and search which part of information they haven't known yet about IUD. Beside feeling glad and paying attention, to know if someone has interest or not about certain object, it can be seen from the knowledge they have. To grow interest in using IUD is not only from injection acceptors, but also the support from the family especially husband in order the interest of respondents will be stronger to use IUD.

Many sources of information either electronic or printed can add knowledge about IUD, so the interest to use IUD will raise. All of the information got is expected to be absorbed well so it can be applied by injection acceptors. The medical officers also hoped to keep giving newst information so injection acceptors can renew their knowledge in using this contraception (IUD)

Based on the discussion above, it can give us description that the knowledge of injection acceptors can influence her own will to use IUD. The research result shows that the better of knowledge they have about IUD, the higher the interest of injection acceptor to switch their contraception method from injection to use IUD.

Conclusion

There is correlation between the knowledge of respondents about IUD and their interest to use IUD at Ny. Tipuk Riani's Practice in Sumberkepuh Village Tanjunganom District Nganjuk Regency. Based on the result of counting by using *Spearman Rank* gained $Z_{counting} > Z_{table}$ (3.40 > 1.960) . It suggested to the medical professionals to sosialize contraception long-term message continously include IUD, so more women want to use this contraception

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