



AGE AND EDUCATION FACTORS TO CHOICE CONTRACEPTIVE WITH ATTITUDES ACCEPTORS ABOUT SIDE EFFECTS OF IMPLANTS

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Abstract

Background The family planning is one of the government efforts to control the population, quantity and improvement of the population through the manifestation of a small and quality family. Acceptors attitudes about side effects were related to factors consisting of age, education and parity. The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between contraceptive selection factors and attitudes of family planning acceptors at the Sifa Husada Nganjuk Clinic. **Method** The research design used is Correlational Analysis with a Cross-Sectional approach. The population in this study were all family planning acceptors at Sifa Husada Nganjuk Clinic with a sample of 54 respondents taken using the Cluster Random Sampling technique collate data with checklist for age and education factors then side effect of implant collate with questionnaire . Analysis using Chi Square and Spearman Rho with error rate ($\alpha = 0.05$). **Result** The results showed that factor Age value $p = 0.808$. and Education $p = 0.403$. p value $< 0,05$ is age and education to influences attitude of family planning acceptors about the side effects of implants at Sifa Husada Nganjuk Clinic **Conclusion** of this study is that there is a relationship between age and education factors with the attitude of family planning acceptors about the side effects of implants at Sifa Husada Nganjuk Clinic.

Keywords: Family Planning, Contraceptive Selection Factors, Attitudes, Implants.

INTRODUCTION

The family planning is one of the government efforts to control the population, quantity and improvement of the population through the manifestation of a small and quality family (Trianziani, 2018). The family planning program is a series of steps or an activity effort drawn up by family planning organizations and



is a government program to achieve prosperous people based on health regulations and legislation. Family planning is managing the number of children as desired and determining when to become pregnant. Thus, family planning (Family Planning, Planned Parenthood) is an effort to span or plan the number and spacing of pregnancies using contraceptives, to realize a small, happy and prosperous family. Implants is long-term contraceptive method (MKJP) but almost all family planning acceptors have many side effects of implants, namely experiencing changes in menstrual patterns, nausea and vomiting, weight gain / weight loss. One that affects the satisfaction in using the implants is the problem or side effects that arise. Some side effects of the use of implants include menstrual cycle disorders, weight up and down, pain in the chest, Problems of acne, Depression or anything else (Amran, 2019).

The highest rates were injections (52.1%), pills (30.3%), and implants (10.6%). According to the Department of Health in 2018 (East Java DHO, 2018). Active family planning participants in East Java who use implants are 9%. According to the Nganjuk District Health Office, active family planning participants in the Nganjuk District area who used implantable family planning were 17% in 2018 and 15% in 2019 (Kementerian Kesehatan RI, 2018). From the results of visits conducted at the Sifa Husada Nganjuk Clinic in 2019 before the Covid-19 pandemic occurred during the Covid-19 pandemic, it was found that there was a decrease in the use of contraceptives, especially implants before the pandemic, 40 people (3.8%), during the pandemic decreased to 23 people (2.5%). On September 24, 2021 the researchers conducted a preliminary study by conducting interviews with 5 implantable birth control acceptors who came to the Sifa Husada Nganjuk clinic.

Factors are contribute to influence the occurrence of something. These factors are usually in the form of attitudes and also traits that are inherent in a person. This factor includes age. While external factors are factors that come from outside a person or individual. These factors include education, employment, parity, mileage, family environment, school environment, and community environment. The low number of implants can be affected by internal factors including fear when implanting, feel not suitable for hormonal contraceptives, They do not receive



support from their husband or family. Causing external factors that affect such a neighbor environment negative to the implant. To participate or not to participate in Family planning with implant method is influenced by three factors: predisposition factors such as knowledge, The attitude, The value of trust, cultural; supporting factors such as the availability of health facilities; and stimulating factors such as attitude, the behavior, and expertise (Rahmi and Hadi, 2020). Efforts are made to increase the percentage of use of contraceptives, especially implants, by means of effective communication. Then The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between contraceptive selection factors and attitudes of family planning acceptors at the Sifa Husada Nganjuk Clinic.

METHOD

This study uses a quantitative research method with a correlational analytic research design with a cross-sectional approach. The population in this study were all family planning acceptors at the Sifa Husada Nganjuk Clinic with a sample of 54 respondents taken using the Cluster Random Sampling technique. Inclusion criteria is acceptor who is willing to be an respondent and sign informed consent, the kb acceptor who was at home during collect data. The independent variable is the factor that influences the choice of implant contraception, while the dependent variable is the attitude of the family planning acceptor in dealing with the side effects of the implant Analysis using Chi Square and Spearman Rho with error rate ($\alpha = 0.05$). If p value $< 0,05$ is age and education to influence attitude of family planning acceptors about the side effects of implants at Sifa Husada Nganjuk Clinic.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

In this section, the results of the study about Relationship between Age and Education Factors on the Selection of Contraceptives with the Attitudes of Family Planning Acceptors About the Side Effects of Implants at the Sifa Husada Nganjuk Clinic, are explained as follows.

- a. Analyzing the Relationship Between Age of Family Planning Acceptors and Attitudes of Family Planning Acceptors About Side Effects of Implants at Sifa Husada Nganjuk Clinic in 2022.

Tabel 1
Cross tab -Age Distribution of Family Planning Acceptors and Attitudes of Family Planning Acceptors About Side Effects of Implants at Sifa Husada Nganjuk Clinic 2022.

Age	Attitude				Total	
	Accept (+)		Reject (-)		Σ	%
	n	%	n	%		
< 20 Year	0	0	4	7,4	4	7,4
20-30 Year	16	29,6	15	27,7	31	57,4
30 Year	10	18,5	9	16,6	19	35,1
Amount	26	48,1	28	51,8	54	100

Table is interpreted that most of the family planning acceptors at the Sifa Husada Nganjuk Clinic are 20-30 years old as many as 31 people (57.4%) with an attitude of accepting 16 people (29.6%) and an attitude of rejecting as many as 15 (27,7%) people. Theory from the results of the hypothesis test using Spearman Rho results in $p \text{ value} = 0.808 > \alpha = 0.05$ which means that there is a relationship between the age of family planning acceptors and the attitude of family planning acceptors about side effects of implants at the Sifa Husada Nganjuk Clinic with a closeness of 0.44 which means means enough.

Age is known to have an influence on a performance, generally the more mature a person is, or the older a person is, the higher the knowledge and experience one has. The results of this study indicate that age has a relationship with contraceptive use which acts as an internal factor . A person's age affects the type of contraception chosen, over the age of 20 years is a period of spacing pregnancies or preventing pregnancies so that their choices are more likely to choose to use contraception. (Setyaningrum, 2015)

b. Analyzing the Relationship Between Education and Family Planning Acceptors' Attitudes About Side Effects of Implants at Sifa Husada Nganjuk Clinic in 2022.

Tabel 2
Cross Distribution of Education with Attitudes of Family Planning Acceptors About Side Effects of Implants at Sifa Husada Nganjuk Clinic 2022

Education	Attitude				Total	
	Accept (+)		Reject (-)		Σ	%
	n	%	n	%		
Elementary school	1	1,85	4	7,4	5	9,2



Junior High School	9	16,6	9	16,6	18	33,3
Senior High School	14	25,9	12	22,2	26	48,1
Universities	2	3,7	3	5,5	5	9,2
Amount	26	48,1	28	51,8	54	100

The education of family planning acceptors at the Sifa Husada Nganjuk Clinic includes 5 elementary schools (Elementary Schools), 18 junior high schools (junior high schools), 26 senior high schools and 5 universities (universities). And The table can be interpreted that most of the family planning acceptors at Sifa Husada Nganjuk Clinic have a high school education level of 26 people (48.1%) with an attitude of accepting 14 (25.9%) and the attitude of refusing as much as 12 (22.2%). Theory from the results of the hypothesis test using Spearman Rho results in $p \text{ value} = 0.403 > \alpha = 0$. which means that there is a relationship between the education of family planning acceptors and the attitudes of family planning acceptors about side effects of implants at the Sifa Husada Nganjuk Clinic with a density of 0.60 which means means enough.

The higher the percentage of education means the higher the human quality in the village. With a good human quality can help a village advance, Because there's going to be a continuity in people's lives. Someone with higher education will be easier and open up in new things. (Rosidah, 2020) Education influences the willingness to use family planning and the choice of a contraceptive method. A person's education can support or influence the attitude he has, and a low level of education is always coupled with limited information and knowledge. Women with low education will find it difficult to receive information and do not know how to determine and choose contraception that is suitable for them. (Dewi, 2015).

Knowledge influenced by education one where education affecting the grasp someone in receipt of new information. Low levels of education the knowledge to not capable of absorbing information has been received even though the information h.e can afford. (Astuti and Dappa, 2018)

According to the results of the study, there was a relationship between the respondent's last education and the contraceptive selection factor. The level of education greatly influences the choice of contraceptives, this is because a person's decision in choosing contraceptives is a benchmark for whether or not a person's level of knowledge is high.. High or low someone, can determine the choice of

contraceptives that will be chosen by respondents. This is because respondents with low or high education already know the benefits of a contraceptive method.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research on the relationship between contraceptive selection factors and attitudes family planning acceptors about side effects to Implants at Sifa Husada Nganjuk Clinic in 2020 then the research with correlation age and education factors to choice contraceptive with attitudes acceptors about side effects of implants at Sifa Husada Nganjuk Clinic. In determining the contraceptive acceptor not always influenced by age and education, but many factors influence it. Including personality, knowledge, and facilities and care provider roles. So, need research be advance.

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