

STUDI DESKRIPTIF PEMILIHAN ALAT KONTRASEPSI PADA AKSEPTOR KB BARU DI PUSKESMAS SAMIGALUH II KULON PROGO YOGYAKARTA

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INTISARI

Latar Belakang : Keluarga berencana (KB) merupakan salah satu cara yang paling efektif untuk meningkatkan ketahanan keluarga, kesehatan, dan keselamatan ibu, anak, serta perempuan. Metode kontrasepsi paling banyak digunakan adalah suntikan (47,54%), ke dua pil (23,58%). Metode yang paling sedikit adalah metode operasi pria (MOP) sebanyak 0,21%, kemudian metode operasi wanita (MOW) sebanyak 1,50%, dan kondom (5,68%) (Kemenkes RI, 2015). Hasil studi Dinas Kesehatan Kulonprogo jumlah peserta KB Aktif sebanyak 53.391(79,3%) akseptor dengan metode kontrasepsi terbanyak adalah suntik (44,2%). Di Puskesmas Samigaluh II, Kulon Progo, Yogyakarta jumlah akseptor KB aktif 15.315 akseptor, bulan April 124 akseptor baru. Hasil wawancara 5 PUS memilih KB suntik, 3 KB Pil, 3 IUD dan 1 Implant.

Tujuan : Untuk mengetahui faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi pemilihan alat kontrasepsi pada akseptor KB baru di Puskesmas Samigaluh II Kulon Progo Yogyakarta

Metode Penelitian : Penelitian ini menggunakan metode *deskriptif*. Populasi dari penelitian ini adalah akseptor baru yang berkunjung di Puskesmas Samigaluh II, Kulon Progo, Yogyakarta. Metode pengambilan sampel adalah dengan menggunakan *accidental sampling*. Analisis ini digunakan *deskriptif prosentase*.

Hasil : hasil uji analisis *deskriptif prosentase*, diperoleh sebagian besar responden ibu dengan tingkat pengetahuan akseptor KB baru tentang alat kontrasepsi cukup (47,3%), tingkat pendidikan terakhir menengah (SMA) (50,9%), umur kategori usia reproduksi sehat (20 - 35 Tahun) (70,9%). Dan paritas multipara (69,1%).

Kesimpulan : Sebagian besar responden ibu dengan tingkat pengetahuan akseptor KB baru tentang alat kontrasepsi cukup (47,3%).

Kata kunci : *Studi Deskriptif, Akseptor*

A DESCRIPTIVE STUDY ON CONTRACEPTIVE SELECTION BY NEW CONTRACEPTIVE ACCEPTORS IN SAMIGALUH II COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTER OF KULONPROGO, YOGYAKARTA

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ABSTRACT

Background : Family Planning (FP) is one of effective methods to enhance family strength, maternal, child, and female health and safety. Contraception method with the highest rate of use were injection (47,54%), and pills in the second place (23,58%). Contraception method with the lowest rate of use were Surgical Male Sterilization Method (MOP) as many as 0,21%, Surgical female sterilization method (MOW) as many as 1,50% and condom (5,68%) (Indonesian Health Ministry, 2015). The result of preliminary study by Health Agency of Kulonprogo figured out the number of active family planning participants as many as 53.391 acceptors (79,3%) with the highest rate of contraceptive use of injection (44,2%). In Samigaluh II community health center of Kulonprogo, Yogyakarta, the number of active contraceptive acceptors was 15.315 acceptors with newly incoming 124 acceptors in April. The result of interview found out that 5 fertile couples preferred injection contraceptive, 3 fertile couples preferred pills, 3 fertile couples preferred IUD, and 1 fertile couple preferred implant method.

Objective : To identify influential factors of contraceptive selection in new contraceptive acceptors in Samigaluh II Community Health Center of Kulonprogo, Yogyakarta.

Method : This study used descriptive method. Population in this study was new acceptors who visited Samigaluh II Community Health Center of Kulonprogo, Yogyakarta. Sampling method applied accidental sampling technique. Data analysis method was descriptive percentage.

Result : The result of descriptive percentage analytical test indicated that the majority of mothers as new contraceptive acceptors owned sufficient knowledge level about contraceptives (47,3%), graduated from senior high school (50,9%), aged in the category of healthy reproductive age (20-35 years old) (70,9%), and were multipara (69,1%).

Conclusion : The majority of mothers as new contraceptive acceptors owned sufficient knowledge level about contraceptives (47,3%).

Keywords : *Descriptive Study, Acceptors.*