

GAMBARAN TINGKAT PENGETAHUAN PUS TENTANG KB IMPLANT DI PUSKESMAS WIROBRAJAN, KOTA YOGYAKARTA

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INTISARI

Latar Belakang: Keberhasilan pelayanan kesehatan ditentukan dan diukur dari angka kematian ibu dan perinatal, sedangkan kesejahteraannya ditentukan oleh penerimaan gerakan keluarga berencana. Data BKKBN Provinsi DIY November 2015 Implant terendah ke-4 dan di Kota Yogyakarta Implant terendah di Kecamatan Wirobrajan sebanyak 19 peserta. Hasil wawancara dari 7 orang ada yang belum paham tentang KB Implant.

Tujuan: Diketuinya tingkat pengetahuan PUS tentang KB Implant.

Metode Penelitian: Jenis penelitian merupakan *deskriptif*. Teknik pengambilan sampel pada penelitian ini menggunakan *Accidental Sampling (probability sampling)* dengan metode *simple random sampling*. Besar sampel sebanyak 62 PUS. Pengumpulan data menggunakan kuesioner tertutup dan analisa data *univariat*.

Hasil: Pengetahuan PUS tentang KB Implant meliputi Pengertian mayoritas baik sebanyak 34 responden (54%), jenis mayoritas kurang sebanyak 46 responden (74,2%), tempat pemasangan mayoritas kurang sebanyak 46 responden (74,2%), efek samping mayoritas baik sebanyak 40 responden (60,5%), cara kerja mayoritas kurang sebanyak 44 responden (71,0%), indikasi dan kontraindikasi mayoritas baik sebanyak 42 responden (67,7%), keuntungan dan kerugian mayoritas baik sebanyak 29 responden (40,8%), efektifitas mayoritas kurang sebanyak 44 responden (71,0%) dan kunjungan ulang mayoritas cukup sebanyak 27 responden (43,6%).

Simpulan: Pengetahuan PUS tentang KB Implant mayoritas cukup sebanyak 28 responden (45,2%) dan mayoritas baik sebanyak 25 (40,3%).

Kata Kunci: Pengetahuan, PUS

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THE DESCRIPTION OF *PUS*'s LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE ABOUT IMPLANTS KB AT WIROBRAJAN PUBLIC HEALTH CENTER, YOGYAKARTA

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ABSTRACT

Background: The success of health service is determined and measured by the maternal mortality, whereas its prosperity is determined by the admission of the actions of *Keluarga Berencana*. Based on the data of BKKBN of Yogyakarta province, the fourth lowest number of implant and the lowest one in Yogyakarta was in Wirobrajan district which was 19 participants. The results of the interview out of seven people was that there were some who had not understood Implanted KB yet.

Objective: To find out *PUS*'s level of knowledge about Implants KB.

Research Method: The type of this research is descriptive. The sampling technique of this research was Accidental Sampling (probability sampling) with the method of simple random sampling. The size of the sample was 62 *PUSes*. The data was collected by using closed questionnaires and univariate data analysis.

Results: *PUS*'s knowledge about Implants KB including its definition in majority was good which was 34 respondents (54%), its types in majority was poor which was 46 respondents (74,2%), its installation place in majority was poor which was 46 respondents (74,2%), its side effects in majority was good which was 40 respondents (60,5%), its way to work in majority was poor which was 44 respondents (71,0%), its indication and contra-indication in majority was good which was 42 respondents (67,7%), its advantages and weaknesses in majority was good which was 29 respondents (40,8%), its effectiveness in majority was poor which was 44 respondents (71,0%), and its frequently visitation in majority was fair which was 27 respondents (43,6%).

Conclusion: *PUS*'s knowledge about Implants KB in majority was fair which was 28 respondents (45,2%) and was good which was 25 respondents (40,3%).

Keywords: Knowledge, *PUS*

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