

INTISARI

HUBUNGAN TINGKAT PENGETAHUAN IBU TENTANG KB SUNTIK DENGAN PEMILIHAN JENIS KONTRASEPSI KB SUNTIK DI BPS SITI MAESAROH BRAMAN TEMANGGUNG

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Latar Belakang : Pada pemakaian kontrasepsi suntik efek samping utama yang sering terjadi yaitu adanya gangguan pola haid seperti amenore, spotting (pendarahan bercak). Hal ini dapat menimbulkan kecemasan pada akseptor KB suntik yang sebelumnya belum mendapatkan konseling tentang efek samping yang mungkin terjadi, sehingga dapat menyebabkan akseptor KB berhenti untuk menggunakan alat kontrasepsi atau disebut drop out.

Tujuan Penelitian : Untuk mengetahui hubungan tingkat pengetahuan ibu tentang KB suntik dengan pemilihan jenis kontrasepsi KB suntik di BPS Siti Maesaroh Braman Temanggung.

Metode Penelitian : Desain penelitian ini adalah *analitik korelasi* dengan pendekatan *cross sectional*. Sampel diambil dengan teknik *accidental sampling* yaitu ibu-ibu yang ingin menggunakan metode KB suntik yang berkunjung ke BPS Siti Maesaroh Braman Temanggung sebanyak 31 responden. Pengumpulan data dengan kuisioner analisis dengan menggunakan rumus *Chi square*.

Hasil Penelitian : Tingkat pengetahuan ibu tentang KB suntik di BPS Siti Maesaroh Braman Temanggung sebagian besar adalah tinggi sebanyak 17 orang (42,4 %). Dan sebagian besar ibu di BPS Siti Maesaroh Braman Temanggung memilih menggunakan kontrasepsi KB suntik 3 bulan sebanyak 25 orang (62,5 %). Hasil uji *chi square* diperoleh *p-value* $0,015 < (0,05)$ dengan nilai koefisien kontingensi sebesar 0,416.

Kesimpulan : Ada hubungan antara tingkat pengetahuan ibu tentang KB suntik dengan pemilihan jenis kontrasepsi KB suntik di BPS Siti Maesaroh Braman Temanggung.

Kata kunci : Tingkat pengetahuan tentang KB suntik, pemilihan jenis kontrasepsi KB suntik.

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ABSTRACT

RELATIONSHIP OF KNOWLEDGE ABOUT MOTHER KB SYRINGE WITH HYPODERMIC KB ELECTION OF CONTRACEPTIVES IN BPS SITI MAESAROH BRAMAN TEMANGGUNG

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Background: The use of contraceptives sutik main side effect that often occurs is a disturbance of menstrual pattern such as amenorrhea, spotting (bleeding spots). This can cause anxiety in the previous injections of family planning acceptors have not received counseling about the side effects that may occur, which can cause stop to the use of family planning acceptors of contraception or the so-called dropouts.

Study Objectives: To determine the relationship level of maternal knowledge about family planning with the choice of injectable contraception injection in Waterford Connecticut Siti Maesaroh Braman.

Research Methods: The study design was analytical correlation with cross sectional approach. Samples were taken with the accidental sampling technique that is mothers who want to use family planning methods of injecting visiting Connecticut Siti Mesaroh Braman Waterford by 31 respondents. Collecting data by questionnaire analysis using the Chi square formula.

Research Findings: The level of maternal knowledge about family planning in Connecticut syringe Siti Mesaroh Braman Waterford mostly higher as many as 17 people (42.4%). And most mothers in Connecticut Siti Maesaroh Braman Waterford choose to use a 3-month injectable contraceptive family planning as many as 25 people (62.5%). The results obtained chi square test p-value $0.015 < (0.05)$ with the value of contingency coefficient of 0.416.

Conclusion: There is a relationship between level of maternal knowledge about family planning with the choice of injectable contraception injection in Waterford Connecticut Siti Mesaroh Braman.

Key words: level of knowledge about family planning injection, the choice of contraception injection.

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