

GAMBARAN TINGKAT PENGETAHUAN SUAMI TERHADAP PENGUNAAN ALAT KONTRASEPSI DALAM RAHIM (AKDR) PADA IBU PRIMIPARA DI PUSKESMAS SRANDAKAN BANTUL

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INTISARI

Latar Belakang : Kependudukan mengalami peningkatan di Indonesia. Kebijakan pemerintah tentang KB saat ini yaitu pemakaian Metode Kontrasepsi Jangka Panjang (MKJP), antara lain seperti Alat Kontrasepsi Dalam Rahim (AKDR). Peran suami dalam keluarga sangat dominan dan memegang kekuasaan dalam pengambilan keputusan apakah istri akan menggunakan kontrasepsi atau tidak, karena suami dipandang sebagai pelindung, pencari nafkah dalam rumah tangga dan pembuat keputusan.

Tujuan : Diketuainya tingkat pengetahuan suami terhadap penggunaan AKDR pada ibu primipara di Puskesmas Srandakan Bantul.

Metode Penelitian : Penelitian ini menggunakan metode *deskriptif*. Populasi dari penelitian ini adalah suami akseptor KB AKDR di Puskesmas Srandakan Bantul. Metode pengambilan sampel adalah dengan menggunakan *total sampling*. Analisis ini digunakan *deskriptif prosentase*.

Hasil : Sebagian besar responden mempunyai pengetahuan cukup (45,2%) terhadap penggunaan alat kontrasepsi dalam rahim (AKDR), pengertian baik (78,6%), efektifitas cukup (45,2%), keuntungan dan kerugian kurang (50,0%) waktu penggunaan kurang (45,2%), sebagian besar merupakan suami umur 21 – 40 tahun (40,5%), pendidikan SMA (23,8%), pekerjaan karyawan swasta (23,8%).

Kesimpulan : Tingkat pengetahuan suami terhadap penggunaan Alat Kontrasepsi Dalam Rahim (AKDR) pada Ibu primipara di Puskesmas Srandakan Bantul kategori cukup sebanyak (45,2%)

Kata kunci : Pengetahuan Penggunaan Alat Kontrasepsi Dalam Rahim (AKDR) yaitu cukup (45,2%)

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THE OVERVIEW OF HUSBANDS' KNOWLEDGE ABOUT THE USING OF INTRA UTERINE DEVICES IN PRIMIPARA MOTHERS AT PUBLIC HEALTH OF SRANDAKAN

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ABSTRACT

Background: Population has increased in Indonesia. The government's policy of family planning now leads to the use of Long Term Contraception Method (LTM) such as Intra Uterine Device (IUD). The role of the husband in a family is very dominant and holding power in decision whether the wife will use contraception or not, because husband is seen as a protector, breadwinner in the household and decision makers.

Objective: Known that the overview of husbands' knowledge about the using of intrauterine devices in primipara mothers at Public Health of Srandakan.

Research method: This research used descriptive method. Populations in this research were husbands of acceptor Intra Uterine Device contraception at Public Health of Srandakan Bantul. Sampling method used total sampling. Analysis used descriptive percentage.

Result: Most of respondents had enough knowledge about the using of intrauterine devices (45,2%), the definition was good (78,6%), the effectiveness was enough (45,2%), the advantages and disadvantages was less (50,0%) time of usage was less (45,2%), mostly the age of husband 21 – 40 (40,5%), senior high school educated (23,8%), and work as private employee (23,8%).

Conclusion: Husbands' knowledge about the using of Intra Uterine Device (IUD) in primipara mothers at public health of Srandakan is at sufficient category as much as (45,2%).

Keywords: Knowledge, the using of Intrauterine Devices Contraception

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