

GAMBARAN TINGKAT PENGETAHUAN AKSEPTOR KB AKTIF TENTANG METODE KONTRASEPSI JANGKA PANJANG (MKJP) DI PUSKESMAS KOTAGEDE I YOGYAKARTA

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INTISARI

Latar Belakang: Penggunaan yang bukan MKJP lebih dominan dibandingkan MKJP yang relatif rendah. Rendahnya penggunaan MKJP ini terbukti adanya hasil evaluasi target Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Nasional (RPJMN) tahun 2010-2014. MKJP dikenal efektif karena dapat memberikan perlindungan dari resiko kehamilan untuk jangka waktu sampai sepuluh tahun. Data proporsi tahun 2014 Puskesmas Kotagede 1 Yogyakarta terendah dari 14 puskesmas yang ada di Kota Yogyakarta. Sehubungan dengan hal tersebut, Badan Kependudukan dan Keluarga Berencana Nasional (BKKBN) beberapa tahun ini memprioritaskan peningkatan kesertaan KB jangka panjang.

Tujuan Penelitian: Mengetahui tingkat pengetahuan akseptor KB aktif tentang Metode Kontrasepsi Jangka Panjang (MKJP) di Puskesmas Kotagede 1 Yogyakarta

Metode: Rancangan penelitian deskriptif kuantitatif. Sampel diambil dengan teknik *purposive sampling* dengan kriteria inklusi sehingga diperoleh besar sampel 61 responden. Instrument yang digunakan kuesioner tertutup. Analisis *univariat* dengan presentase.

Hasil Penelitian: Tingkat pengetahuan akseptor KB aktif tentang Metode Kontrasepsi Jangka Panjang (MKJP) di Puskesmas Kotagede I Yogyakarta berpengetahuan cukup sebanyak 46 (75,4%). Pengertian MKJP berpengetahuan kurang 52 (85,2%). Macam-macam MKJP berpengetahuan cukup 30 (49,2%). Indikasi dan kontraindikasi MKJP berpengetahuan cukup 35 (57,4%). Mekanisme kerja MKJP berpengetahuan cukup 29 (47,5%). Keuntungan dan kerugian/efek samping MKJP berpengetahuan cukup 38 (62,3%). Waktu dan tempat pemasangan MKJP berpengetahuan baik 40 (65,6%). Kunjungan ulang MKJP berpengetahuan kurang 31 (50,8%).

Kesimpulan: Tingkat pengetahuan akseptor KB aktif di Puskesmas Kotagede I Yogyakarta dalam kategori cukup. Hal ini kemungkinan disebabkan oleh pendidikan dan umur responden yang dapat memudahkan dalam menerima informasi dan adapun faktor lain yang dipengaruhi oleh pengalaman dan lingkungan sehingga memudahkan untuk mendapatkan informasi.

Kata Kunci: pengetahuan, akseptor KB aktif, MKJP

THE DESCRIPTION OF KNOWLEDGE LEVEL OF FAMILY PLANNING ACTIVE ACCEPTORS ABOUT A LONG-TERM CONTRACEPTION METHOD (LTCM) IN PUBLIC HEALTH CENTER KOTAGEDE I YOGYAKARTA

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ABSTRACT

Background: The use of which is not LTCM more dominant than LTCM relatively low. The low use of this LTCM proved existence of targets on the evaluation of the Nationals Medium Term Development Plan (RPJMN) 2010-2014. The LTCM known to be effective because it can provide some protection from the risks of pregnancy for a period of up to ten years. Data proportion of 2014 in PHC Kotagede 1 Yogyakarta lowest of the 14 public health centers in the city of Yogyakarta. In connection with this, the National Population and Family Planning (BKKBN) a few years this priority list to improve the participation of long-term planning.

Objectives: This study aims to describe knowledge level of family planning active acceptors about a Long-Term Contraception Method (LTCM) in public health center Kotagede 1 Yogyakarta

Methods: This is descriptive quantitative research design. The sample was taken by *purposive sampling* technique in order to obtain a large sample of 61 respondents. Instrument used enclosed questionnaire. The data was analyzed using *univariate* analysis in percentage.

Results: The level of knowledge of family planning active acceptors in public health center Kotagede I Yogyakarta showed that most respondents knowledgeable enough that was 46 respondents (75.4%). The definition of LTCM less knowledgeable of 52 (85,2%). The kinds of LTCM knowledgeable enough of 30 (49,2%). The indications and contraindications of LTCM knowledgeable enough of 35 (57.4%). The working mechanism of LTCM knowledgeable enough of 29 (47.5%). The advantages and disadvantages/side effects of LTCM knowledgeable enough of 38 (62.3%). The time and mounting location of LTCM good knowledge of 40 (65.6%). The repeat visits of LTCM less knowledgeable of 31 (50.8%).

Conclusion: The knowledge level of family planning active acceptors public health center Kotagede I Yogyakarta was in the adequate category. This is probably caused by education and age of the respondent which can facilitate in receiving information and as for the other factors that are influenced by the experience and environment, making it easier to get information.

Keywords: knowledge, family planning active acceptors, LTCM