

Factors Influencing the Selection of Contraceptive Pills in Women of Childbearing Age

Ria Angela¹, Razia Begum Suroyo², Aida Fitria²

¹Alumni of the Graduate Program of the Helvetia Institute of Health, Indonesia

²Lecturer at Helvetia Institute of Health, Indonesia

Abstract

This research aimed to identify the variables that impact the choosing of oral contraceptives among women of reproductive age in the UPT Puskesmas Karang Rejo, Langkat Regency, working region. This study used an analytical survey (explanatory research) with a cross-sectional design. This research sampled 96 individuals who resided in the Work Area of the Karang Rejo Health Center UPT, Langkat Province. Accidental Sampling sampling method. Apply the chi square test to the analysis. Statistically, multivariate analysis using logistic regression revealed that knowledge ($p=0.0060.05$), attitude ($p=0.0290.05$), the role of the officer ($p=0.0300.05$), and couple support ($p=0.0180.05$) were the variables that impacted the choice of contraceptive pill. The most important factor determining the choice of contraceptive pill is the support of the spouse. The result of the research indicates that knowledge, attitude, the role of officers, and partner support have an effect on the choice of contraceptive pills made by women of reproductive age in the Work Area of UPT Puskesmas Karang Rejo, Langkat Regency. For the community and families, it is intended that increasing the husband's participation in the selection and use of contraception would eradicate the misconception that contraception is an issue solely for the wife. Community leaders are anticipated to play a more effective role in enhancing the participation of husbands in the selection of contraceptive methods for their wives.

Keywords: Contraceptive Devices, Women, Childbearing Age

Received: August 25, 2022

Received in Revised: September 29, 2022

Accepted: October 12, 2022

Introduction

The population of Indonesia is quite high compared to that of other countries. In terms of total population, Indonesia is the fourth most populated nation on the planet. The number of people living in Indonesia is always growing from one year to the next. The Central Statistics Agency (BPS) said that the overall population of Indonesia in 2018 was 265 million, in 2019 it increased to 267 million, and in 2020 it reached 270.2 million. These figures were based on data collected in 2020.

Indonesia is experiencing a high rate of population growth, an unbalanced population distribution between urban and rural residents, an unequal distribution between Java and areas outside of Java, an unequal composition between productive age, and a low quality of population. All of these issues contribute to the country's overall population quality being low. The National Family Planning Coordinating Board was established by the Indonesian government as part of an attempt to slow down the country's rapid pace of population increase. This board's primary responsibility is to ensure that Indonesia maintains a healthy and sustainable family planning program (BKKBN). Family planning is a government program that aims to strike a balance between the requirements of society and the population (Irianto, 2015).

The country's continued economic progress and general wellbeing are both likely to be significantly impacted as a direct result of this substantial population increase. According to this figure, the number of people living in Indonesia rises by 9,027 each and every single day. Even on a second-by-second basis, the rate of population growth is still rather significant, coming in at 1.04% (1 to 2 million people) for every hour that passes with an increase of 377 new persons joining the ranks of the world's population (Hartanto, 2004).

Realizing a balanced population increase is one of the national development targets outlined in the National Long-Term Development Plan (RPJPN) 2010-2025. [National Long-Term Development Plan] A lower total fertility rate is one of the indicators that the expansion of a population is being managed in a sustainable manner (TFR). According to the findings of the IDHS in 2012, the total fertility rate in Indonesia is 2.6, which indicates that the typical Indonesian woman has 2.6 children over the course of her lifetime. In 2017, the National Population and Family Planning Agency's (BKKBN) Strategic Plan has designated the number 2.33 as the objective indicator for the number of children per woman. It cannot be overstated how essential contraception is to both human health and the quality of life. One of the advantages that contraception brings to the life of couples who are of childbearing age (EFA) and their families is the ability to choose when they have children, how far between they have them, and how many children they will have. One of the measures that may be taken to bring down the TFR is to encourage more people to utilize birth control. The findings of the RPJMN KKBPK Program Performance Indicator Survey from 2017 revealed that the prevalence rate of married women who used contraception was 60%, with 58% of those women using contemporary methods of contraception. It has not yet been decided whether or not the prevalence rate of contemporary family planning will meet the set goal indication of 60.9% in 2017 (Sinaga, 2020).

According to the World Health Organization (WHO), the use of contraceptives has grown in a number of regions around the globe, particularly in Asia and Latin America, with the rate being at its lowest in sub-Saharan Africa. The percentage of women worldwide who take contemporary contraception has climbed somewhat from 54 percent in 1990 to 57.4 percent in 2014, however this gain is minor. At the regional level, at least in the last six years, there has been an increase in the percentage of couples of reproductive age who have reported using contemporary methods of contraception. These couples are between the ages of 15 and 49. It has grown in Africa from 23.6% to 27.6%, it has climbed in Asia from 60.9% to 61.6%, and it has increased marginally in Latin America and the Caribbean from 66.7% to 67.0%.

According to the BKKBN, the percentage of couples who were actively planning their children in 2019 who were of childbearing age (EFA) was 62.5%. This is a decline from the percentage recorded in 2018, which was 63.27%. While the RPJMN goal that has to be accomplished in 2019 is 66% of the objective. The findings of the 2017 IDHS also reveal an increase in the percentage of people who actively plan their families, which is now 63.6%. The rate of active family planning was found to be at its greatest in Bengkulu at 71.4%, while it was found to be at its lowest in West Papua at 25.4%. Pills and injections were the most popular forms of contraception among those who participated in active family planning. In fact, these two techniques were much more popular than any other approach (more than 80 percent). While the pill is a kind of short-term contraception, its efficacy in preventing conception is much lower than that of other methods of birth control due to its inclusion in this approach.

According to information provided by the BKKBN of the North Sumatra Province in 2019, out of a total of 2,259,714 PUS, 1,572,121 (or 69.57%) of them participated in active family planning. Injectable contraception was the most popular method of birth control, with 31.72%

of women using it. This was followed by pills, with 27.36% of women using them, implants, with 16.16% of women using them, intrauterine devices (IUD), with 8.99% of women using them, and condoms, with 7.87% of women using them. The Male Operation Method (MOP), with an use rate of 0.79%, was the kind of contraception that was utilized the least. The North Sumatra Province BKKBN was the source of the statistics that showed that out of 317,683 moms who gave birth in 2019, 31,798 of those mothers went on to take part in some kind of family planning after giving birth. This represents a rate of 10.01 percent. Injections accounted for 30.50 percent of all methods of birth control, making it the most common method of contraception. This was followed by the usage of pills (28.17 percent), implants (16.95 percent), MOW (10.96 percent), condoms (7.98 percent), IUD (5.37%), and MOP (0.07%).

According to the findings of the preliminary survey, there were a total of 283 new family planning participants in the UPT Puskesmas Karang Rejo operating area, which is located within the Langkat Regency, during the months of January and August of 2021. Where the Pill, which is used by 160 people, is the most common method of birth control, followed by injections, which is used by 60 people, implants, which are used by 29, an IUD, which is used by 3, and condoms, which are used by 23 people. Then, during the period of January through August of 2021, the report on family planning services provided at the Karang Rejo health facility revealed that there were 15 occurrences of clients dropping out. The fallacies that are spreading in the community combined with the fact that the pill is more accessible and more user-friendly have led to a rise in the number of people interested in using it as a method of birth control. about the negative consequences that are associated with the use of long-term contraceptives, which leads to a decrease in public interest in the use of long-term contraceptives.

Then it was also discovered that there were multiple Independent Midwife Practices (PMB) in the working area of the Karang Rejo health facility that did not offer IUD and implant services, although cadres, family planning instructors, and midwives could assist distribute tablets directly to patients. since it is against the law to leave your house and approach, the government requires you to remain your distance (social distancing). The existence of the PSBB can cause changes in the behavior of couples of childbearing age, such as a reduction in the number of visits to health facilities, all activities carried out at home, both work activities, studying, and other activities, all of which will have an impact on the behavior of the couples of childbearing age. These are just some of the behaviors that can be caused by the existence of the PSBB, which can cause changes in the behavior of couples of childbearing age. Because of disruptions in the provision of tools, family planning agencies often face the additional challenge of restricted access to their available services as well as a dearth of available methods of birth control. Since of this, more women of childbearing age are turning to methods of contraception that are only effective for a limited period of time, particularly the usage of contraceptive tablets. These techniques are more appealing to women of childbearing age because they are more effective.

In light of the information presented above, the researcher plans to carry out a study with the working title "Factors Affecting the Selection of Contraceptive Pills in Women of Childbearing Age in the Work Area of UPT Puskesmas Karang Rejo, Langkat Regency in 2021" with the intention of conducting an in-depth investigation into the process of choosing contraceptives by women of childbearing age.

Methods

The type of research used in this study is an analytical survey (explanatory research) with a cross-sectional study design, a study by measuring the independent and dependent variables at

the same time. The population in this study were all women of childbearing age who were in the Work Area of the Karang Rejo Public Health Center, Langkat Regency, amounting to 2,706 people. In this study, the initial stage of sampling was carried out using a stratified random sampling technique, namely the population was grouped into each village, then from each village some members were taken randomly with a proportional composition, the total members taken were determined as the number of members of the research sample. The sample inclusion criteria were women of childbearing age, respondents were able to communicate well. Sample exclusion criteria were pregnant respondents, women of childbearing age who used MOP and MOW contraceptive methods and respondents were not women of childbearing age. The sample size needed in this study was determined based on the Slovin formula, which was 96 samples.

Results and Discussion

Univariate Analysis

Based on the research that has been done, the selection of respondents' characteristics in the Tanjung Rejo Health Center Work Area is seen as including age, education, occupation, number of children, factors that influence the choice of pill contraceptives.

Table 1. Frequency Distributionensi Characteristics of Respondents

Characteristic	f	%
Age		
18-21 years (Late teens)	5	5,2
22-40 years (Early Adulthood)	91	94,8
Education		
Elementary/Junior High School (Low)	44	45,8
High School/Diploma/Bachelor (Higher)	52	54,2
Work		
Work	46	47,9
Not Working	50	52,1
Number of Children		
≤2	26	27,1
>2	70	72,9
Knowledge		
Good	72	75,0
Not Good Enough	24	25,0
Attitude		
Positive	63	65,6
Negative	33	34,4
Facilities and infrastructure		
Good	72	75
Less	24	25
The role of health workers		
Good	67	69,8
Less	29	30,2
Spousal Support		
Support	66	68,8
Less Supportive	30	31,2
Selection of Contraceptive Pill Tools		

Use	64	66,7
Not Using	32	33,3
Total	96	100

Based on table 1, it appears that the majority age is 22-40 years old as many as 91 people (94.8%). Then the majority of education in the higher education group is 52 people (54.2%). The majority of respondents who do not work are 50 people (52.1%) and the number of children in respondents who have > 2 children is 70 people (72.9%). For the knowledge variable in the good knowledge category there are as many as 72 people (75%). While in the poor category 24 people (25%). For the attitude variable in the positive attitude category there were 63 people (65.6%) while in the negative attitude category there were 33 people (34.3%). For the variables of facilities and infrastructure in the good category there are 72 people (75%) while in the less category there are 24 people (25%). For the variable role of officers in the good category there were 66 people (68.8%) while in the less category there were 30 people (31.3%). For the support variable for the partner in the supportive category there are as many as 66 people (68.8%) while in the less supportive category there are 30 people (31.2%). For the variable for the selection of contraceptive pills in the using category there were 64 people (66.7%) while in the non-using category there were 32 people (33.3%).

Bivariate Analysis

Table 2. Factors related to pill contraceptive selection

	Selection of contraceptive pills				Sum		<i>p.value</i>
Variable	Not using		Use		f	%	
	f	%	f	%			
Knowledge							0.001
Not Good Enough	12	12,5	12	12,5	24	25,0	
Good	20	20,8	52	54,2	72	75,0	
Attitude							0.046
Negative	18	18,8	15	15.6	33	34,4	
Positive	14	14.5	49	61.1	63	65,6	
Facilities and infrastructure							0.134
Less	11	11,5	13	13,5	24	25,0	
Good	21	21.8	51	53.2	72	75,0	
The Role of officers							0.001
Not Good Enough	17	17,7	12	12,5	29	30,2	
Good	15	15,6	52	54,2	67	69.8	
Spousal Support							0.001
Less	17	17,7	13	13,5	30	31,2	
Support	15	15,6	51	53.2	66	68.8	

Based on the Chi-Square statistical test table, the p value = 0.001 < 0.05 means that there is a significant relationship between knowledge and the choice of contraceptive pill. Based on the Chi-Square statistical test, the p value = 0.046 < 0.05 means that there is a significant relationship between attitudes and the choice of contraceptive pill. Based on the Chi-Square statistical test, the p value = 0.134 > 0.05 means that there is no significant relationship between facilities and infrastructure and the choice of contraceptive pill. Based on the Chi-Square statistical test, the p value = 0.001 < 0.05 means that there is a significant relationship between the role of the officer and the selection of the contraceptive pill. Based on the Chi-Square

statistical test, the p value = $0.001 < 0.05$ means that there is a significant relationship between partner support and the choice of contraceptive pill.

Multivariate Analysis

The analysis used to test the relationship between more than two variables, the analysis used dependencies in which there were independent and dependent variables using a multivariate logistic regression multivariate statistical test model. Multivariate analysis was conducted to look at several variables that together influence the choice of contraceptive pill. The variables included in the multiple logistic regression test are variables that have a p value < 0.25 where the results of the selection of these variables can be seen in the following table.

Table 3. Table of Independent Variable Candidate Test Results

Variable	Sig value (p)	Exp.B Value
Knowledge	0,002	4,200
Attitude	0,049	2,600
Facilities and Infrastructure	0,337	2,055
The Role of officers	0,001	4,911
Spousal Support	0,002	4,446

Table 4. Results of Multivariate Analysis of Logistic Regression

		B	S.E.	Wald	Df	Sig.	Exp(B)
Step 1 ^a	Knowledge	2.111	1.497	7.538	1	.006	6.016
	Attitude	1.843	.843	4.776	1	.029	6.314
	Pair Support	2.147	.938	5.571	1	.018	8.555
	Tasker Roles	2.038	.909	4.271	1	.030	7.677
	Constant	-.212	.427	.246	1	.620	.809

In table 4, the final multivariate modeling with logistic regression test shows that the variables of knowledge, attitude, role of officers and partner support have a p value of less than 0.05 (p value < 0.05), so all these variables are the final multivariate modeling. The results of multivariate analysis that the four variables have a strong influence on the selection of contraceptive pills because they have a p value of less than 0.05 (p value < 0.05). is the most dominant variable influencing the choice of pill contraceptives.

The Effect of Knowledge on the Selection of Contraceptive Pills

From the bivariate analysis on the cross tabulation between knowledge and the selection of pill contraceptives, it was found that out of 72 respondents with good knowledge who used the pill contraception as many as 52 people and did not use the pill as many as 20 people. Then of the 24 respondents with poor knowledge who use the contraceptive pill as many as 12 people and those who do not use the pill as well as 12 people.

Then, a relationship analysis was conducted using the chi square test to identify the relationship between knowledge and the selection of contraceptive pills for women of childbearing age in the Work Area of UPT Puskesmas Karang Rejo, Langkat Regency. between knowledge and the selection of contraceptive pills for women of childbearing age in the working area of the UPT Puskesmas Karang Rejo, Langkat Regency. For the Knowledge variable, it was included in the multivariate test with logistic regression analysis because the requirement for the multivariate test was a variable that had a p value of < 0.25 . Then after the logistic regression test, the results of the p value = $0.006 < 0.05$ and the Exp (B) value of 6.016, which means that

women with good knowledge are likely to use contraceptive pills 6.016 times better than women with poor knowledge. Then the results of the analysis test also concluded that there was an influence between knowledge on the selection of contraceptive pills for women of childbearing age in the Work Area of the UPT Puskesmas Karang Rejo, Langkat Regency.

It is assumed that the respondent's level of knowledge is directly proportional to the use of contraceptives, meaning that the higher the respondent's knowledge, the higher the use of contraceptive pills. And vice versa if knowledge is low, the possibility of using the contraceptive pill will also be low. This is also because respondents may have received adequate education to increase their knowledge about the contraceptive pill, and respondents are also sufficiently equipped with good insight by health workers who are considered to play an important role in their role in family planning counseling.

This research is in line with research conducted by Novita Lusiana who said that there was a relationship between knowledge and the selection of hormonal contraceptives. This is because the number of pill family planning acceptors in the working area of the Ranotana Weru Health Center is more with an average education level of higher education. In addition, family planning acceptors in the working area of the Ranotana Weru Health Center are active family planning acceptors who have often been exposed to information about family planning. Acceptors who choose to use the pill are active family planning acceptors who have previously used injectable contraception (Lusiana, 2017).

Knowledge related to the choice of contraceptive pill method. Mother's high knowledge will have more influence on the choice of contraception. Different levels of knowledge from each person, of course, will lead to different perceptions about contraceptives. Low knowledge and wrong perceptions about family planning and contraceptives cause women to be afraid to use contraceptives (Ngangun & Sumi, 2019). Vice versa, the higher a person's level of knowledge, the more observant that person is in determining the choice of contraception (Prasetyawati et al., 2012).

The Influence of Attitude on the Selection of Contraceptive Pills

From the bivariate analysis on the cross tabulation between attitudes and the choice of contraceptive pills, it was found that of the 63 respondents with a positive attitude who used the contraceptive pill as many as 49 people and did not use the contraceptive pill as many as 14 people. Then out of 33 respondents with negative attitudes who used the contraceptive pill as many as 15 people and who did not use the pill as well as 18 people.

Then a relationship analysis was conducted using the chi square test to identify the relationship between attitudes and the selection of contraceptive pills in women of childbearing age in the Work Area of UPT Puskesmas Karang Rejo, Langkat Regency. between attitudes and the selection of contraceptive pills for women of childbearing age in the work area of the UPT Puskesmas Karang Rejo, Langkat Regency.

For the attitude variable, it was included in the multivariate test with logistic regression analysis because the requirements for the multivariate test were variables that had a p value of < 0.25 . Then after the logistic regression test, the results obtained p value = 0.029 < 0.05 and an Exp (B) value of 6.314, which means that women with a positive attitude are likely to use the contraceptive pill 6.314 times better than women with a negative attitude. Then the results of the analysis test also concluded that there was an influence between attitudes towards the selection of contraceptive pills for women of childbearing age in the working area of the UPT Puskesmas Karang Rejo, Langkat Regency.

It is assumed that the respondent's attitude with a positive attitude is most likely to be followed by a high interest in using the contraceptive pill. The point is that when the respondent gives a good assessment of the family planning program and the use of contraceptives, it means that he or she can give positive actions or responses by using them, their desire and willingness to use contraceptives is also high. Attitude is a readiness to act on an object in a certain environment as an appreciation of the object. For example, respondents agree or disagree with information on contraceptives and family planning, their understanding and benefits, as well as their willingness to visit service centers and their willingness to fulfill their own needs.

Sources of information will make it easier to obtain information by helping speed up someone to improve new knowledge. Sources of information become one that affects the level of knowledge of women of childbearing age. One's knowledge can be obtained from various sources, namely media information or counseling, education and one's experience. The ignorance of the acceptors about the advantages of the pill contraceptive method was caused by incomplete information. If the information obtained by someone has good quality, their level of knowledge will increase because the information conveyed is correct.

Women of childbearing age who have good knowledge about the meaning of the birth control pill because respondents have often heard about the contraceptive pill or spiral, respondents can get this knowledge from various sources of information provided through leaflets such as leaflets or communication media. Ease of obtaining information by helping to speed up someone to improve new knowledge.

This research is in line with that conducted by Tanto entitled Relationship Level of Knowledge and Attitude of Mothers of Childbearing Age Couples (PUS) to the Use of Contraceptive Devices in Pangkalan Masyhur Village, Medan Johor District. In his research, it was found that the attitude of respondents towards the use of contraceptives had a significant relationship with a value of $p = 0.000$ ($p < 0.10$). Respondents with good attitudes were 67 people who used contraception and 15 who did not. Meanwhile, of the 18 respondents with poor attitudes, there were 16 people who did not use contraception and 2 people who did (Tanto, 2021).

This study is in line with the research of Arrasyid et al., which stated that attitudes with the participation of couples of childbearing age in the family planning program have a significant relationship so that attitudes play an important role in the participation of couples of childbearing age or their participation in the family planning program (Arrasyid et al., 2019). The results of this study are also in line with Dewiati's research, which states that there is a significant relationship between knowledge and the use of steady contraception with a value of $p = 0.000$ ($p < 0.05$) (Dewiati, 2020).

The results of the study are also in accordance with the theory put forward by Lawrence and Green that attitude is a reaction or response that is still closed from a person to a stimulus or object. Attitude is also a readiness or willingness to act and is also an implementation of certain motives, which means the attitude of whether or not respondents agree with the information on the contraceptive pill, its understanding and benefits, as well as their willingness to visit the place of service and their willingness to use the contraceptive pill. Attitude is a person's opinion or view about an object that precedes his actions. Attitudes cannot be formed before getting information, seeing or experiencing an object for yourself (Budiman, 2013). Attitude is a predisposing factor and a motivation to behave or act. There are several factors that influence attitudes, namely experience, the influence of others, mass media, culture, educational and religious factors, and emotional factors (Notoatmodjo, 2012).

The Effect of Facilities and Infrastructure on the Selection of Pill Contraceptives

From the bivariate analysis on cross tabulation between facilities and infrastructure with the selection of pill contraceptives, it was found that out of 72 respondents stated that there were 51 people who used the pill contraceptive and 21 people did not use the pill. Then from 24 respondents stated that the facilities and infrastructure were not good, 13 people used the contraceptive pill and 11 people did not use the pill.

Then a relationship analysis was conducted using the chi square test to identify the relationship between facilities and infrastructure with the selection of contraceptive pills for women of childbearing age in the work area of the UPT Puskesmas Karang Rejo, Langkat Regency. There is a significant relationship between facilities and infrastructure and the selection of contraceptive pills for women of childbearing age in the working area of the UPT Puskesmas Karang Rejo, Langkat Regency. The facilities and infrastructure variables are not included in the multivariate test with logistic regression analysis because the requirements for the multivariate test are variables that have a p value < 0.25 .

It is assumed that distance is not a determinant for respondents in using the contraceptive pill. For respondents to get birth control pills, they do not need complete facilities and infrastructure because contraceptive pills do not have to come to the puskesmas because during the covid pandemic, contraception is distributed directly to the homes of residents who are undergoing the family planning program and can also be obtained at pharmacies. If they feel they need contraception, they will not have a problem with the distance to the facilities and facilities that serve the use of contraceptives at the Puskesmas

The results of this study are not in line with the research conducted by Sinaga entitled The relationship between acceptor characteristics and family planning service facilities (KB) with the selection of contraceptive methods in Sei Tuan Village, Pantai Labu District, Deli Serdang Regency in 2019. The results of the analysis with the Chi-Square test obtained p -value is 0.014 ($p < 0.05$) so it can be concluded that there is a significant relationship between family planning service facilities and the choice of contraceptive method (Sinaga et al., 2020). The availability of family planning service facilities can be realized in physical form, the availability of contraceptive tools/medicines as well as the available facilities and infrastructure to be used by prospective family planning acceptors. Health promotion carried out by health workers such as family planning counseling to prospective family planning acceptors or conducting IEC (Communication, Information and Education) and can also conduct counseling to health workers on duty, the more available family planning service facilities, the respondents will tend to get the appropriate contraceptive. This happens because a person's participation in family planning is influenced by the availability of family planning service facilities that can be obtained easily, cheaply and affordable by all levels of society (Rizali et al., 2013).

The Effect of the Role of Officers on the Selection of Pill Contraceptives

From the bivariate analysis on the cross tabulation between the role of officers and the selection of the contraceptive pill, it was found that of the 67 respondents who stated that the role of the officer was either using the contraceptive pill as many as 52 people and not using the contraceptive pill as many as 15 people. Then from the 29 respondents who stated that the role of the officer was either using the pill contraception as many as 12 people and 17 people who did not use the pill.

Then, a relationship analysis was conducted using the chi square test to identify the relationship between the role of health workers and the selection of contraceptive pills for women of childbearing age in the Work Area of UPT Puskesmas Karang Rejo, Langkat Regency. There

is a significant relationship between the role of health workers and the selection of contraceptive pills for women of childbearing age in the work area of the UPT Puskesmas Karang Rejo, Langkat Regency.

For the variable of the role of health workers, it was included in the multivariate test with logistic regression analysis because the requirements for the multivariate test were variables that had a p value of <0.25 . Then after the logistic regression test, the results obtained p value = $0.030 < 0.05$ and an Exp (B) value of 7.677, which means that with a good officer role, it is possible for women of childbearing age to use the contraceptive pill 7.677 times better than the role of health workers who not good. Then the results of the analysis test also concluded that there was an influence between the role of health workers on the selection of contraceptive pills for women of childbearing age in the Work Area of the UPT Puskesmas Karang Rejo, Langkat Regency.

It is assumed that, most likely what respondents get from health workers can convince respondents to want to use the contraceptive pill. Officers are considered to play a role in the final stages of using the contraceptive pill. Information and counseling received through health workers in addition to suggesting and introducing the pill contraception method but also can give confidence to the respondent to want to use the pill contraception, so that the respondent becomes interested and willing to use the pill contraception.

These results are in accordance with research conducted by Wati. The results of the study concluded that most of the health workers' social support was in the good category, 36 respondents (67.9%) and 32 respondents (60.4%). There is a relationship between the social support of health workers and the choice of postpartum contraception in the Sumowono Health Center Work Area, Semarang Regency, with a p value of $0.050 \leq 0.05$.

Health workers have a role as counselors. A counselor conducts counseling to women of childbearing age so that the behavior of women of childbearing age can change, namely that women of childbearing age know about family planning and use contraception. Behavioral factors (behavioral factors) and non-behavioral factors (non-behavioral factors). The health behavior factors of women of childbearing age are influenced by three main factors, namely, predisposing factors, enabling factors and reinforcing factors. These three factors will be a stimulus for women of childbearing age to change their behavior in using contraceptives (Notoatmodjo, 2012).

Clarity of information obtained from health workers is an important stage in family planning services. Through detailed information, it can help clients make and determine their choices regarding reproductive health and family planning. Counseling can make clients more satisfied. Good counseling also helps clients use family planning longer and more successfully. Clarity of information in good counseling does not need a long time. At the time of counseling that clarity of good information delivery can help EFA or prospective acceptors to understand the methods and types of contraception available so as to direct EFA to make existing decisions (Kurniawati, 2013).

Health workers have a role as counselors. A counselor is someone who provides counseling to women and couples of childbearing age or EFA, so that the behavior of women of childbearing age or EFA can change. Women of childbearing age must know about family planning and use contraception. There are still many factors and aspects that influence a person to be the reason in choosing the contraceptive they want to use. The factors include the degree of health status that can help a person make a decision to choose contraceptives, one of the factors is the role of health workers (Kurniawati, 2013).

The Effect of Spouse Support on the Selection of the Contraceptive Pill

From the bivariate analysis on the cross tabulation between partner support and the choice of contraceptive pill, it was found that out of 66 respondents who stated that they received support from their partner using the contraceptive pill as many as 51 people and 15 people did not use the contraceptive pill. Then of the 30 respondents who stated that they did not get the support of their partner using the contraceptive pill as many as 13 people and 17 people who did not use the contraceptive pill.

Then a relationship analysis was conducted using the chi square test to identify the relationship between partner support and the selection of contraceptive pills for women of childbearing age in the Work Area of UPT Puskesmas Karang Rejo, Langkat Regency. There is a significant relationship between partner support and the selection of contraceptive pills for women of childbearing age in the work area of the UPT Puskesmas Karang Rejo, Langkat Regency.

For the partner's support variable included in the multivariate test with logistic regression analysis, the results obtained p value = $0.018 < 0.05$ and an Exp (B) value of 8.555, which means that with women who receive partner support it is possible for women of childbearing age to use the contraceptive pill 8.555 times. better than women who received less support from their partners. Then the results of the analysis test also concluded that there was an influence between partner support on the selection of contraceptive pills for women of childbearing age in the Work Area of the UPT Puskesmas Karang Rejo, Langkat Regency. The results of the analysis showed that the largest Exp (B) value was partner support (8,555), meaning that partner support was the most dominant variable influencing the choice of pill contraceptives.

It is assumed that the agreement between husband and wife in the use of contraceptive methods, in this case the pill is indispensable. With the agreement between the two regarding contraception used by husband/wife, the use of contraceptives can take place continuously which is an effort to reduce fertility levels. According to the wife, the husband's reason for providing support is so that the wife does not have another child quickly or can space out pregnancies. Respondents who do not get support from their husbands to use contraception because their husbands prefer a large number of children because there is still an understanding that many children have a lot of sustenance. Meanwhile, respondents who get support from their husbands in using contraceptives because husband and wife prefer an ideal family (2 children) and if they have many children, it will be difficult to finance the needs of children at each stage of development and not in accordance with the income level. or parental income.

The results of this study are in line with research conducted by Arliana who said there was a relationship between husband's support and the choice of hormonal contraceptive methods. The researcher assumes that there is a relationship between husband's support and the choice of hormonal contraceptive method because the husband already understands the importance of family planning programs in order to form a healthy and prosperous family (Arliana et al., 2013).

The results of this study are also in line with Sudirman's research that there is a significant relationship between husband's support and the choice of contraceptive methods for couples of childbearing age at the Sunyaragi Public Health Center, Cirebon City in 2020. This means that the higher the husband's support, the higher the participation of PUS in making elections. contraception, and vice versa that the lower the husband's support, the lower the participation in EFA and the choice of contraceptives (Sudirman & Herdiana, 2020).

Considering that during the Covid-19 pandemic, husband's support was very influential in making decisions to use or not to use contraceptives for women of childbearing age because of

community rules to limit social activities in the community. Husband's support is needed in carrying out the Family Planning program, the husband's decision to approve and allow his wife to run the family planning program is the main basis for using contraceptives (Irianto, 2014).

Conclusion

The conclusion of the study shows that there is an influence between knowledge, attitude, role of officers and partner support on the selection of contraceptive pills for women of childbearing age in the Work Area of UPT Puskesmas Karang Rejo, Langkat Regency. For the community and families, it is hoped that the husband's role in the selection and use of contraception will increase and eliminate the notion that contraception is only a problem for the wife. The role of community leaders is expected to be more optimal in increasing the role of husbands in choosing the type of contraceptive contraceptive for mothers.

References

- Arliana, W. O. D., Sarake, M., & Seweng, A. (2013). Faktor yang berhubungan dengan Penggunaan Metode Kontrasepsi Hormonal pada Akseptor KB di Kelurahan Pasarwajo Kecamatan Pasarwajo Kabupaten Buton Sulawesi Tenggara. *Jurnal UNHAS Makassar*.
- Arrasyd, H., Asmaryadi, A., & Amri, K. (2019). Hubungan Pengetahuan, Sikap, dengan Partisipasi Pasangan Usia Subur dalam Program KB di Desa Huta Padang Sayur Maincat Kecamatan Kotanopan Kabupaten Mandailing Natal Serta Implikasinya dalam Bimbingan Dan Konseling. *Ristekdik: Jurnal Bimbingan dan Konseling*, 4(1), 62-67.
- Badan Pusat Statistik Indonesia., Proyeksi penduduk Indonesia Berdasarkan Hasil Sensus Penduduk 2010-2035; 2020.
- Budiman, R. A. (2013). Kapita selekta kuesioner: pengetahuan dan sikap dalam penelitian kesehatan. *Jakarta: Salemba Medika*, 2013, P4-8.
- Dewiwati, T. S. (2020). Hubungan Pengetahuan dan Sikap Akseptor KB dengan Pemakaian Alat Kontrasepsi Mantap di Desa Tebing Tanjung Selamat Kecamatan Padang Tualang Kabupaten Langkat. *Jurnal Gentle Birth*, 3(1), 47-56.
- Dinkes Provinsi Sumatera Utara., Profil Kesehatan Provinsi Sumatera Utara, Medan; 2020.
- Hartanto, H. (2004). *Keluarga Berencana Dan Kontrasepsi*. Jakarta: Pustaka Sinar Harapan
- Irianto, K., (2015). *Pelayanan Keluarga Berencana*. Bandung: Alfabeta.
- Irianto, K.,(2014). *Pelayanan Keluarga Berencana*. Bandung: Alfabeta.
- Kemenkes, RI., Profil Kesehatan Indonesia, Kementerian Kesehatan Republik Indonesia, Jakarta; 2020.
- Kurniawati, T. (2013). Kependudukan dan Pelayanan KB. *Jakarta: EGC*.
- Lusiana, N. (2017). Faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi wanita usia subur dalam pemilihan alat kontrasepsi hormonal di BPM Sri Maya Tresia, SST. *Menara Ilmu*, 11(75).
- Ngangun, A. F., & Sumi, S. S. (2019). Pengaruh Media Berbasis Video Terhadap Pengetahuan Ibu Akseptor Kb Tentang Pentingnya KB Di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Patingalloang. *Jurnal Ilmiah Kesehatan Diagnosis*, 14(4), 313-317.

- Notoatmodjo, S. (2012). *Promosi kesehatan dan perilaku kesehatan*. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta.
- Prasetyawati, A., Suryandari, A. E., & Retnowati, M. (2012). Hubungan pengetahuan akseptor tentang kontrasepsi pil oral kombinasi dengan kepatuhan dalam mengkonsumsi pil kb di wilayah desa margasana kecamatan jatilawang tahun 2012. *Bidan Prada*, 3(02).
- Rizali, M. I., Ikhsan, M., Salmah, A. U., Kkb, B. B., & Masyarakat, F. K. (2013). Factors Associated with Contraceptive Injection Method Selectionin Mattoangin Sub-district, Mariso District, Makassar City. *Mariso District, Makassar City*, 176-83.
- Sinaga, L. R. V., Manurung, J., Bangun, H. A., & Siburian, R. R. N. (2020). Hubungan karakteristik akseptor dan fasilitas pelayanan keluarga berencana (kb) dengan pemilihan metode kontrasepsi di desa sei tuan kecamatan pantai labu kabupaten deli serdang tahun 2019. *Jurnal akrab juara*, 5(4), 38-47.
- Sinaga, R. M. (2020). Kejadian Putus Pakai (drop out) Kontrasepsi di Sumatera Utara Tahun 2017. *Inovasi*, 17(1), 11-19.
- Sudirman, R. M., & Herdiana, R. (2020). Hubungan Dukungan Suami Dengan Pemilihan Metode Kontrasepsi Pada Pasangan Usia Subur Di Puskesmas Sunyaragi Kota Cirebon Tahun 2020. *Journal of Nursing Practice and Education*, 1(1), 21-29.
- Tanto, Z. N. C. H. (2021). *Hubungan Tingkat Pengetahuan dan Sikap Ibu Pasangan Usia Subur (PUS) terhadap Penggunaan Alat Kontrasepsi di Kelurahan Pangkalan Masyhur Kecamatan Medan Johor*. Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Sumatera Utara, Medan ; 2021.
- Yusi, L. W. (2019). *Hubungan Dukungan Sosial Petugas Kesehatan dengan Pemilihan Kontrasepsi Pascapersalinan Pada Ibu Primigravida di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Sumowono Kabupaten Semarang* (Doctoral dissertation, Universitas Ngudi Waluyo).