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The Rellationship of Mother Knowledge and Husband Support of Post Placenta Intra Uterine Device Utilization Mothers Giving Birth at Aji Batara Agung Dewa Sakti Samboja Hospital in 2023

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A R T I C L E I N F O

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A B S T R A C T

Based on data on the number of births and data on family planning acceptors at Aji Batara Agung Dewa Sakti Samboja in 2023, there are only 16.7% maternity mothers who choose to use a post placental IUD . The low use of post-placental IUDs is associated with several factors, including maternal knowledge and husband's support. This research aim to know exists connection between Mother knowledge and husband's support for the use of post-placental IUD at Aji Batara Agung Dewa Sakti Samboja Regional Hospital. This type of research uses descriptive analytics with a cross sectional research design approach . The sample in this study consisted of 58 respondents using a purposive sampling technique . Data analysis used the Chi-Square statistical test and multiple logistic regression test. Data was collected using questionnaire for each variable.

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INTRODUCTION

The use of non-Long Term Contraceptive Method postpartum contraception in Kutai Kartanegara district in 2019 dominated more than the Long Active Reversible Contraceptive (LARC). Injectable contraception reached 61.1%; Pills 20.8%; IUD 7.7%; implant 4%; condom 2.3%; Tubektomi 2.9% nd Vasektomi 0.1% (East Kalimantan Provincial Health Office, 2020). The pattern of low interest in postpartum long-active reversible contraception occurs every year, including at the Aji Batara Agung Dewa Sakti Samboja Hospital. Based on data on the number of births and data on family planning acceptors at Aji Batara Agung Dewa Sakti Samboja Hospital, mothers who gave birth used postpartum family planning in 2022, namely 28.4%; 16.7% used post placental IUD and 11.7% did tubektomi. As many as 71.6% of mothers who gave birth refused to have an IUD inserted immediately after delivery or Tubektomi for mothers who meet tubektomi requirements.

Looking at several previous studies and the pattern of postpartum contraception method selection among mothers giving birth in Kutai Kartanegara, especially at Aji Batara Agung Dewa Sakti Samboja Hospital, the researchers were interested in finding out about the correlation of Mother's knowledge and husband's support with the use of post placental IUDs in mothers giving birth at Aji Batara Agung Dewa Sakti Samboja Hospital.

THEORETICAL REVIEW

In fact, the post-partum period is the right time to address unmet birth control needs and reduce the risk of pregnancy that is too close (Geda et al., 2021). Based on Regulation Head of BKKBN Number 24 of 2017, namely that 70% of mothers giving birth use contraception, and of the 70% of mothers giving birth, 50% of them use LARC (Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, 2021). Looking at the existing achievements proves that the target for the success of post natal family planning has not been achieved. Factors associated with low interest in post partum IUD are: knowledge, attitudes, husband's support, mother's interest and support from health workers (Aswan et al., 2022). According to Rini Febrianti in 2018, Post Placental IUD users are also influenced by the mother's level of knowledge. Another research result is Rohmaniah in 2018 said there was a relationship between knowledge and post-placental IUD use. Husband's support was related to the use of post placental IUD as per the results of research by (Sariyati & Fatimah, 2019).

METHODOLOGY

This research uses a cross-sectional descriptive analytical method with the aim of finding out the relationship between maternal knowledge and husband's support for mothers giving birth at the Aji Batara Agung Dewa Sakti

Samboja Hospital in 2023. Data analysis uses the Chi-Square statistical test and multiple logistic regression test with prediction modeling. The sample collection technique was purposive sampling. The sample in the research was mothers giving birth in partu stage I latent phase and mother preparing for cesarean section. The number of samples in this study was 58 from a total population of 75 mothers giving birth.

This research instrument uses a questionnaire that has been tested for validity and reliability. Every item question declared valid if *the Person Product Moment* item total *correlation validity standard* is from the r table value, with df = N-2, 20-2=18 so that the constant value is 0.444.

The validity test on the questionnaire regarding Mother's Knowledge found the statement items in item 5, 7, 15, and 17 were not valid Because r count ≤ r table , r count ≤ 0.444, so the 4 statements were *dropped out* of the questionnaire and 16 statements remained valid, but only 15 statements were used for research. The 14th item was not included in the questionnaire because the statement only requires 15 statement items.

The results of the validity test on the questionnaire regarding Husband's Support contained 2 questions 27 items No valid because rcount (*Corrected Item-Total Correlation*) ≤ r table of 0.444. Questions 13 and 21 were invalid so they were *dropped* from the Husband Support variable questionnaire and can't be used in research. The other questions were valid, because mark r count > r table , r_{count} 0.444.

The results of the reliability test showed that the reliability coefficient of the mother's knowledge questionnaire was equal to 0.986 and the husband's support questionnaire was 0.985. Both of them have *Alpha values Cronbach* bigger than 0.6, the instrument declared reliable or meets the requirements.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Analysis Univariate

Table 1.1 Characteristics Respondent

Characteristics Respondent	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Age		
< 20 years	2	3,4
20 – 35 year	41	70.7
>35	15	25.9
Education		
Base	3	5.17
Intermediate	49	84.5
Tall	6	10.33
Work		
IRT	55	94.8
Work	3	5.2
Parity		
Primipara	15	25.86
Multiparous	43	74.14

Based on table 1.1 Most respondents were aged 20-35 years, namely 41 respondents (70.7%), the highest level of education was the highest intermediate ie 49 respondents (84.5%), as housewives , namely 55 respondents (94.8%) whereas parity Respondents were dominated by multiparous respondents, namely 43 respondents (74.14%).

Reproductive age optimal for a mother is between 20-35 years, and Pregnancy beyond that age will increase the risk of pregnancy and childbirth. The age of most respondents is the vulnerable age for getting pregnant again so it can increase their intention to limit their next pregnancy by using Post placental IUD. Level of education the most is level middle, level of education Well, it will be easy to receive information, including about the post placental IUD. The highest parity is with multiparous mothers, many mothers with multiparous status are highly recommended to use a post placental IUD so that they use contraception as early as possible.

Table 1.2. Use IUD Post Placenta

Use IUD Post Placenta	Frequency	Percentage e (%)
Acceptor IUD Post Placenta	14	24.1
No Acceptor IUD Post Placenta	44	75.9

Based on table 1.2 saw 14 respondents (24.1%) who used a post placental IUD. Another 44 respondents (75.9%) did not use a placental IUD.

Table 1.3 Knowledge Mother and Husband Support

Variable	Category	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Knowledge Mother	Good	8	13.8
	Enough	25	43.1
	Not enough Good	25	43.1
Support Husband	Good	17	29.3
	Currently	24	41.4
	Not enough	17	29.3

Mother's knowledge was in the good category as many as 8 respondents (13.8%), 25 respondents (43.1%) in the sufficient category and 25 respondents (43.1%). Respondent with husband's support Good as much 17 respondents (29.3%). There were as many respondents with moderate husband support 24 (41.4%) and husband's support less than 17 respondents (29.3%).

Analysis Bivariate

Table 2.1 Knowledge Mother Against the Use of Post Placental IUD

Knowledge Mother	Post IUD Use Placenta				Total	%	*p value*
	Acceptor	%	No Acceptor	%			
Good	6	10.3	2	3.5	8	13.8	*0,000
Enough	7	12.1	18	31	25	43.1	
Not enough Good	1	1.7	24	41.4	25	43.1	
Total	14	24.1	44	75.9	58	100	

The research results showed that 6 respondents (10.3%) had good knowledge of post placental IUD users, 7 (12.1%) post placental IUD users had sufficient knowledge, and 1 respondent (1%) had poor knowledge of post placental IUD users. A total of 2 respondents (3.5%) were not well-informed post placental IUD users, 18 respondents (31%) not a knowledgeable post placental IUD user and 24 respondents (41.4%) were not post placental IUD users with insufficient knowledge.

Chi-Square statistical test obtained *a p value* = 0.000, so *the p value* is smaller than alpha 0.05, meaning there is a relationship between maternal knowledge and the use of the Post Placental IUD in mothers giving birth at the Aji Batara Agung Dewa Sakti Samboja Hospital.

Table 2.2 Support Husband Against the Use of Post Placental IUD

Dukungan Suami	Penggunaan AKDR Post Plasenta						*p value*
	Akseptor	%	Bukan Akseptor	%	Total	%	
Baik	14	24,1	21	36,2	35	29,3	*0,000
Kurang	0	0	23	39,7	23	39,7	
Total	14	24,1	44	75,9	58	100	

Research results of 14 respondents Placental IUD users with good husband support, and there were no (0%) placental IUD users with poor husband support. There were 21 respondents (36.2%) who were not post

placental IUD users with good husband support, while 23 respondents (39.7%) non-user of post placental IUD with lack of husband's support. The results of the *Chi-Square* statistical test obtained *a p value* = 0.000, *The p value* is smaller than alpha 0.05, meaning there is a relationship between husband's support for the use of post placental IUD at Aji Batara Agung Dewa Sakti Samboja Hospital.

Analysis Multivariate

Table 3.1 Knowledge Mother With Husband's Support for the Use of Post Placental IUD

	df	p value.	OR	95%CI
Pengetahuan Ibu	1	0,014	8,030	1,53-2,53
Dukungan Suami	1	0,001	22,676	3,4-151,11

Based on table 3.1, the results of the multivariate analysis showed that the *p value* for the maternal knowledge variable was 0.014 (95% CI: 1.53-2.53) and for variables Husband's support obtained *a p value of* 0.001 (95% CI: 3.4-151.11). These two variables are significant at this stage because each p value is <0.25 so that stage This is also the final stage in multivariate modeling which means that more and more mothers have good knowledge about the post placental IUD will the more Many mothers use post IUD placenta, namely 8.03 times more than mothers who do not have good knowledge, taking into account the husband's support variable. The more mothers who receive good support from their husbands regarding the use of post-placental IUDs, the more mothers will use post-placental IUDs, namely 22.67 times more than those with less husband support. This means that there is a relationship between mother's knowledge and husband's support for post placental IUD use, husband's support is the most dominant influence use IUD post placenta compared with maternal knowledge.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Most mothers giving birth are aged 20-35 years, with education Lastly, the middle level, the majority are housewives and multipara parity dominates compared to primipara. The majority of women giving birth do not use an IUD post placenta, the mother's knowledge about the post placental IUD was mostly at sufficient and poor knowledge levels. Husband's support is more in the medium category. There is a relationship between maternal knowledge and husband's support for the use of post placental IUDs in mothers giving birth Aji Batara Agung Dewa Sakti Samboja Regional Hospital in 2023. There is a

relationship between mother's knowledge and husband's support to use IUD post placenta at Aji Batara Agung Dewa Sakti Hospital Samboja. Husband's support is the most dominant influence on post placental IUD use.

FURTHER STUDY

It is hoped that health workers will always be active in maximizing the use of post placental IUDs by providing education about post placental IUDs on moment Mother pregnant do ANC, especially pregnant women in the third trimester. It is hoped that Aji Batara Agung Dewa Sakti Samboja Regional Hospital will increase its outreach programs both in the field of service and health promotion, so that further researchers are expected to examine other factors that influence use IUD post placenta.

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