

HUSBAND SUPPORT WITH MOTHER'S INTEREST IN SELECTION OF INTRA-UTERINE DEVICE (IUD) CONTRACEPTION: LITERATURE REVIEW

Hetrsi Shinta^{1*}, Ika Friscila¹, Fadhiyah Noor Anisa²

¹ *Diploma Three of Midwifery Study Program, Faculty of Health, Sari Mulia University*

² *Bachelor of Midwifery Study Program, Faculty of Health, Sari Mulia University*

* E-mail: hetrishinta25@gmail.com

Abstract

One of the government's programs to balance needs and population is the Family Planning Program (KB). Data from the 2015 BKKBN for IUD contraceptive users were only 481,564 (7.23%). The factor that causes the low use of IUD contraceptives is the lack of mother's interest in the selection because there are still many who do not get support from their husbands as to the head of the family and decision making. This study aimed to determine the relationship between the husband's support and the mother's interest in choosing an Intra Uterine-Device (IUD) contraceptive using the Literature Review. This writing uses a literature study approach by using selected journal sources based on the criteria that have been reviewed. From 10 journals there is a relationship between husband's support and mother's interest in choosing an Intra Uterine Device (IUD), but there is still an interest in wives who do not get support from their husbands in using Intra Uterine Device (IUD) contraceptives. The husband's involvement in support and decision making in choosing contraceptives will affect the mother's interest in using the IUD and will ensure the continuity of the use of contraceptives, however, in several journals and references found, the results show that the selection of the Intra Uterin Device (IUD) is still classified as low because there are some wives who do not get support from their husbands for the mother's interest in choosing an Intra Uterine Device (IUD).

Keywords: Husband's Support, Mother's Interest, IUD Contraception

Introduction

The high birth rate in Indonesia is still a major problem in the population. According to a survey conducted by the Central Statistics Agency (BPS), Indonesia's population continues to increase from year to year. In 2020 the population growth rate in Indonesia is estimated to reach 2.23 billion by 2020 (BPS, 2016).

Global problems at this time are caused by the growth of the world's population which continues to increase. The birth rate in several countries has increased quite significantly. Indonesia is one of the countries with the 5th largest population in the world where the rate of population growth is still relatively high (WHO, 2014).

One of the government's programs to balance needs and population is the Family Planning Program (KB). The family planning program by the government is that the family as the smallest unit of the nation's life is expected to accept the Small Happy and Prosperous Family Norm (NKKBS) which is oriented towards balanced growth. Planning the number of families with restrictions can be done by using contraceptives or birth control such as condoms, pills, injections, implants, IUD (Intra Uterine Device), Female Operation Method (MOW) and Male Operative Method (MOP) I (Irianto, I2014).

Family Planning (KB) is an action that helps individuals or married couples where family planning is an effort to regulate the birth of children, the ideal distance and age of childbirth, regulate pregnancy through promotion, protection and assistance in accordance with production rights to create a quality family 1 (BKKBN, 2015). Contraception is an effort not to want to add more children. This effort can be temporary or permanent and this effort can be done using methods, tools or drugs (Proverawati, IsraelyI and Iaspuah, L 2010).

In an effort to reduce the population explosion, the government designed a National Medium-Term Development program (PPJMN) for 2015-2019, a family planning program strategy as an effort to improve people's welfare. The program leads to the use of the Long Term Contraceptive Method (MKJP). The type of contraception recommended in this program is the IUD or IUD. This contraceptive was chosen because it is effective in preventing pregnancy, safe and reversible for women and the effectiveness of the IUD in preventing pregnancy reaches 98% to 100% (BKKBN, 2015).

The coverage of new and active family planning participants at the Ministry of Health in 2016. The number of couples of childbearing age (PUS) throughout Indonesia reached 48,536,690 people with the number of new family planning participants 6,663,156 people (13.73%) and the number of active family planning participants 36,306. 662 people (74.80%) percentage of new family planning participants by contraceptive method in Indonesia injections 3,433,666 (51.53%), pills 1,544,079 (23.17%), implants 757,926 (11.37%), IUD 481,564 (7.23%), Condoms 318,625 (4.78%), MOW 115.531 (1.73%), MOP 11.765 (0.18%), while the percentage of active injection FP participants was 17.414.144 (47.96%), pills 8,280,823 (22.18%), implants 4,067,699 (11.20%), IUD 3,852,561 (10.61), Condoms 1,171,509 (3.23%), MOW1,285.811I(3, 54%), MOPI233.935 (0.64%) (Ministry of Health RI, I2016).

The low interest of mothers in using the IUD is also supported by the results of the 2015 BKKBN survey of data on new family planning users who state that injectable contraception is still the main choice for couples of childbearing age (PUS). The results of the survey data showed that the use of new injectable contraceptives was 53.80%, followed by pill contraception 28.30%, implants 21.99%, IUD 6.79%, MOP 5.59%, condoms 3.69%, and MOP 0,49% (BKKBN, 2015).

Based on data on the coverage of new and active family planning participants at the Ministry of Health in 2016 as well as data from the 2015 BKKBN, the current use of IUD contraceptives is still low although there was an increase in 2015-2016 only 0.44% where in the family planning program IUDs in Indonesia are still not successful in their implementation until now they are still experiencing obstacles. The perceived obstacles include, among others, that there are still many couples of childbearing age who are not interested in and get support from their families, especially and also interest in using the IUD IIIIIIIII contraception. Modern contraceptives that have many types and have been tried in Indonesia are small and easy to install, remove, and have a high level of effectiveness (Sugeng and Masniah, 2019). IUD (Intra Uterine Device) is a way to prevent pregnancy by inserting a contraceptive device in the uterus and is a contraceptive that has a high effectiveness (97-99%) and has a long term of up to 10 years (Saifuddin, 2010).

The IUD is a method of contraception that is reversible, long-term and can be used for 5 to 10 years. The IUD is a type of contraception that is very effective by preventing pregnancy and the IUD can be effective immediately after insertion. The IUD has an effectiveness of 99.7%. The effectiveness of this IUD contraception is better than other types of contraception, such as the effectiveness of interrupted coitus is 81%, condoms are 85% effective, diaphragm is 82% effective, spermicides are 80% effective, pills are 97% effective, injections reach 95% and implant contraceptives reach 97% effectiveness. (Rahmayani, 2015).

It was stated from Mailia Febriani's 2017 research that the advantages of IUDs only require one installation without the need for replacement of tools and relatively low costs for a long period of time. IUD is also a safe contraceptive, because it does not affect the system, does not affect milk production and fertility returns quickly after the IUD is removed. Disadvantages of IUD insertion, namely pain during insertion, abdominal cramps, menstrual pain, prolonged menstruation with more blood volume and the possibility of improper installation which results in bleeding or uterine perforation as well as infections that occur in unsterile insertion. Febriani, 2017).

Previous research conducted by Arianto 2014 said that the factors that influence the use of contraception are the predisposing factor or oneself which includes interests, knowledge, attitudes, age, number of children, perceptions, education, economy and demographic variables. The next factor is enabling or enabling which includes supporting facilities, sources of information and resource capabilities, and reinforcing factors which include family support, especially husbands and community leaders, where the husband's role and mother's interests influence the use of contraception (Arianto, 2014).

In the family the husband's support is an important role, because the husband as the head of the family has the right to support or not support the decision to use contraception which is the mother's choice. The involvement of decision-making with the wife's choice of contraception can ensure continuity in the use of the contraceptive. Thus it can also be used as an effort to reduce fertility rates. However, in reality the husband's participation in the use of contraceptive methods is still lacking, especially in the use of IUD contraception (BKKBN, 2015).

From the data above, it is in line with the research conducted by Sri Sulastri 2015 which stated that the factors that could affect the mother's lack of interest in choosing IUD contraception were the lack of husband's support, cost, understanding, number of children and fear of contraceptive installation. The main reason is the lack of support from the husband in the choice of contraception. Where if the wife does not get support from her husband in using IUD contraception, a wife will not use IUD contraception, even though the wife is interested in using IUD contraception because the husband's role in the household is very large in decision making and also in funding. The point is that the husband's support with Lminat LibuL in the selection of IUDL contraception is very importantL(SriLSulastri,2015).

Efforts made in increasing the use of long-term contraception in order to reduce the birth rate in Indonesia are an effort to motivate women who have 2 children with relatively young age (less than 30 years) and women with old age (more than 30 years) who have have 2 children to immediately use family planning. The second effort is to provide support for complete IEC facilities, especially in government services so that the counseling activities carried out can be maximal for families, especially husbands and community leaders. The government has also carried out a program where the IUD installation is free of charge so that it is hoped that efforts to increase long-term family planning users, especially IUD contraception, can be achieved. (Sri Sulastri 2015).

Based on the description in the background above which shows that the use of Intra Uterine Device (IUD) contraception is still low and the increase in users is only about 0.44% per year because there are several factors, one of which is the lack of support from the husband so that it affects the mother's interest in using the Intra Uterine Device contraception. (IUD), the authors are interested in researching "Support of Husbands with Mother's Interests in Choosing an Intra Uterine Device (IUD)" based on the Literature Review.

Materials and Methods

The research method used is Literature Review. The literature sources used in this study were journals on Google Scholar with the keywords Husband's Support, Mother's Interests, IUD Contraception.

Results and Discussion

The literature review collection process was carried out using Google Scholar which was originally 50 to 10 selected literatures according to the existing topics. According to the research of Sefrina Rukmawati, Luthfi Sholichul Ardian and Puji Astutik (2019) with research using the Correlational method with cross sectional with the results that there is a relationship between husband's support and the selection of IUD insertion in couples of childbearing age in Jatirejo Village, Nganjuk Regency, this is related to the theory of Sefrina Rukmawati et al. (2019) Husband's support can be in the form of verbal and non-verbal information or advice, real help or action given by social closeness or obtained due to the presence of the husband and has emotional benefits or behavioral effects for the family, especially a wife as the recipient of this theory is supported by the theory of According to Marliani's research (2011), the interest that arises in a wife's heart can be caused by encouragement and support from outside such as from her husband or family.

The above has a relationship with the research of Rita Dramayanti, Asma Damayanti and Acep Iqbal Adama Alhariz (2019) examining the description of knowledge for the selection of intra uterine devices (IUD) in couples of childbearing age. This study uses a descriptive method with a sampling test with the results found that knowledge of fertile age in the Bandung Kulon area is classified as good with the percentage of most of the 26 respondents (66.6%). This is explained by the theory of Handayani, et al, 2012). Knowledge has a relationship with education, it is hoped that other people's higher education will also broaden their knowledge. In addition, a person's high level of education is also expected to support accelerating the acceptance of family planning information for couples of childbearing age. This is supported by Yuli (2016) from the results stating that this study found mothers with high knowledge tend to prefer IUD contraception than those with low knowledge, because they already know IUD contraception well.

These results are explained in a study conducted by Yati Nur Indah Sari, Urwatil Wusqa Abiding and Sri Ningsih (2019) discussing factors related to maternal interest in the selection of IUD contraceptives using the Analytical Survey method with a Cross Sectional design taken with purposive techniques. sampling. The results of the analysis of the relationship with the mother's interest in the selection of the IUD contraception showed that there was a significant relationship between husband's support and the mother's interest in the selection of the IUD contraception. The emotional support given by the husband to his wife tends to be non-existent because the respondents said that they did not agree if the wife used the IUD in the community in Sidodadi Village, Wonomulyo District. This theory has similarities with research conducted by Yanna Wari Harahap, Nikma Hairani, Sri Sartika Sari Dewi (2019) with the results of the study that the use and selection of IUD contraception is still very low, the low use of IUD is caused by the husband's support factor. This is explained by research conducted by Farokta Fitriana (2017) about several factors that influence interest such as encouragement factors, motivational factors, emotional factors, knowledge factors.

In line with research conducted by Khobibah, Budi Astyandini and Sri Setiasih (2016) examined the description of husband's support from acceptors in the selection of IUD contraceptives in Ringinarum Village, Ringinarum District, Kendal Regency by using descriptive

and survey methods with a survey approach. This study aims to determine the description of husband's support from acceptors in the selection of IUD contraceptives in Ringinarum Village, Ringinarum District, Kendal Regency. This research method is descriptive with a survey approach. The results showed that most husbands supported the choice of IUD contraception as many as 52 respondents (78.8%). This understanding is explained by Farokta Fitriana's theory (2017) regarding the factors of implementing husband's support such as social class, family form, family background which includes awareness, habits, resources and family cycles in accordance with family functions. This is in accordance with the theory of the BKKBN (2015) In the family, husband's support has an important role, because the husband acts as the head of the family and has the right to support or not in making decisions to use the contraceptive option that is of interest to the mother. The involvement in making this decision on the wife's choice of contraception will ensure continuity in the use of the contraceptive. Thus it can be used as an effort to reduce fertility rates.

In line with the above research, it has similarities with the research conducted by Yana wari harahap, nikma harani and sri sartika sari dewi (2019) researching the relationship between husband's support and age of family planning acceptors with the use of the IUD contraceptive method using the analytical survey method with a cross sectional design. The results of the analysis found that there was a relationship between husband's support and the use of the IUD contraceptive method and the results obtained that the low use of IUDs in this study was due to the high proportion of mothers who did not receive husband support. This is explained in Suparyanto's research (2011) Husband's support in the form of socio-cultural variables that greatly affect the use of contraceptives for a woman as a wife in particular and in the household. Discussions between husband and wife regarding various family planning methods are not always a requirement that must be carried out, but if there is no discussion in the household, especially in the choice of contraception, it can become an obstacle to the use of family planning supported by the BKKBN (2015) In the family, husband's support has a role This is important, because the husband acts as the head of the family and has the right to support or not in making the decision to use the contraceptive of choice that is of interest to the mother. The involvement in making this decision on the wife's choice of contraception will ensure continuity in the use of the contraceptive. Thus it can be used as an effort to reduce fertility rates. However, there are still obstacles that occur, among others, there are still many couples of childbearing age who are less interested and get support from their families so that it affects their interest in choosing the IUD contraception.

According to research conducted by Yuni Retnowati, Doris Novianti and Kiku Wulandary (2018) with the title Husband's Support for the Selection of Intrauterine Contraception Devices in the Mambirdan Health Center Work Area. The type of research used is descriptive correlation using a cross sectional design. The results obtained there is a relationship between husband's support for the choice of IUD contraception. Husband's support has a very positive impact on the family, especially for their partner, because of the husband's support, especially in the selection of the IUD, the wife will feel confident in choosing and during use the wife will not worry because her husband is already supportive. This is explained by the theory of Musbikin (2012). Husband's support can be in the form of psychological support, for example with his wife during a health check, social support with the husband setting aside money for health checks, information support in which the husband understands his wife's problems and discusses, environmental support in which the husband plays a role. great in maintaining health, mental wife to be stable, calm and happy.

According to research conducted by Dina Raidanti Dan Wahidin (2019) examined the relationship between knowledge and husband's support with the use of IUD (Intra Uterine Device) contraception in the work area of the Salembaran Jaya Public Health Center, Tangerang Regency, Banten in 2019. This research is descriptive of correlation with a Cross Sectional approach. The results of the study show that there is a positive relationship between mother's knowledge and husband's support with the use of IUD (Intra Uterine Device) contraceptives in the Salembaran Jaya Health Center work area in 2019. This is in accordance with Mularsih's theory (2018) Husband's support for his wife has a positive impact on the family, especially with her partner, because of the husband's support, especially in the selection of the IUD, a wife will feel confident in choosing and during its use the wife will not worry because she has received support from her husband.

The research above has similarities with research conducted by Novita Dewi Iswandari, Agnes Christie Rinda and Euis Permata Sari Sumantry (2018) researching the relationship between husband's support and interest in Women of Childbearing Age (WUS) in the Use of Intra Uterine Contraceptive Device (IUD) in the work area of the puskesmas banjarmasin. The study used an analytical survey with a cross sectional approach, Accidental Sampling technique, using the Chi Square test. The results of statistical tests show that there is a relationship between husband's support in the use of Intra Uterine Device contraceptives where this is in accordance with the theory of Sri Sulastri (2014) research with the result that if a husband does not provide support in the use of contraception that his wife is interested in, a wife will not choose and use contraception. which is his choice. This is related to research conducted by Slameto (2010) which discusses types of interests such as realistic interests, primitive interests and cultural interests. Interest is a human psyche that can push to achieve a goal. If someone has an interest in an object, they will tend to pay attention or feel very happy to the object. But in contrast to if the object does not cause a sense of pleasure then he will not have interest in the object even though he is interested.

In line with the research conducted by Yana Novita, Nila Qurniasih, Nur Alfi Fauziah DKK (2020) examined the relationship between husband's support and the selection of intrauterine devices (IUD) in wus in the village of south wates, gadingrejo sub-district, pringsewu district in 2020. In this study using the cross sectional method was taken by purposive sampling technique, using the chi square test. Based on the observation that the husband in the family is the dominant figure in decision making, including the selection of the type of contraception, although a wife has her own choice regarding the type of contraception, the decision maker remains in the hands of the husband which shows that there is a significant relationship between husband's support and IUD use. This is in accordance with the theory according to Jenita (2015) which states that the husband's support has a very positive impact on the family, especially with his partner, because of the husband's support, especially in the selection of the IUD, the wife will feel confident in choosing and as long as she uses it she will not worry because she has received husband's support. This is supported by Suparyanto's theory (2011) Husband's support is one of the socio-cultural variables that greatly influences the use of contraceptives for women as wives in particular and in the family in general. Discussions between husband and wife regarding various methods of family planning are not always a requirement in the use of family planning, but the absence of such discussions can be an obstacle to the use of family planning.

This the research of Sri Sulastri (2014) examined the relationship between husband's support and mother's interest in the use of IUD contraception in gas by using a descriptive correlation design method with a cross sectional design. The results obtained that there is a significant

relationship between husband's support and mother's interest in using IUD contraception in Bergas by showing that contraceptive use, especially IUDs in Semarang Regency is still low. This result is due to the low coverage of IUD contraceptive use due to the lack of husband support given to the wife. This is explained in the theory of Farokta Fitriana (2017) regarding the criteria of interest itself including low interest where the individual does not want the object of interest, moderate interest if the individual wants an interest in a particular object but not immediately and high interest if the individual really wants the object. in the near future. This theory is explained by the theory of Jacinta (2012). The husband's support given will have a positive impact on the family, especially for his partner, especially his wife, because of the husband's support as the head of the family, especially in the selection of the IUD, a wife will feel more confident in choosing and during use the wife will not feel worried because the husband has been supportive.

Conclusion

In the family husband's support is a very important role, because it has become a habit that in the husband's family it is the decision to support or not, especially in the wishes or interests of the wife. The existence of involvement in decision making on the wife's choice of contraception will ensure continuity in the selection and use of contraception in accordance with the choice. Thus this can be used as a way to reduce the birth rate in Indonesia. but in several journals obtained as well as references found stating the results that the selection of the Intra Uterin Device (IUD) contraceptive is still relatively low because there are several wives who do not get support from their husbands for the mother's interest in choosing the Intra Uterine Device (IUD).

The results from the journals that have been collected show that there is a significant and positive relationship between husband's support and mother's interest in choosing an Intra Uterine Device (IUD), but there are still many mothers who do not get support from their husbands for the selection of an Intra Uterine Device (IUD).

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