

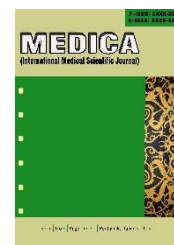
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The Relationship between Husband's Support and Sociocultural Factors with Low Utilization of IUD Contraception in the Work Area of Tanjung Buntung Health Center

Gusmaita¹✉, Renny Adelia Tarigan¹, Huzaima¹

¹ Study Program of Bachelor of Midwifery and Professional Midwife Education, Institut Kesehatan Mitra Bunda, Batam City, Riau Islands, Indonesia

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Abstrak

One strategy in implementing family planning programs is to increase the use of long-acting contraceptives, considered the most effective way to control population growth. The Intra Uterine Device (IUD) is an effective contraceptive method for preventing or delaying pregnancy. Despite the government's target coverage for all contraceptive methods in Batam City, only 4% use IUD, falling short of the 15.9% target. This study aims to explore the relationship between husband support, sociocultural factors, and the low utilization of IUD contraception. The research employed an analytical observational method with a cross-sectional approach, involving 70 respondents, representing the entire fertile-age couples population. Chi-square test results indicated a significant relationship between independent variables—husband support (p-value = 0.001) and sociocultural factors (p-value = 0.002)—and the use of IUD contraception among fertile-age couples. In conclusion, husband support and sociocultural factors influence the utilization of IUD contraception. Recommendations include encouraging fertile-age couples to enhance their knowledge of family planning, particularly focusing on effective methods, to raise awareness of the importance of contraception. This, in turn, can motivate individuals to manage and plan for an ideal number of children, ensuring their well-being and quality of life.

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Corresponding Author:

✉ Gusmaita

Study Program of Bachelor of Midwifery and Professional Midwife Education, Institut Kesehatan Mitra Bunda, Batam City, Riau Islands, Indonesia

Email: gusmaitaitta@gmail.com

1. INTRODUCTION

One major issue facing countries worldwide, particularly developing nations, is the high rate of population growth. Indonesia, as the fourth most populous country globally, experiences continuous population growth. According to data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS), Indonesia's population reached 258,704,900 in 2022. High population growth can impede development across various sectors. To address this issue, the Indonesian government has implemented the Family Planning (KB) program to control population growth in the country (Oktari, R. N., Kusmiyati, Y. & Murni. (2017).

Family planning aims to regulate birth spacing and the appropriate age for childbirth, playing a crucial role in improving maternal and child health. The use of contraceptive methods in family planning can reduce maternal mortality by 32% and child mortality by 10% globally. Among these methods, the Intra Uterine Device (IUD) is considered effective in preventing or delaying pregnancy (Tuyishime, 2016).

The prevalence of contraceptive method usage varies globally, with IUD coverage at 19%, MOW (injectable) at 14%, pills at 9%, condoms at 5%, injectables at 6%, and 47% not using any contraception. Short-term contraceptive methods like pills, injections, and condoms are more prevalent in Africa, Europe, the Americas, and Oceania, while long-term methods like implants and IUDs are more common in Asia and North America (Suherman, Widjajanegara, & Yuniarti, 2017).

According to the Ministry of Health's Data and Information Center (Pusdatin) in 2017, Indonesia had 38,343,931 women of reproductive age, with 24,258,532 (63.27%) actively participating in family planning. The active participants included 15,261,014 (63.17%) injectable users, 4,130,495 (17.24%) pill users, 1,759,862 (7.35%) IUD users, 1,724,796 (7.41%) implant users, 660,259 (2.76%) MOW users, 298,218 (1.24%) condom users, and 119,314 (1.20%) MOP users. Despite achieving the overall family planning target, only 7.35% used IUD, falling short of the 25.9% target (Kemenkes RI, 2018).

In the Kepulauan Riau province, based on 2022 health profile data, the total population of women of reproductive age is 362,827. Active family planning participants using various methods include 144,897 (55%) injectable users, 7,351 (29%) pill users, 14,397 (5.5%) implant users, 13,712 (5.2%) condom users, and 10,536 (4%) IUD users. Only 4% of IUD users achieved the 15.9% target (Dinkes Provinsi Kepulauan Riau, 2021).

In Batam City, the active family planning participants consist of 105,985 (55.29%) injectable users, 52,165 (27.22%) pill users, 14,342 (7.48%) condom users, 8,772 (4.58%) IUD users, 8,832 (4.87%) implant users, 1,601 (0.74%) MOP users, and 1,711 (0.89%) MOW users. Despite reaching the overall family planning target, only 4.58% used IUD, falling short of the 11.5% target (Dinkes Kota Batam, 2021).

Based on the 2022 data from the Batam City Health Department, there are 222,530 women using contraceptives, with the lowest IUD users at Puskesmas Galang (4.60%), Puskesmas Kampung Jabi (3.84%), Puskesmas Rempang Cate (3.44%), Puskesmas Bulang (3.28%), and Puskesmas Tanjung Buntung (1.95%) (Dinkes Kota Batam, 2021).

Despite the government's efforts in the Family Planning program, IUD usage remains low. Preliminary interviews with 12 mothers in the Tanjung Buntung Primary Health Center's working area revealed several factors contributing to the low interest in IUD usage. These factors include lack of husband support, belief in IUD myths, concerns about the cost, and limited knowledge about IUD effectiveness.

Previous studies by Desitavani (2017) identified knowledge, religion, economic factors, and cultural influences as factors affecting women's interest in using IUDs. Astuti's research (2017) indicated that lack of husband support is a significant factor influencing the low usage of intrauterine contraceptives, with higher spousal support correlating with increased IUD usage. Additionally, Wulandari (2015) found a significant relationship between age, education, occupation, religion, and beliefs with participation in IUD family

planning. Meanwhile, Assalis (2015) found a sociocultural relationship with the choice of contraceptive method.

To address the challenges of rapid population growth, the government promotes the Family Planning program, aiming to create quality families through reproductive rights promotion, protection, assistance, and the provision of services needed to form families with an ideal marital age, regulate the number, spacing, and ideal age for childbirth, manage pregnancies, and nurture child resilience and welfare (Trisna, 2022). This study aims to explore the relationship between husband support, sociocultural factors, and the low utilization of IUD contraception.

2. METHOD

This study employed an Analytical Observational method with a cross-sectional approach to examine the correlation between spousal support and socio-cultural factors with the low utilization of IUD contraception at the Tanjung Buntung Primary Health Center in Batam City during July-August 2023. The target population for this research includes all Reproductive Age Couples (RAC) in Batam City in 2022, totaling 222,530 individuals. The accessible population in this study comprises Reproductive Age Couples (RAC) located in the Tanjung Buntung Primary Health Center area, amounting to 10,742 individuals. A sample of 70 respondents was obtained using purposive sampling techniques. The independent variables in this study are spousal support and socio-cultural factors, while the dependent variable is the utilization of IUD contraception. Data collection for this research involved distributing questionnaires directly to respondents, and once filled out, the collected questionnaires were retrieved by the researcher. Data analysis was conducted using univariate and bivariate analysis. Univariate analysis, focusing on a single variable, was employed to test hypotheses and summarize measurement results into useful information. This study was descriptively analyzed to determine the frequency distribution of the dependent variable (IUD users) and characteristics of independent variables (spousal support and socio-cultural factors), as well as to analyze external variables (age, education, and occupation). On the other hand, bivariate analysis aimed to ascertain the relationship between two variables, namely independent variables. The statistical test utilized in this research was the chi-square test with a 95% confidence interval (CI) ($\alpha = 0.05$) through computerized programs.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Table 1. Frequency Distribution of Respondent Characteristics at the Tanjung Buntung Primary Health Center in 2023

Characteristic	Frequency (n)	Percentage (%)
Age		
< 20 Years	2	2.9
20-35 Years	63	85.5
>35 Years	5	7.1
Total	70	100
Education		
Elementary	53	75.7
Secondary	13	18.6
Higher	4	5.7
Total	70	100
Occupation		
Unemployed	35	50.0
Employed	35	50.0

Total	70	100
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Based on Table 1, the age characteristics of respondents show that out of 70 respondents, 2 (2.9%) were under 20 years old, 63 (85.5%) were between 20-35 years old, and 5 (7.1%) were over 35 years old. The education characteristics indicate that out of 70 respondents, 53 (75.7%) had elementary education, 13 (18.6%) had secondary education, and 4 (5.7%) had higher education. Furthermore, the occupational characteristics show that out of 70 respondents, 35 (50.0%) were unemployed, and 35 (50.0%) were employed.

Table 2. Frequency Distribution of Husband's Support and Low Utilization of IUD Contraception at the Tanjung Buntung Primary Health Center in Batam City 2023

IUD Usage	Number	
	Frequency (n)	Percentage (%)
Not Supportive	41	58.6
Supportive	28	41.4
Total	70	100

Based on Table 2, it can be observed that respondents with unsupportive husbands and low utilization of IUD contraception were 41 (58.6%), while those with supportive husbands were 28 (41.4%).

Table 3. Frequency Distribution of Socio-cultural Factors and Low Utilization of IUD Contraception at the Tanjung Buntung Primary Health Center in Batam City 2023

IUD Usage	Number	
	Frequency (n)	Percentage (%)
Poor	38	54.3
Good	32	45.7
Total	70	100

Based on Table 3, it can be observed that respondents with poor socio-cultural factors and low utilization of IUD contraception were 38 (54.3%), while those with good socio-cultural factors were 32 (45.7%).

Table 4. Relationship between Husband's Support and Low Utilization of IUD Contraception in the Tanjung Buntung Primary Health Center Area in 2023

Husband's Support	IUD Usage				Total		p-Value
	Not Using		Using		(n)	(%)	
	(n)	(%)	(n)	(%)	(n)	(%)	
Not Supportive	30	73.2	11	26.8	41	100	0.001
Supportive	8	27.6	21	72.4	29	100	
Total	38	38.0	32	32.0			

Based on Table 4, it can be observed that respondents who did not receive spousal support and had low utilization of IUD contraception were 38 (54.3%), while those with spousal support were 32 (45.7%). The research findings are strengthened by the Chi-Square test result of 0.001. The p-value indicates that the null hypothesis (Ho) is rejected, and the alternative hypothesis (Ha) is accepted, suggesting a relationship between the husband's support and low utilization of contraception.

Table 5. Relationship between Socio-cultural Factors and Low Utilization of IUD Contraception in the Tanjung Buntung Primary Health Center Area in 2023

IUD Usage							
Socio-cultural Factors	Poor		Good		Total		p-Value
	(n)	(%)	(n)	(%)	(n)	(%)	
Poor	27	71.1	11	26.8	38	100	0.002
Good	11	34.4	21	72.4	32	100	
Total	38	38.0	32	32.0			

Based on Table 5, it can be observed that respondents with poor socio-cultural factors and low utilization of IUD contraception were 38 (54.3%), while those with good socio-cultural factors were 32 (45.7%). The research findings are strengthened by the Chi-Square test result of 0.002, indicating a relationship between socio-cultural factors and low utilization of contraception.

DISCUSSION

Based on the research conducted in September 2023, a relationship was found between the husband's support and socio-cultural factors with the low utilization of IUD contraception in the working area of Tanjung Buntung Health Center, Batam City in 2023, with a total of 70 eligible couples (PUS). This data serves as a benchmark for the discussion outlined as follows:

Respondent Characteristics

1. Age

The study revealed that respondents aged 20-35 years were predominant, comprising 63 PUS (85.5%) in the working area of Tanjung Buntung Health Center. This finding aligns with Setiasih et al.'s (2016) research, indicating a connection between age and the selection of IUD contraception among new family planning acceptors. Age plays a crucial role in contraceptive choice among women of childbearing age. However, this contrasts with BKKBN's study, where older wives were more likely to use IUD contraception. Similarly, research in Zanzibar showed that women over 30 were 1.20 times more likely to choose IUD than those aged 16-20 (Egziabher et al., 2018).

The assumption made by the researcher is that mothers aged 20-35 and those over 35 prefer using IUD contraception. Age influences the choice of contraception, making it a crucial factor in selecting the appropriate contraceptive method.

2. Education

The study found that 53 respondents (75.7%) had low education, 13 (18.6%) had secondary education, and 4 (5.7%) had higher education in the Tanjung Buntung Health Center's working area. According to Handayani & Fitria, (2022), education and the availability of contraceptives are related to contraceptive use among PUS. Lower education levels among PUS contribute to a lack of interest in contraception, leading to closely spaced childbirths and a preference for injectable contraceptives. The formal education of respondents, mostly with intermediate and low education, makes it challenging to accept external information. This contrasts with higher-educated individuals, who are more receptive to information about contraceptives.

The researcher assumes that mothers with basic education (elementary and junior high school) are more likely to use IUD contraception. Education does not affect the use of IUD contraception, as it cannot be a determining factor for a mother in choosing IUD contraception.

3. Occupation

The research results showed that 35 respondents (50.0%) were unemployed, while 35 (50.0%) were employed in the Tanjung Buntung Health Center's working area. This aligns with Desitavani's (2017) research, indicating a significant relationship between employment status and IUD selection. Working mothers tend to choose long-term contraceptives due to job demands that discourage pregnancy. Working mothers prefer IUDs for their safety, practicality, and long-term effectiveness without affecting hormonal balance.

The researcher assumes that fertile women, especially those with partners or mothers who have never used IUD contraception, should consider and weigh all information received—both positive and negative—regarding the importance of using contraceptives.

Relationship between Husband's Support and Low Utilization of IUD Contraception in the Tanjung Buntung Health Center's Working Area, Batam City 2023

The research involved 70 mothers, revealing that 38 mothers (54.3%) lacked husband support, while 32 mothers (45.7%) received support. The Chi-Square test value of 0.001 indicates a significant relationship between husband support and the low utilization of IUD contraception, with a p -value $< \alpha$ (0.05), rejecting H_0 and accepting H_a .

The study, involving 41 mothers, showed that 30 mothers did not use IUD contraception, and 11 mothers did. According to Hanafi (2004), contraception is ineffective without cooperation and trust between spouses. Spouses should ideally choose the best contraception method together, collaborate in its use, share the expenses, and consider the side effects. However, acceptors unsupported by their spouses still use IUDs due to high parity and the belief in IUD's effectiveness. Husband support significantly influences a mother's decision regarding IUD contraception, providing motivation, attention, advice, and acceptance. The higher the husband's support, the more impact it has on the mother's decision. In conclusion, husband support is closely related to the interest in using IUD contraception.

Based on the study's findings, 29 mothers had husbands who supported IUD use, but 8 mothers chose not to use IUDs due to fear during insertion. According to Najafi-Sharjabad et al. (2014), strong husband support tends to result in wives choosing IUD contraception. This study aligns with Novita's (2020) research, showing a significant relationship between husband support and the selection of IUD contraception. Friedman (2014) suggests that factors influencing support include the level of knowledge. People's beliefs in support are formed by intellectual variables, such as knowledge, education, and past experiences. The ability to understand health-related factors using health knowledge is crucial for maintaining one's health. Nur'ani, (2022) study emphasizes the critical role of husband approval in IUD placement, as many fear thread interference during intercourse. Husband support is crucial in family planning decisions, as women are less likely to choose contraception if their husbands disapprove.

The researcher assumes that most respondents with husband support do not support with a percentage of 54.3% because respondents state that husband support is essential for motivating and supporting wives in choosing the appropriate contraceptive method. However, husbands find it challenging to accompany wives to contraceptive consultations and may discourage them with potential side effects, favoring a contraceptive method that suits their preferences and does not interfere with sexual relations.

The observation during the study indicates that husbands and families play a dominant role in decision-making, particularly in choosing contraceptive methods. Despite a wife's individual choice, the final decision remains in the husband's hands. The husband's significant role helps him realize that reproductive health issues concern both

partners. Another role of the husband is to facilitate and provide all the necessary support for the wife's reproductive health check-ups.

Based on the study's results, the researcher concludes that husband support for IUD contraception significantly influences the mother's decision. Providing support in the form of motivation, attention, advice, and acceptance has a considerable impact on the mother's choice of contraceptive method. Higher support from husbands strongly affects the decision-making process, as husband support is closely related to the use of contraception.

Socio-Cultural Relationship with Low Utilization of IUD Contraception in the Tanjung Buntung Health Center's Working Area, Batam City 2023

The study involving 70 mothers found that 38 mothers (54.3%) had poor socio-cultural support, while 32 mothers (45.7%) had good socio-cultural support. The Chi-Square test value of 0.002 indicates a significant relationship between socio-cultural support and the low utilization of IUD contraception, with a p -value $< \alpha$ (0.05), rejecting H_0 and accepting H_a .

Among the 38 mothers, 27 with poor socio-cultural support and 11 with good socio-cultural support continued using IUD contraception. This reflects a connection between socio-cultural support and an acceptor's interest in using IUDs. Higher local socio-cultural support for IUD contraception influences a mother's interest in using the method, especially if neighbors, family, and her parents previously used the same contraceptive method.

In the case of 32 mothers with good socio-cultural support, 21 used IUD contraception, while 11 did not, influenced by factors such as the belief that contraception contradicts religious teachings, distrust in the improvement of welfare through contraception, insufficient health worker socialization about contraceptive use, and advice from the surrounding community to refrain from contraception.

Mothers with unsupportive cultural backgrounds often do not believe that contraception improves well-being, as it may regulate the number of children. Health workers do not adequately inform them about contraceptives, and the use of contraception is seen as conforming to others' suggestions rather than healthcare workers. Other cultural factors include the belief that having more children brings more blessings and the husband's dominant role in decision-making, leading family members to follow the decisions set by the husband. Family planning services need to involve male participation to encourage rational, effective, efficient, and family planning-compatible contraceptive use.

According to Darmawati & Rakhmah (2017), social culture in society is influenced by behavior and attitudes, indirectly affecting decisions made by couples of childbearing age. Information about contraception methods influences the decision-making of couples in maintaining reproductive health. Handayani's theory (2018) states that cultural conditions (customs) and environmental conditions (geographic conditions) affect the choice of contraceptive methods. Therefore, understanding cultural aspects and customs is crucial for the success of family planning programs.

The assumption made by the researcher is that to increase contraceptive use, it is essential to involve religious and community leaders in educating the community about contraceptive methods. For example, involving religious leaders or village heads whose wives have used contraception can serve as references for the community in using contraceptives. Mothers need to distinguish between positive and negative cultural aspects related to contraceptive use, drawing from their experiences and dispelling myths that circulate within the community.

Many women in the community are reluctant to use any form of contraception. Women living in an environment that rejects family planning methods view children as a source of support in old age and are concerned about the survival of their offspring.

Based on the research findings, the researcher concludes that the use of contraception is also influenced by socio-cultural factors, given that users live in a socio-cultural environment. Contraceptive use is associated with insertion methods and the habits of society, with individuals inclined to use a particular method if people around them use the same contraceptive method.

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the research findings on the relationship between husband support and socio-cultural factors with the low usage of IUD contraception in the working area of UPT. Tanjung Buntung Health Center in Batam City in 2023, it can be concluded that the majority of respondents using IUD contraception fall within the age range of 20-35 years, have a basic education, and are employed, with the majority experiencing insufficient husband support (54.3%) and encountering unsupportive socio-cultural factors (54.3%). The study also indicates a significant relationship between husband support and the low usage of IUD contraception, as well as between socio-cultural factors and the low usage of IUD contraception in that area, with p-values of 0.001 and 0.002, respectively. These findings demonstrate strong statistical relevance with significance values below 0.05.

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