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## **DESCRIPTION OF KNOWLEDGE LEVELS OF POSTPARTUM MOTHERS IN CONTRACEPTION TOOL SELECTION IN PITAGO VILLAGE WEST KAO DISTRICT NORTH HALMAHERA**

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### **ABSTRACT**

Contraception is an attempt to prevent pregnancy. These efforts can be temporary and permanent Contraception is the prevention of fertilization of egg cells by sperm cells (conception) or prevention of the attachment of fertilized eggs to the uterine wall. The purpose of the study is to find out the description of postpartum mothers' knowledge in the selection of contraceptives in Pitago Village West Tobelo District, North Halmahera Regency. Descriptive research type, where descriptive method is a method that serves to describe or give an overview of the object under study through data or samples that have been collected as they are, without analyzing and making generally accepted conclusions. postpartum contraception selection. in Pitago Village, West Tobelo Subdistrict, North Halmahera Regency, the selection of injectable contraceptives was 23 respondents with good knowledge of the number 0 with a percentage of 0%, sufficient knowledge of the number of 9 respondents with a percentage of 30%, lack of knowledge of 14 respondents with a percentage of 46.66%. Good knowledge of pill contraception is less than the 0% percentage. Contraception Good knowledge implants number 2 respondents percentage, 6.67% sufficient knowledge 2 respondents percentage 6.67%, lack knowledge 0 percentage 0%. Good knowledge IUD contraception number 1 percentage 3.33%, sufficient knowledge 0% percentage, knowledge is less than 0%.

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contraceptive sterilization of good knowledge the number of 2 respondents is 6.67% percentage, then it can be concluded the description of the mother's knowledge in the selection of contraception after childbirth. in Pitago Village, West Tobelo District, North Halmahera Regency. very less with a presentation of  $\leq 55\%$ .

## INTRODUCTION

One of the most important problems faced by developing countries, such as in Indonesia, is the population explosion. The population explosion resulted in rapid population growth because of the lack of knowledge and cultural patterns in the local community. (1)

Family planning is an effort to measure the number of children and the distance of birth of the desired child. Therefore, the Government plans a program or method to prevent and delay pregnancy. (2)

According to the World Health Organization (WHO) (2014) contraceptive use has increased in many parts of the world, especially in Asia and Latin America and is lowest in Sub-Saharan Africa. Globally, modern contraceptive users have increased insignificantly from 54% in 1990 to 57.4% in 2014. Regionally, the proportion of fertile couples aged 15-49 years reported the use of modern contraceptive methods has increased by at least the last 6 years. In Africa from 23.6% to 27.6%, in Asia it has increased from 60.9% to 61.6%, while Latin America and the Caribbean have increased slightly from 66.7% to 67.0%. Approximately 225 million women in developing countries want to delay or stop fertility but do not use any contraceptive method for the following reasons: limited choice of contraceptive methods and experience of side effects. Needs that have not been met for contraception are still too high. Injustice is driven by population growth. (3)

The coverage of new family planning participants and family planning was active in Indonesia in 2014 with a number of fertile age couples (EFA) of 47,019,002. New KB participants totaling 7,761,961 (16.15%) included 3,855,254 injections (49.67%), 1,951,252 birth control pills (25.14%), 441,141 condoms (5.68%), implants as many as 826,627 (10.65%), IUD (Intra Uterine Devices) of 555,241 (7.15%), Female Operating Methods (MOW) of 116,384 (1.5%), Male Operating Methods (MOP) of 16,062 (0.2%). Whereas 35,202,908 active family planning participants included 3,896,081 (11.07%), MOW of 1,238,749 (3.52%), MOP of 241,642 (0.69%), implants of 3,680,816 (10.46%),

1,110,341 condoms (3.15%), injections as much as 16,734,917 (47.54%), and birth control pills as many as 8,300,362 (29.58%). (4)

According to data from the District Health Office of North Halmahera users of IUD contraception 2%, Iplan 8%, Condoms 3%, Injections 75%, Pills 3% (5)

While the initial data taken from Pitu Health Center, Tobelo Tenga District, North Halmahera Regency from January to May in 2018 contraceptive users were 143 contraceptive users.

## METHODS

The type of research used in this study is quantitative research with a descriptive approach that aims. To see a description of the level of knowledge of postpartum mothers in the selection of contraception in Pitago Village, West Koa District, North Halmahera Regency. (6)

As for descriptive understanding according to Sugiyono (2014), is a method that serves to describe or give an overview of the object under study through data or samples that have been collected as they are, without analyzing and making generally accepted conclusions.

## POPULATION AND SAMPLE

- The population in this study was postpartum mothers in Pitago Village, West Kao District, amounting to 143 people in North Halmahera Regency.
- Samples (6)

The sample is a part that is taken from the whole object that is examined and is considered to have the entire population. According to Noto Admojo, if the population is less than 100, all can be taken, but if the population is more than 100, it can be taken 10%, 20%, and 25%. The estimated number of samples is 28.

## RESULTS

- Description of Research Results

This research is a descriptive study, where descriptive method is a method that serves to describe or give an overview of the object under study through data or from 28 samples that have been collected as they are, without analyzing and making generally accepted conclusions.

- Characteristics of Respondents

**Table 1.** Distribution of Respondents' Frequency by Age in Pitago Village, West Kao District, North Halmahera Regency.

Age	Frequency	Percentage
20-35	28	93,33%
36-45	2	6,67%

Based on the data in table 1, shows that of the 36 respondents obtained the number of ages 20-35 were 28 people (93.33%) and 36-45 as many as 2 people (6.67%).

**Table 2.** Distribution of Frequency of Respondents Based on education level in Pitago Village, West Tobelo District, North Halmahera Regency.

Education	Frequency	Percentage
SD	16	38,89%
SMP	11	25%
SMA	2	33,33%

The results of the data in table 2 show that out of 36 respondents with elementary education background as many as 14 respondents (38.89%), junior high school 9 respondents (25%), high school 12 respondents (33.33%), and undergraduate, namely 1 respondent ( 2.78%).

**Table 3.** Distribution of Frequency of Respondents Based on work in Pitago Village, West Kao District, North Halmahera Regency

Work	Frequency	Percentage
Farmers	17	56,67%
IRT	11	36,67%
Honorary	1	3,33%
PNS	1	3,33%

The results of the data in Table 5.4 show that the respondents who were in the work of the Farmers were 17 respondents 56.67%, IRT 11 respondents 36.67%, honorary 1 respondent 3.33%, and PNS 1 respondent 3.33%.

### c. Univariate analysis

Univariate analysis was carried out to see the frequency distribution of data from dependent and independent variables in the study regarding the description of the level of public knowledge about postpartum contraceptive selection.

**Table 4.** Frequency distribution based on postpartum contraception elucidation. in Pitago Village, Kao District, West Halmahera Regency

Contraception	Frequency	Percentage
Injections	23	76,67%
Pill	0	0%
Implant	4	13,33%
IUD	1	3,33%
Sterilization	2	6,67%
Condom	0	0%

Based on table 5.5 shows a description of the level of community knowledge about contraception postpartum, injection of 23 respondents percentage of 76.67%, pill number of respondents 0 percentage of 0%, plan number of respondents 4 percentage of 13.33%, IUD number of respondents 0 percentage of 0%, sterilization of the number of respondents 2 percentage 6.67%, condom the number of respondents 0 percentage 0%.

**Table 5.** Frequency Distribution based on the description of the level of knowledge of mothers in Pitago Village, Kao District, West Halmahera Regency.

Knowledge	Frequency	Percentage
Good	5	16,67%
Enough	11	36,67%
Less	14	46,66%

Based on table 5.6 shows the frequency distribution based on knowledge, both 5 respondents with presentations 16.67%, enough knowledge 20 respondents with a percentage of 36.67% and less knowledge 14 respondents 46.66%.

## DISCUSSION

The age of 30 respondents was obtained from the age of 20-35 as many as 28 people (93.33%) and 36-45 as many as 2 people (6.67%), where in the age between 20-35 is productive age.

Education that from 30 respondents with elementary education background as many as 14 respondents (38.89%), junior high school 9 respondents (25%), high school 12 respondents (33.33%), and Bachelor is 1 respondent (2.78%) where one's knowledge is measured from education, so the higher one's education the better the person's knowledge.

Employment that out of 30 respondents with the most occupational background of Farmers 17 respondents 56.67%, IRT 11 respondents 36.67%, honorary 1 respondent 3.33%, and PNS 1 respondent 3.33%.

Contraceptives that from 30 respondents, the most contraceptive selection was injection contraception

with the number of respondents 23 percentage 76.67%, the number of respondents 0 percent 0%, the percentage of respondents 4 percentage 13.33%, IUD number 0 respondents 0% percentage, sterilization of the number of respondents 2 percentage 6.67%, condom the number of respondents 0 percentage 0%.

Mother's knowledge that out of 30 respondents who were knowledgeable, both 5 respondents with presentations 16.67%, enough knowledge 20 respondents with a percentage of 36.67% and less knowledge 14 respondents 46.66%. description of mother's knowledge in postpartum contraception selection. in Pitago Village, West Kao District, North Halmahera District, the selection of injectable contraceptives was 23 respondents with good knowledge of the number 0 with a percentage of 0%, sufficient knowledge of 9 respondents with a percentage of 30%, lack of knowledge of 14 respondents with a percentage of 46.66%.

Good knowledge of pill contraception is less than the 0% percentage. Contraception Good knowledge implants number 2 respondents percentage, 6.67% sufficient knowledge 2 respondents percentage 6.67%, lack knowledge 0 percentage 0%. Good knowledge IUD contraception number 1 percentage 3.33%, sufficient knowledge 0% percentage, knowledge is less than 0%. Contraceptive sterilization of good knowledge the number of 2 respondents is 6.67%, the knowledge is sufficient the amount of 0 percentage is 0%, knowledge is less than 0% percentage. condom contraception good knowledge, enough, less, 0% percentage

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