

Pola dan perbedaan perilaku putus pakai kegagalan, dan penggantian alat cara kontrasepsi menurut wilayah di Indonesia : analisis data SDKI 2012 = Patterns and differences in contraceptive drop out failure and switching by regions in Indonesia : analysis of Indonesia demographic health survey 2012

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Abstrak

Latar belakang: Meningkatnya angka pemakaian kontrasepsi tidak diikuti tingginya angka kelangsungannya. Angka putus pakai, kegagalan, dan penggantian alat/cara kontrasepsi di Indonesia meningkat. SDKI 2012 melaporkan putus pakai lebih tinggi pada pil (41%) dan suntik (25%) dibandingkan IUD (6%) dan susuk (8%). Kegagalan dan penggantian alat/cara kontrasepsi juga lebih tinggi pada pil (masing-masing 20% dan 11%). Di Indonesia, putus pakai, kegagalan, dan penggantian alat/cara kontrasepsi bervariasi antar wilayah karena adanya perbedaan aksesibilitas, ketersediaan, dan penerimaan berbagai metode kontrasepsi.

Penelitian ini bertujuan mengidentifikasi pola dan perbedaan perilaku putus pakai, kegagalan, dan penggantian alat/cara kontrasepsi menurut wilayah di Indonesia dan faktor-faktor yang memengaruhinya.

Metode: Penelitian ini menggunakan data SDKI 2012 dengan jenis penelitian semi deskriptif analitik dan pendekatan cross sectional. Informasi tentang putus pakai, kegagalan, dan penggantian alat/cara kontrasepsi diperoleh dari data kalender SDKI 2012.

Hasil: Putus pakai kontrasepsi ditemukan lebih tinggi di wilayah Bali & Nusa Tenggara, Maluku & Papua dibandingkan Sulawesi. Kegagalan kontrasepsi ditemukan lebih tinggi di wilayah Sulawesi, Sumatera dan Jawa dibandingkan Kalimantan. Sedangkan penggantian alat/cara kontrasepsi lebih tinggi Sulawesi, Jawa, dan Kalimantan dibandingkan Bali & Nusa Tenggara.

Simpulan: Adanya pola dan perbedaan putus pakai, kegagalan, dan penggantian alat/cara kontrasepsi antar wilayah di Indonesia, maka perlu upaya meningkatkan kualitas pelayanan KB dan kesehatan reproduktif dalam hal konseling KB, meningkatkan kemampuan petugas KB, memperluas akses dan memastikan ketersediaan berbagai metode kontrasepsi khususnya IUD dan susuk KB.

Background: Increasing contraceptive prevalence rate are not followed by a high rate of survival. The contraceptive drop out, failure, and switching in Indonesia increased. IDHS 2012 reported drop out rate for the method of pil (41%) and injection (25%) are more higher than IUD (6%) and implant (8%). The contraceptive failure and switching was also higher for the method of pil (20% and 11%, respectively). In Indonesia, contraceptive drop out, failure, and switching show the patterns and differences across regions due to differences in the accessibility, availibility, and accpetance of contraceptive methods. The presents study examines the patterns and differences contraceptive drop out, failure, and switching by region in Indonesia and the factors that affect it.

Methods: Data used from Indonesia Demographic Health Survey 2012. This study uses a semi descriptive analitic with cross sectional approach. Information about contraceptive drop out, failure, and switching obtained from calender data IDHS 2012.

Results: The contraceptive drop out are higher for married women living in Bali & Nusa Tenggara, Maluku & Papua than in Sulawesi. Contraceptive failure are higher for married women living in Sulawesi, Sumatera,

and Java than in Kalimantan. Contraceptive switching are higher for married women living in Sulawesi, Java, and Kalimantan than in Bali & Nusa Tenggara.

Conclusion: Findings point that the presence of patterns and differences contraceptive drop out, failure, and switching by regions in Indonesia. Therefore, it necessary to improving quality of family planning and reproductive health care services across regions, improving skill providers, expanding access and ensure availability of contraceptive methods espesially for IUD and implant.</i>