

Case Report Paper

Relationship of Mother Knowledge about Contraceptive Pills and Compliance the Use of Contraceptive Pills in Medan Tuntungan

Nurdiana Manurung¹, Rizky Andriani Bakara¹

¹ Department of Midwifery, Program of Midwifery, Akademi Kebidanan Darmo, Medan, Indonesia.

Article History

Received:
10.06.2022

Revised:
21.06.2022

Accepted:
07.07.2022

*Corresponding Author:

Nurdiana Manurung

Email:
nurdianamanurung@gmail.com

This is an open access article,
licensed under: [CC-BY-SA](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/)



Abstract: Knowledge is the result of "knowing" and this occurs after people have sensed a certain object. Sensing of objects occurs through the five human senses, namely sight, hearing, smell, taste and touch by themselves. The composition of the contraceptive pill contains synthetic estrogen and progestin preparations so that pregnancy can be prevented by suppressing ovulation where the hormones LH and FSH are suppressed, thickening cervical mucus, and preventing thickening of the endometrium. The prevalence of family planning according to family planning devices from active family planning participants in Indonesia is 66.20%. The dominant contraceptive methods are injections (34%) and birth control pills (17%). This study aims to determine the relationship between knowledge of women of childbearing age about birth control pills with adherence to the use of birth control pills. The research methodology in this study used analytical observation with a cross sectional approach, 40 samples by purposive sampling, in Baru Ladang Bambu, Medan Tuntungan. Based on the results of statistical analysis obtained by 40 respondents, it can be concluded that there is a relationship between the knowledge of women of childbearing age about birth control pills with adherence to the use of birth control pills, which means that the better the knowledge of women of reproductive age couples, the more obedient in the use of birth control pills..

Keywords: Birth Control Pills, Contraceptive Pills, Mothers of Fertile Couples.



1. Introduction

Currently, Indonesia's population is approximately 228 million people with a population growth of 1.64% and a total fertility rate (TFR) of 2.6. This is a concern because out of 114 countries, Indonesia is in position 108. The high rate of growth that is not accompanied by an increase in the quality of the population continues to be handled, namely by family planning [1] [2] [3].

Factors that influence the use of contraceptive pills are how the pill works, time of use and side effects, using contraception regularly and correctly. Considerations for contraceptive use depend on economy, religion, and culture [2].

2. Literature Review

According to WHO (2009), nearly 380 million couples of childbearing age use contraception and 65-75 million in developing countries use oral contraceptives. However, 5% do not regularly take birth control pills so that pregnancy occurs [3].

Contraceptive pills contain synthetic estrogen and progestin preparations so that they can suppress ovulation, thicken cervical mucus, and prevent thickening of the endometrium. Irregularity in taking birth control pills still allows the acceptor to experience pregnancy. This condition can make Pill KB acceptors panic so that they carry out high-risk abortions, such as abortion [4] [5] [6].

According to family planning tools, from active family planning participants in Indonesia, the prevalence of family planning is 66.20%. The dominant contraceptive methods are injections (34%) and birth control pills (17%) [7] [8].

Based on the Medan City Health Profile in 2008, the number of active family planning participants (63.58%) and the number of active family planning participants who used birth control pills (21.27) was second after the use of injectable contraceptives (23.36) [9].

3. Methodology

The type of research used is analytic observational with a cross sectional approach. This study will examine whether there is a relationship between the knowledge of women of childbearing age about birth control pills with adherence to the use of birth control pills in the Baru Ladang Bambu Village in 2021. That is, measuring the knowledge of mothers of fertile couples about birth control pills with adherence to the use of birth control pills is carried out at the same time. The population in this study were all mothers of couples of childbearing age who accept birth control pills in the Ladang Bambu Village in 2021. Sampling started from February 2021 to June 2021 with a sample of 40 women of childbearing age in the Baru Ladang Bambu Village in 2021.

4. Finding and Discussion

Characteristics of the respondents shows in Table 1.

Table 1 Distribution of Characteristics of Mothers of Couples of Childbirth Age Pill Acceptors in the Baru Ladang Bambu Village in 2021

Characteristic	Category	f	%
Age	< 20 Years	5	12.5
	20-35 Years	28	70
	>35 Years	7	17.5
Total		40	100
Knowledge	Base (Elementary -Middle School)	7	17.5
	Middle (Highschool)	30	75
	High (Diploma-Undergraduate)	3	7.5
Total		40	100
Job	Agriculture	30	75
	Entrepreneur	8	20
	Civil Worker	2	5
Total		40	100
Source of Information	Electronic Media	0	0
	Printed Media	0	0
	Environment	24	60
	Health Worker	16	40
Total		40	100

Based on Table 1, the characteristics of the majority of respondents are in the age of 20-35 years, as many as 28 people (70%), with secondary education (SMA) as many as 30 people (75%), the work of the majority of farmers as many as 30 people (75%), and the majority get information from the environment as many as 24 people (60%).

Tabel 2 Knowledge Distribution of Mothers of Couples of Childbirth Pill Acceptors in the Baru Ladang Bambu Village in 2021

Knowledge	f	%
Good	4	10
Adequate	29	72,2
Low	7	17,5
Total	40	100

The results showed that of the 40 women of childbearing age, the majority of contraceptive pill acceptors had sufficient knowledge about the contraceptive pill, as many as 29 people (72.5%). Mothers of couples of childbearing age who are KB pill acceptors who have good knowledge of birth control pills are as many as 4 (10%) and mothers of couples of childbearing age who are KB pill acceptors who are less knowledgeable about birth control pills are 7 (17.5%). Respondents have sufficient knowledge because the education level of the majority of mothers of couples of childbearing age who accept family planning pills has a secondary education (SMA) 75%, where the level of education greatly affects a person's level of knowledge. This shows that the higher the level of education of a person, the higher the level of knowledge. From these data, it is also seen that respondents who have a basic education level (SD-SMP) are 17.5% while those with higher education (university) are 7.5%.

Mothers of couples of childbearing age who accept family planning pills also have 75% of their jobs as farmers, 20% as self-employed, and 5% civil servants. Where are mothers of couples of childbearing age who are acceptors of birth control pills who get information from the environment by 60%, and 40% who get information through health workers. This shows that the delivery of information about birth control pills is good enough so that mothers of couples of childbearing age who accept birth control pills understand enough about the benefits of birth control pills and what the impact is if they don't take birth control pills regularly.

Knowledge is the result of knowing that is obtained from the experience gained by every human being. The more experience one has, the higher one's knowledge [10] [11] [12]. This research is in line with Manurung et al [13] which says that low education causes low knowledge so that it affects the compliance of mothers of couples of childbearing age who accept birth control pills in the use of birth control pills, meaning that the better knowledge of mothers of couples of childbearing age about birth control pills, the more obedient they are to taking birth control pills use of birth control pills.

Tabel 3 Distribution of Mothers of Couples of Childbearing Age Acceptors of KB Pill Acceptors in the Use of KB Pills in the Baru Ladang Bambu Village in 2021

Obedience	F	%
Obedient	27	67.5
Disobedient	13	32.5
Total	40	100

The results showed that of the 40 women of childbearing age, the majority of the contraceptive pill acceptors were obedient in using the contraceptive pill, 67.5%. The results of this study indicate that mothers of couples of childbearing age are obedient in using birth control pills, which is influenced by

the level of knowledge of mothers of couples of childbearing age who accept birth control pills about birth control pills. Meanwhile, it was found that the mothers of couples of childbearing age who were not compliant with the use of birth control pills were 32.5%.

Mothers of couples of childbearing age who accept birth control pills are said to be obedient in taking birth control pills if the mothers of couples of childbearing age who accept birth control take pills every day and take pills at the same time.

This research is in line with research by [14] which proves that good knowledge can affect acceptor compliance in consuming birth control pills, this is if the respondent has good knowledge, then compliance will be good.

Tabel 3 Cross-tabulation of the relationship between knowledge of mothers of reproductive age couples about birth control pills with adherence to the use of birth control pills in Baru Ladang Bambu 2021

Knowledge	Obedience						Chi Square Test
	Obedient		Disobedient		Total		
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Good	3	11.11	1	7.69	4	10	<i>p</i> =0,004
Enough	23	85.18	6	46.15	29	72.5	
Not enough	1	3.70	6	46.15	7	17.5	
Total	27	100	13	100	40	100	

The results of the research conducted on 40 couples of childbearing age who are acceptors of family planning pills in KubuColia Village, Dolat Rayat District, Karo Regency, of 4 women of childbearing age who are acceptors of birth control pills who have good knowledge the majority are obedient in using birth control pills 75.0%, of 29 mothers The majority of fertile age couples who have sufficient knowledge are obedient in using birth control pills, 79.3%, and out of 7 mothers of reproductive age couples who have less knowledge, the majority are not obedient in using birth control pills, 85.7%. Where good knowledge will affect adherence to the use of birth control pills.

Knowledge of women of childbearing age about birth control pills greatly affects the compliance of women of childbearing age in using birth control pills. Where the higher the level of knowledge of the mother of couples of childbearing age who accept the birth control pill, the more likely they are to comply with the use of birth control pills. The results of the Chi-Square statistical test obtained *p* value = 0.004. This means that the *p* value is smaller than (0.05) and thus *H*₀ is rejected and *H*_a is accepted

The results of this study are in line with the research of [15]. Those with good knowledge are obedient in using birth control pills with statistical test results obtained *p* = 0.001 which means there is a relationship between knowledge and adherence to using birth control pills.

Thus, it can be concluded in this study that there is a relationship between the knowledge of women of childbearing age about birth control pills with adherence to the use of birth control pills, which means that the better the knowledge of women of childbearing age couples, the more obedient in the use of birth control pills.

5. Conclusion

Based on the results of research regarding the relationship between the knowledge of mothers of fertile couples about birth control pills with adherence to the use of birth control pills in the Baru Ladang Bambu Village in 2021, the following conclusions can be drawn:

The knowledge of mothers of reproductive age couples about birth control pills, the majority of them having sufficient knowledge that is 72.5%, and the minority having good knowledge of 10%. Mothers of couples of childbearing age who accept birth control pills in the use of birth control pills in Kubu Colia Village, Dolat Rayat District, Karo Regency in 2016 who are obedient in using birth control pills 67.5% and non-compliant in using birth control pills 32.5%. There is a significant relationship between knowledge of women of childbearing age about birth control pills and adherence

to the use of birth control pills where the better the knowledge of women of childbearing age about birth control pills, the better the probability of being obedient in using birth control pills, with p value is 0.004

References

- [1] Arum, *Panduan Lengkap Pelayanan KB Terkini*. Yogyakarta: Nuha Medika, 2011.
- [2] Meilani, *Pelayanan Keluarga Berencana*. Yogyakarta: Citramaya, 2010.
- [3] Nugroho, *Buku Ajar Askeb I Kehamilan*. Yogyakarta: Nuha Medika, 2014.
- [4] D. Puspitaningrum, S. A Nugraheni, "Determinants of male and female Infertility: A systematic review." *Jurnal Kebidanan*, vol.11, no. 2, pp. 103-120, 2022.
- [5] Handayani, *Buku Ajar Pelayanan Keluarga Berencana*. Yogyakarta: Pustaka Rihama, 2010.
- [6] Mulyani, *Keluarga Berencana dan Alat Kontrasepsi*. Yogyakarta: Nuha Medika, 2013.
- [7] Mubarak, *Promosi Kesehatan Untuk Kebidanan*. Jakarta: Salemba Medika, 2012.
- [8] Notoatmodjo. Soekidjo, *Metodologi Penelitian Kesehatan*. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta, 2012.
- [9] L. N. Ningsih. *Asuhan Keperawatan pada Klien dengan Gangguan Sisytem Muskuloskeletal*. Jakarta: Penerbit Salemba, 2009.
- [10] M. Setyaningrum, *Pelayanan Keluarga Berencana dan Kesehatan Reproduksi*. Jakarta Timur: CV. Trans Info Media, 2014.
- [11] Sulistyawati, *Pelayanan Keluarga Berencana*, Jakarta Selatan: Salemba Medika, 2011.
- [12] Wawan, *Teori dan Pengukuran Pengetahuan, Sikap, dan Perilaku Manusia*, Yogyakarta: Nuha Medika, 2014.
- [13] N. Manurung, R. A Bakara "Counseling on Compliance With the Use of Birth Control to Couples of Childbearing Age in Neighborhood V, Baru Ladang Bambu Village in 2021." *Science Midwifery*, vol. 9, no. 2, pp. 524-526, 2022.
- [14] R. A. Bakara, N. Manurung, "Counseling on the Provision of Complementary Breastfeeding Against Constipation in Babies in the Baru Village of Ladang Bambu, Medan Tuntungan Sub-district in 2021." *Science Midwifery* vol. 9, no. 2, pp. 527-529, 2022.
- [15] C. C Sanding, L. Pondaag, and Kundre, "Hubungan pengetahuan ibu dengan kepatuhan minum pil KB di Puskesmas Modayag Kecamatan Modayag Kabupaten Bolaang Mongondow Timur." *Online Jurnal Keperawatan*, vol. 2, no. 2, 2014.