

INTISARI

Gerakan Keluarga Berencana (KB) Mandiri telah berkembang berdasar atas peran serta masyarakat secara aktif dalam menentukan keputusan untuk memilih alat atau obat kontrasepsi dalam usaha mewujudkan keluarga kecil bahagia dan sejahtera. Masyarakat bukan hanya mandiri dalam arti membeli kontrasepsi, tetapi juga mampu memilih kontrasepsi yang cocok bagi dirinya dan memilih atas dasar informasi yang benar, bukan karena dorongan apalagi paksaan orang lain.

Kualitas pelayanan KB ditingkatkan melalui Komunikasi Informasi Edukasi (KIE) dan kemudahan dalam mendapatkan alat atau obat kontrasepsi. Informasi yang diberikan kepada masyarakat meliputi jenis kontrasepsi, cara kerja, keuntungan dan efek samping yang ditimbulkan. Pelayanan lebih diutamakan pada kepuasan dan keselamatan akseptor KB.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi minat akseptor dalam memilih obat dan alat kontrasepsi di kecamatan Pandak, kabupaten Bantul pada tahun 1999. Penelitian ini bersifat survei epidemiologi non eksperimental dengan rancangan penelitian deskriptif non analitik menggunakan metode penyebaran kuisioner atau angket dan wawancara langsung dengan akseptor KB, dokter, bidan Puskesmas dan petugas lapangan keluarga berencana (PLKB).

Data yang diperoleh diolah dengan metode statistik deskriptif. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa akseptor yang menggunakan Intra Uterine Device (IUD) atau AKDR sebesar 36,33%, suntik 33,71%, pil 23,03%, Medis Operatif Wanita (MOW) 4,31%, implant atau susuk KB 2,25%, dan tissue KB sebesar 0,37%.

Ada berbagai faktor yang mempengaruhi minat akseptor dalam memilih obat dan alat kontrasepsi di kecamatan Pandak faktor usia, pendidikan, sosial ekonomi, jumlah anak lahir hidup dan anak yang diinginkan, tujuan akseptor mengikuti program KB dan informasi tentang KB yang diterima akseptor. Berdasarkan faktor-faktor yang berpengaruh tersebut, akseptor cenderung memilih dan menggunakan metode kontrasepsi efektif dan jangka panjang, seperti Intra Uterine Device (IUD), suntik, implant atau susuk KB dan Medis Operatif Wanita (MOW).

ABSTRACT

Self-Reliant Family Planning Movement has developed based on the active participation of the people in deciding to choose tools or contraceptives medicine in the effort to reach happy and prosperous small family. People not only self-reliant in buying the contraceptives, but they also able to choose the kind of contraceptives which suitable for them based on the correct information, rather than pressure or enforcement from other people.

The family planning services quality improved by providing good Information Education, and Communication (IEC) and the ease in finding tools or contraceptives medicine. The information to give for people including the kind of contraceptives, and it mechanism of action, advantage and side effect this emerge. The services are more emphasized in giving satisfaction and safety of family planning users.

This research was purposed to know the factors affected family planning users interest to choose tools or contraceptives medicine in Pandak district, Bantul regency in 1999. This research was a non experimental ephidemiology survey with descriptive non analitic method by questionnaires spreading method and direct interview to family planning users, doctors and midwives of Public Health Center (Puskesmas) and field workers of the family planning (PLKB).

The data obtained were processed using descriptive statistical method. The research result the family planning users of intra uterine device (IUD) or "AKDR" were 36,33%, injectable contraceptives 33,71%, oral contraceptives (pill) 23,03%, female medical operation (MOW) 4,31%, implant 2,25%, and tissues.0,37%.

The factors affected family planning users interest in choosing tools and contraceptives medicine in Pandak including age, education, socio-economic, amount the child expected, the purpose in taking family planning and information about family planning wich was received by them. Based of the affected factors, family planning users tended to choose and using of selected effective contraceptives, as intra uterine device (IUD), injectable contraceptives, implant and female medical operation (MOW).