

ABSTRAK

Metode kontrasepsi jangka panjang (MKJP) adalah cara efektif dan tahan lama untuk mencegah kehamilan. Di Indonesia, penggunaan MKJP masih rendah karena akseptor KB lebih memilih metode jangka pendek. Namun, MKJP lebih efisien dalam hal anggaran dan persediaan, serta lebih sukses karena tidak memiliki efek samping, masalah, atau kegagalan. Studi ini bertujuan mengidentifikasi hubungan antara dukungan suami dan minat ibu dalam memilih MKJP, serta tingkat penggunaan MKJP di kalangan akseptor KB.

Jenis penelitian ini yaitu survei analitik *cross-sectional*. Dalam penelitian ini, populasi akseptor KB non-MKJP di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Rangkah diamati. Berdasarkan kriteria inklusi dan eksklusi, sampel dari 99 orang yang menjawab dikumpulkan dengan metode *purposive sampling*. Dalam penelitian ini, dukungan suami adalah variabel *independen*, dan minat ibu dalam menggunakan Metode Kontrasepsi Jangka Panjang (MKJP) adalah variabel *dependen*. Studi ini dilakukan di Puskesmas Rangkah. Mengumpulkan data melalui kuesioner. Hasil penelitian dievaluasi menggunakan uji *chi-square* dengan nilai $\alpha=0,05$.

Hasil uji *chi-square* menunjukkan bahwa sebagian besar akseptor KB non-MKJP tidak mendapatkan dukungan suami atau tidak berminat memilih MKJP. Karena nilai p 0,016 kurang dari 0,05 maka H_0 ditolak dan H_1 diterima.

Hasil analisis menunjukkan adanya hubungan antara dukungan suami dan minat ibu dalam memilih Metode Kontrasepsi Jangka Panjang (MKJP). Oleh karena itu, diharapkan akseptor KB non-MKJP menginformasikan kepada suami mereka agar mendukung keputusan mereka dalam memilih MKJP. Dengan demikian, lebih banyak ibu akan berminat untuk memilih MKJP.

Kata kunci : Dukungan Suami, Minat, dan MKJP

ABSTRACT

Long-Acting Reversible Contraception (LARC) is an effective and long-lasting way to prevent pregnancy. In Indonesia, the use of LARC is still low because family planning acceptors prefer short-term methods. However, LARC is more efficient in terms of budget and supplies, and is more successful because it has no side effects, problems, or failures. This study aims to identify the relationship between husband support and mothers' interest in choosing LARC, as well as the level of use of LARC among family planning acceptors.

This type of research is a *cross-sectional analytical survey*. In this study, the population of non-LARC family planning acceptors in the Rangkah Health Center work area was observed. Based on the inclusion and exclusion criteria, samples from 99 people who responded were collected by *the purposive sampling* method. In this study, husband support is *an independent variable*, and mothers' interest in using the Long-Acting Reversible Contraception (LARC) is a dependent variable. This study was conducted at the Rangkah Health Center. Collect data through questionnaires. The results of the study were evaluated using *the chi-square* test with a value of $\alpha=0.05$.

The results of the chi-square test showed that most of the non- LARC family planning acceptors did not get the support of their husbands or were not interested in voting for LARC. Since the p value of 0.016 is less than 0.05, H0 is rejected and H1 is accepted.

The results of the analysis showed that there was a relationship between husband support and mothers' interest in choosing the Long-Acting Reversible Contraception (LARC). Therefore, it is hoped that non-LARC family planning acceptors inform their husbands to support their decision in choosing LARC. Thus, more mothers will be interested in voting for LARC.

Keywords : Husband Support, Interest, and LARC