

FACTORS RELATED TO THE SELECTION OF IMPLANT CONTRACEPTIVE DEVICES IN COUPLES OF FERTILE AGE IN KUTA TINGGI VILLAGE, IN KUTA TINGGI VILLAGE BLANG PIDIE DISTRICT SOUTHWEST ACEH DISTRICT 2024

Laili Wardhiah¹ Teuku Samsul Bahri², Ismail³ Nurul Sakdah⁴

¹Faculty of Public Health Serambi Mecca University

²Syiah Kuala University

³Poltekkes Kemenkes Aceh

⁴Universitas Abulyatama

* Corresponding Author: ismail@poltekkesaceh.ac.id

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ABSTRACT

The selection of contraceptive implants requires good knowledge from both partners. A positive attitude and support from the husband are very important to help the wife feel comfortable and confident with the decision. The support and participation of the husband strengthen mutually beneficial joint decisions. The design used in this study was an analytical survey study with a cross-sectional approach. The population was 255 PUS and the sample in this study was 77 samples. The results of the study showed that Based on statistical tests, a P-value of 0.005 was obtained, which means P-value <0.05 so that (Ha) was accepted, which means there is a relationship between knowledge and the selection of contraceptive implants in fertile couples in Kuta

Tinggi Village, Blang Pidie District, Southwest Aceh Regency. The results of the study also showed a P-value of 0.005, which means P-value <0.05 so that (Ha) was accepted, which means there is a relationship between attitudes and the selection of contraceptive implants in fertile couples in Kuta Tinggi Village, Blang Pidie District, Southwest Aceh Regency. Even based on statistical tests, a P-value of 0.002 was obtained, which means that the P-value <0.05 so that (Ha) was accepted, which means that there is a relationship between husband's support and the choice of implant contraception in fertile couples in Kuta Tinggi Village, Blang Pidie District, Southwest Aceh Regency. The conclusion was that there is a relationship between knowledge, attitude, and husband's support for the choice of implant contraception in fertile couples.

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INTRODUCTION

Family Planning (KB) is a population to space out or plan the number and spacing

of pregnancies by using contraception, which aims to form small families according to the socio-economic strength of a family by regulating child births, in order to obtain a happy and prosperous family that can meet its needs (Presidential Decree of the Republic of Indonesia No. 87, 2014).

According to Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 87 of 2014 concerning Population Development and Family Development, Family Planning, and Family Information Systems, the Family Planning (KB) program is one strategy to reduce maternal mortality, especially mothers with 4T conditions: Too young to give birth (under the age of 20 years), Too frequent giving birth (giving birth more than 4 times), Too close birth spacing (between one pregnancy and the next is less than 2 years), and Too old to give birth (over the age of 35 years). In addition, the KB program also aims to improve the quality of the family so that a sense of security, peace, and hope for a better future can arise in realizing prosperity.

The main objective of the national family planning program is to meet community needs for quality family planning and reproductive health services and reducing maternal and child mortality rates, newborns and children and overcoming reproductive health problems to form small, quality families.

According to the World Health Organization (WHO) in 2014, contraceptive use has increased in many parts of the world, especially in Asia and Latin America and the lowest in Sub-Saharan Africa. Globally, modern contraceptive use has increased slightly from 54% in 1990 to 57.4% in 2014. Regionally, the proportion of couples of childbearing age 15-49 years reporting use of a modern contraceptive method has increased, at least in 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 has increased slightly from 66.7% to 67.0%. An estimated 225 million women in countries want to delay or stop fertility but are not using any contraceptive method for the following reasons: limited choice of contraceptive methods and experience of side effects. The unmet need for contraception remains too high. Inequities are driven by population growth (WHO, 2014). Family planning is an effort to create quality families through promotion, protection and assistance in realizing reproductive rights as well as the provision of services, arrangements and support needed to form families with an ideal marriage age, regulate the number, spacing and ideal age of giving birth to children, regulate pregnancy and foster child resilience and welfare (BKKBN, 2015).

When viewed from the method of using contraceptives, it can be said that the majority of people who use contraceptives prefer injectable contraceptives, namely 5.21% as a contraceptive method, 40.02% choose pills, 4.93% choose implants, 2.27% choose IUDs and 1.11% others. overall. people choose non-MKJP, so MKJP family planning methods such as intrauterine contraceptive devices (IUDs), implants, Male Medical Surgical Care (MOP) and Women's Health Medical Surgical Care (MOW) are less common (Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, 2022).

Contraception is efforts to reduce the number and spacing of pregnancies by using contraceptive methods. Implants are contraceptives that are installed under the skin of the upper arm in the form of flexible silastic capsules, each containing the hormone levonorgestrel which can prevent pregnancy. This contraceptive implant has the effect of inhibiting ovulation, making the endometrium less ready to receive fertilization (implantation), thickening mucus and thinning the endometrium, effectively preventing the success of implant pregnancy by 97-99% (BKKBN, 2020). Based on the report of the Ministry of the Republic of Indonesia on the model for selecting types of contraceptives in 2022, PUS chose 59.9% injection KB, 15.7% pills, 10.0% implants, 8.0% fetal IUDs, 4.2% MOW, 0.2% MOP, 0.1% MAL, condoms 1.9% (Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, 2022).

Data on Fertile Age Couples (PUS) in Southwest Aceh Regency in 2022 amounted to 22,735 couples spread across 9 sub-districts, namely in Blang Pidie sub-district as many as 3380 PUS, in Tangan-Tangan sub-district as many as 2173 PUS, in Manggeng sub-district as many as 2262 PUS, in Susoh sub-district as many as 3507, in Kuala Batee sub-district as many as 3285 PUS, in Babah Rot sub-district as many as 3243, in Setia sub-district as many as 1462 PUS, in Jeumpa sub-district as many as 1735 PUS and in Lembah Sabil sub-district as many as 1688 PUS. Furthermore, the 2023 PUS data is 23,778 PUS, while in Blang Pidie sub-district there are 3,458 PUS, in Tangan-Tangan sub-district there are 2,332 PUS, in Manggeng sub-district there are 2,351 PUS, in Susoh sub-district there are 3,482 PUS, in Kuala Batee sub-district there are 3,671 PUS, in Babah Rot sub-district there are 3,446 PUS, in Setia sub-district there are 1,578 PUS, in Jeumpa sub-district there are 1,754 PUS and in Lembah Sabil sub-district there are 1,706 PUS. Meanwhile, the latest data in June 2024 showed PUS data of 23,188 PUS, while PUS data in Blang Pidie sub-district was 3,530 PUS, in Tangan-Tangan sub-district was 2,150 PUS, in Manggeng sub-district was 2,368 PUS, in Susoh sub-district was 3,373 PUS, in Kuala Batee sub-district was 3,433 PUS, in Babah Rot

sub-district was 3,398 PUS, in Setia sub-district was 1,531 PUS, in Jeumpa sub-district was 1,760 PUS and in Lembah Sabil sub-district was 1,645 PUS (DPMP3M Abdya, 2024).

Data from 2022 in Blang Pidie District spread across 20 villages/villages stated that the number of active family planning participants was 1,961 participants, of which 1,203 used Modern Contraceptive Methods with injection methods, 450 Pills, 71 Condoms, 56 Implants, 106 IUDs, 1 Vasectomy, 59 Tubectomy, and 1 MAL. Meanwhile, 14 participants used Traditional Contraceptive Methods. In 2023, the number of active family planning participants was 2,123 participants, of which 1,233 used Modern Contraceptive Methods with injection methods, 488 Pills, 168 Condoms, 69 Implants, 110 IUDs, 1 Vasectomy, and 55 Tubectomy. Meanwhile, 8 participants used Traditional Contraceptive Methods. Meanwhile, data from May 2024 showed that the number of active KB participants was 1,872 participants, of which 1,190 used Modern Contraceptive Methods with injection methods, 257 Pills, 156 Condoms, 79 Implants, 97 IUDs, 1 Vasectomy, 72 Tubectomy, and none of them used MAL. Meanwhile, 20 participants used Traditional Contraceptive Methods (DPMP3M Abdya, 2022).

Data from 2023 in Gampong/Village of Kuta Tinggi shows that the number of active family planning participants is 96 participants, of which 60 use Modern Contraceptive Methods with injection methods, 21 Pills, 2 Condoms, 7 Implants, and 5 IUDs. Meanwhile, 1 participant uses Traditional Contraceptive Methods. Meanwhile, data from May 2024 shows that the target family is 265 participants with the target of Fertile Age Couples (PUS) of 255, while the number of active family planning participants is 153 participants, of which 114 use Modern Contraceptive Methods with injection methods, 11 Pills, 6 Condoms, 5 Implants, 9 IUDs, and 8 Tubectomy participants.

Implant is a contraceptive device that is inserted under the skin of the upper arm on the inside, in the form of a silastic capsule (flexible) where each capsule contains the hormone lenovogestril which can prevent pregnancy. Implants work by inhibiting ovulation, causing the endometrium mucous membrane to be unprepared for nidation/receiving fertilization, thickening mucus and thinning the endometrium with an implant effectiveness success rate of 97-99%. Implants are one of the effective contraceptive methods for a period of 2-5 years. This contraception consists of 6 soft implants, and is made of a type of elastic rubber material containing hormones. Implants are contraceptives with high efficacy, so their success rate is 97-99% (Dayanti, JK. 2017).

Related to the use of contraceptive implants, it is important to know what factors

are related to a person's behavior in using one of the contraceptives. According to Green and Kreuker's theory, a person's behavior is influenced by 3 factors, namely predisposing factors (knowledge, attitudes and demographic characteristics including age, education, knowledge, attitudes and so on). Enabling factors (physical environment, availability of facilities and infrastructure, costs and others). Reinforcing factors (support from husband or family and others) (Notoatmodjo 2014).

Based on an initial survey conducted by researchers on July 2, 2024 in Kuta Tinggi Village, Blang Pidie District. The results of interviews conducted on 10 mothers of fertile couples (PUS), including 5 people who use birth control pills, 4 people who use birth control injections and 1 person who uses birth control implants. Of this number, the most common use of contraception that is not a long-term contraceptive method is injections, pills, while long-term contraception is still low, namely implants. From the survey, it can be seen that there are still few fertile couples who use long-term contraception. In connection with the low use of implant contraception compared to other hormonal contraception and efforts to increase participation in the Long-Term Contraceptive Method (MKJP) for service recipients and aspects of service provision.

An initial survey conducted on July 2, 2024 in Kuta Tinggi Village, Blang Pidie District showed that out of 10 PUS mothers interviewed, only 1 used implant contraception. This reflects the low level of long-term contraceptive use in the area. This problem indicates that there are barriers related to the choice of implant contraception by PUS in Kuta Tinggi Village. Factors that can relate to this choice include knowledge and attitudes towards implant contraception, support from husbands or families, and the availability and accessibility of health services that provide implants.

The low use of long-term contraception such as implants indicates the need for further understanding of the factors related to the PUS decision to choose a contraceptive method. This study aims to identify and analyze the factors related to the selection of implant contraceptives in fertile couples in Kuta Tinggi Village, Blang Pidie District, Southwest Aceh Regency in 2024. The results of this study are expected to provide insight into increasing the use of long-term contraception and supporting the success of the family planning program in the area. Therefore, the researcher wants to know the factors related to the selection of implant contraceptives in fertile couples in Kuta Tinggi Village, Blang Pidie District, Southwest Aceh Regency in 2024.

RESEARCH METHODS

The design used in this study is an analytical survey study with a cross-sectional approach where the object of the study is only observed once and measurements are made on the character status or subject variables at the time of the examination and will be carried out simultaneously. The population in this study were all KB acceptor mothers from Fertile Age Couples (PUS) who used contraception in Kuta Tinggi Village, Blang Pidie District, Southwest Aceh Regency in 2024, totaling 255 PUS. The sample in this study used the Slovin Formula. So the sample in this study is 77 samples.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. Univariate Analysis

Univariate analysis using frequency distribution tables and percentages of both independent variables (Knowledge, Attitude and Husband's Support) and dependent variables (Choice of Implant Contraceptive Devices). The study was conducted in Kuta Tinggi Village, Blang Pidie District, Southwest Aceh Regency on July 15-20, 2024, which is described descriptively and analytically as follows:

a. Choosing an Implant Contraceptive Device

Table 1
Frequency distribution of Implant Contraceptive Device Selection
In couples of childbearing age in Kuta Tinggi Village Blang Pidie District
Southwest Aceh Regency in 2024

No.	Selection of Contraceptive Implants for Fertile Couples	Frequency (n)	Percentage (%)
1.	Choosing an Implant	49	63.6
2.	Not choosing Implant	28	36.4
Total		77	100

Source: Primary Data 2024

Table 1 shows that of the 77 respondents interviewed, 49 people (63.6%) chose implants.

b. Knowledge of Fertile Couples

Table 2
Frequency Distribution of Knowledge of Couples of Childbearing Age in Kuta Tinggi
Village, Blang Pidie District Southwest Aceh Regency 2024

No.	Knowledge of Fertile Couples	Frequency (n)	Percentage (%)
1.	Good	50	64.9
2.	Not good	27	35.1
Total		77	100

Source: Primary Data 2024

Table 2 shows that of the 77 respondents interviewed, 50 people (64.9%) had good knowledge about implants.

c. Attitudes of Fertile Couples

Table 3

Frequency Distribution of Attitudes of Fertile Age Couples in Kuta Tinggi Village
Blang Pidie District, Southwest Aceh Regency in 2024

No.	Attitudes of Fertile Couples	Frequency (n)	Percentage (%)
1.	Positive	45	58.4
2.	Negative	32	41.6
Total		77	100

Source: Primary Data 2024

Table 3 shows that of the 77 respondents interviewed, 45 people (58.4%) had a positive attitude towards contraceptive implants.

d. Husband's Support

Table 4

Frequency Distribution of Husband Support for Fertile Couples in Kuta Village
Height of Blang Pidie District Southwest Aceh Regency in 2024

No.	Family support	Amount	%
1.	Support	51	66.2
2.	Does not support	26	33.8
Total		77	100

Source: Primary Data 2024

Table 4 shows that of the 77 respondents interviewed, 51 people (66.2%) stated that their husbands supported them.

2. Bivariate Analysis

1) The relationship between knowledge and the choice of contraceptive implants in fertile couples in Kuta Tinggi Village, Blang Pidie District, Southwest Aceh Regency in 2024

The relationship between knowledge and the choice of contraceptive implants in fertile couples in Kuta Tinggi Village, Blang Pidie District, Southwest Aceh Regency in 2024 can be seen in the following table:

Table 5

Cross Table of Relationship between Knowledge and Selection of Contraceptive Devices Implants in Fertile Couples in Kuta Tinggi Village Blang District Pidie Southwest Aceh Regency in 2024

No	Knowledge of Fertile Couples	Choosing an Implant Contraceptive Device				Total		<i>P Value</i>	<i>a</i>
		Choosing an Implant		Not Choosing Implants					
		N	%	N	%	N	%		
1	Good	38	76	12	24	50	100	0.005	0.05
2	Not good	11	40.7	16	59.3	27	100		
		49		28		77	100		

Source: Primary Data 2024

Based on Table 5, it shows that out of 50 respondents with good knowledge and choosing implant contraception, there were 38 people (76%). While out of 27 respondents with poor knowledge and also not choosing implant contraception, there were 16 people (59.3%).

Based on the statistical test, a P-value of 0.005 was obtained, which means that the P-value < 0.05 , so that (H_a) was accepted, which means that there is a relationship between knowledge and the selection of implant contraceptives in fertile age couples in Kuta Tinggi Village, Blang Pidie District, Southwest Aceh Regency.

2) The relationship between attitudes and the choice of contraceptive implants in fertile age couples in Kuta Tinggi Village, Blang Pidie District, Southwest Aceh Regency in 2024.

The relationship between attitudes and the choice of contraceptive implants in fertile age couples in Kuta Tinggi Village, Blang Pidie District, Southwest Aceh Regency can be seen in the following table:

Table 6

Cross-table of the relationship between attitudes and the choice of contraceptive implants in couples of childbearing age in Kuta Tinggi Village Blang Pidie District Southwest Aceh Regency in 2024

No	Attitudes of Fertile Couples	Choosing an Implant Contraceptive Device				Total		P Value	a
		Choosing an Implant		Not Choosing Implants					
		N	%	N	%	N	%		
1	Positive	35	77.8	10	22.2	45	100	0.005	0.05
2	Negative	14	43.8	18	56.2	32	100		
		49		28		77	100		

Source: Primary Data 2024

Based on Table 6, it shows that out of 45 respondents with positive attitudes and have chosen implant contraception, there are 35 people (77.8%). While out of 32 respondents with negative attitudes and also did not choose implant contraception, there are 18 people (56.2%).

Based on the statistical test, a P-value of 0.005 was obtained, which means that the P-value < 0.05 , so that (H_a) was accepted, which means that there is a relationship between attitudes and the choice of implant contraceptives in fertile age couples in Kuta Tinggi Village, Blang Pidie District, Southwest Aceh Regency.

3) The relationship between husband's support and the choice of contraceptive implants in fertile couples in Kuta Tinggi Village, Blang Pidie District, Southwest Aceh Regency in 2024.

The relationship between husband's support and the choice of contraceptive implants in fertile couples in Kuta Tinggi Village, Blang Pidie District, Southwest Aceh Regency can be seen in the following table:

Table 7

Cross-table of husband's support with the selection of contraceptive implants in couples of childbearing age in Kuta Tinggi Village, Blang Pidie District Southwest Aceh Regency Year 2024

No	Husband's support	Choosing an Implant Contraceptive Device				Total		P Value	a
		Choosing an Implant		Not Choosing Implants					
		N	%	N	%	N	%		
1	Support	39	76.5	12	23.5	51	100	0.002	0.05
2	Does not support	10	38.5	16	61.5	26	100		
		49		28		77	100		

Source: Primary Data 2024

Based on Table 7, it shows that out of 51 respondents who stated that their husbands supported and had chosen the implant contraceptive device, there were 39 people (76.5%). Meanwhile, out of 27 respondents who stated that their husbands did not support and had also not chosen the implant contraceptive device, there were 16 people (61.5%).

Based on the statistical test, a P-value of 0.002 was obtained, which means that the P-value < 0.05 , so that (H_a) was accepted, which means that there is a relationship between husband's support and the choice of implant contraception in fertile couples in Kuta Tinggi Village, Blang Pidie District, Southwest Aceh Regency.

Discussion

1. The Relationship Between Knowledge and the Selection of Implant Contraceptive Devices in Fertile Age Couples

Based on the results of the study showed that out of 50 respondents with good knowledge but did not choose contraceptive implants as many as 38 people (76%). While out of 27 respondents with poor knowledge but had chosen contraceptive implants as many as 16 people (59.3%). Based on statistical tests, a P-value of 0.005 was obtained which means P-value < 0.05 so that (H_a) was accepted which means there is a relationship between knowledge and the choice of contraceptive implants

in fertile couples in Kuta Tinggi Village, Blang Pidie District, Southwest Aceh Regency.

This study is in accordance with the study conducted by Lusiana (2019) showing the results of statistical tests using the chi-square test at a 95% confidence level with a decision criterion of 0.05, that the probability significance value means that there is a relationship between maternal knowledge and the use of contraceptive implants $p = 0.038$ then $P(0.038) < (0.05)$. This means that there is a relationship between knowledge and the use of contraceptives at the Mayor Umar Damanik Tanjungbalai Health Center.

According to Notoatmodjo (2014) knowledge is the result of human sensing or the result of someone knowing about an object through their senses (eyes, nose, ears and so on). By itself, at the time of sensing until producing the knowledge is greatly influenced by the intensity of attention to the perception of the object. Most human knowledge is obtained through the sense of hearing (ears) and the sense of sight (eyes).

According to previous research by Yunik Windarti in 2016 on mothers' knowledge about the use of contraceptive implants in acceptors with a total of 38 respondents that has been conducted and presented, it can be seen that mothers who have good knowledge are 3 people (7.1%), and sufficient knowledge is 23 people (60.5%) and those who have less knowledge are 12 people (31.4%).

Knowledge is the result of "knowing" and the content occurs after sensing a certain object. Sensing an object occurs starting after the human senses, namely sight, hearing, smell, taste and touch themselves. At the time of sensing until producing knowledge, it is greatly influenced by the intensity of attention to the perception of the object.

According to the author's assumption that in the use of implants in fertile couples is given to mothers who are married in order to achieve development in the use of implant contraception. However, due to the lack or sufficient knowledge of mothers and information about the use of implant contraception. So that mothers prefer to use other contraceptives such as injections and condoms because, the period of use does not require a long time. This is due to the lack of information obtained by mothers and families about the use of implants because many fertile couples are afraid or worried about how to use or install implant contraception. Where, in the use

or installation of implant contraception requires minor surgery or incision in the upper left arm, then expulsion (expulsion) of the implant capsule occurs.

Therefore, it can be concluded that fertile couples use more short-term contraception because it is safe and does not require any surgery compared to using long-term contraception. In addition, it is influenced by the mother's knowledge, which is sufficient or lacking, because many fertile couples do not understand the effectiveness of implant contraception in preventing pregnancy. Therefore, it is expected that every health worker will provide counseling about implant contraception and the advantages and disadvantages of implant contraception.

2. The relationship between attitudes and the choice of contraceptive implants in fertile couples.

Based on the results of the study showed that out of 45 respondents with a positive attitude and had chosen an implant contraceptive device, there were 35 people (77.8%). While out of 32 respondents with a negative attitude and also did not choose an implant contraceptive device, there were 18 people (56.2%). Based on the statistical test, a P-value of 0.005 was obtained, which means that the P-value < 0.05 so that (H_a) was accepted, which means that there is a relationship between attitudes and the choice of implant contraceptive devices in fertile couples in Kuta Tinggi Village, Blang Pidie District, Southwest Aceh Regency.

This study is in accordance with research conducted by Lusiana (2019) which showed that out of 56 respondents, 18 (32.1) people had a positive attitude, 38 (67.9) people had a negative attitude. Thus, the majority of respondents, 38 (67.9) people had a negative attitude, and a minority of 18 (32.1) people had a positive attitude. Based on statistical tests using the Chi-square test at a 95% confidence level with a decision criterion of 0.05, the probability significance value means that there is a relationship between the attitudes of fertile-age mothers and the use of implants, which is $p = 0.023$, then $P (0.023) < (0.05)$. This means that there is a relationship between the attitudes of fertile-age mothers and the use of contraceptives at the Mayor Umar Damanik Tanjungbalai Health Center in 2019. Based on research, attitudes emerge from various forms of assessment. Respondents' attitudes are lacking because respondents are afraid of using implants.

The definition of attitude is a general evaluation made by humans towards themselves or a predisposition to carry out a certain behavior, so that attitude is not only a pure and individual psychological internal condition, but attitude is more of

an individual process of consciousness. This means that this process occurs subjectively and uniquely in each individual according to Thomas & Znaniecki in 1920.

Attitude is the most important concept in social psychology that discusses the elements of attitude both as individuals and groups. Many studies have also been conducted on attitudes in relation to and their role in the formation of character and intergroup relationship systems and choices determined based on the environment and its influence on change interpreted as a person's belief from what is known about the characteristics of the mother in the form of actions that are still closed.

According to the author's assumption, it can be seen that most mothers of fertile couples have a negative attitude towards the use of implants compared to positive attitudes. Because, many fertile couples are afraid or worried about how to use or install contraceptive implants. Where, in the use or installation of contraceptive implants requires minor surgery or incisions in the upper left arm, then there is expulsion (expulsion) of the implant capsule and abscesses or pus can occur in the arm. And fertile couples feel that contraceptive implants when installed in the upper left arm and feel that there is a displacement of the capsule elsewhere. Therefore, mothers use more short-term contraception than long-term contraception.

In addition, it is influenced by the knowledge of mothers who are sufficient or lacking because many mothers of fertile age couples are sufficient or lacking in understanding the effectiveness of implant contraception in preventing pregnancy. Therefore, it is expected that every health worker will provide counseling about implant contraception and the advantages and disadvantages of implant contraception. And health workers explain to mothers that in the installation of implant contraception there is no transfer of capsules to another place.

3. The Relationship Between Husband's Support and the Selection of Implant Contraceptive Devices in Fertile Age Couples.

Based on the results of the study, it shows that out of 51 respondents who stated that their husbands supported and had chosen implant contraception, there were 39 people (76.5%). While out of 27 respondents who stated that their husbands did not support and also did not choose implant contraception, there were 16 people (61.5%). Based on statistical tests, a P-value of 0.002 was obtained, which means that the P-value < 0.05 so that (H_a) was accepted, which means that there is a relationship

between husband's support and the choice of implant contraception in fertile couples in Kuta Tinggi Village, Blang Pidie District, Southwest Aceh Regency.

This study is in accordance with research conducted by Lusiana (2019) which showed that out of 56 respondents, 18 (32.1) people supported and 38 (67.9) people did not support. Thus, the majority of respondents, 38 (67.9) people did not support and a minority of 18 (32.1) people supported. Based on the results of statistical tests using the chi-square test at a 95% confidence level with $\alpha = 0.05$, $p = 0.023$ was obtained. So $p (0.023) > \alpha (0.05)$. Thus, the results obtained show that the Husband Support factor has a significant relationship with the use of implant contraception in fertile age couples (PUS) at the Mayor Umar Damanik Tanjungbalai Health Center in 2019.

This study is in line with the study conducted by Suyanti entitled determinants of the use of contraceptive implants in the working area of the Suka Haji Health Center UPTD, Majalengka Regency in 2016. The results of the chi-square test obtained a p value = 0.002 or p value < 0.005 , thus it can be concluded that there is a significant relationship between husband's support and the use of contraceptive implants.

This study is also in line with the study conducted by Apriada Musu entitled factors related to the use of contraceptive implants in KB acceptors at the Ciomas Health Center, Ciomas District, Bogor Regency in 2016. The results of statistical analysis using the chi-square test obtained a p value of 0.000 ($p < 0.05$) which means there is a significant relationship between husband's support and contraceptive implants.

According to Notoadmojo (2013), a family is the smallest unit of society that has a head of the family and several people who gather and live in a place under one roof and are interdependent on each other. Hartanto said that a woman who uses contraception will not use it if there is no cooperation from her husband. This is a method of awareness of fertilization that requires cooperation and mutual trust between husband and wife. A wife in using contraception ideally if: choosing the best method of contraception, cooperating in choosing/using contraception, financing the costs for contraception and paying attention to the danger signs of using the contraception.

The absence of discussion between husband and wife may reflect a lack of personal interest, rejection of an issue or a taboo attitude in discussing matters related to sexual aspects. If a husband and wife have a positive attitude towards birth control,

then they are more likely to use contraception. Not only discussions about the birth control device used by the wife and can be an obstacle to the use of contraception.

According to the researcher's assumption, from the results of the study, the majority of respondents did not receive support from their husbands in using contraceptive implants but still used implants as contraception. Husband support is very much needed by mothers, but in reality, many husbands do not care and feel that contraception is not their responsibility, therefore, even though they do not receive support from their husbands, mothers still use contraceptive implants due to several possibilities, such as the mother's knowledge of implants and the mother's parity which is already high.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

Conclusion

1. There is a relationship between knowledge and the selection of contraceptive implants in fertile couples in Kuta Tinggi Village, Blang Pidie District, Southwest Aceh Regency. Based on statistical tests, a P-value of 0.005 was obtained, which means P-value <0.05 so that (Ha) was accepted.
2. There is a relationship between attitudes and the choice of implant contraceptives in fertile couples in Kuta Tinggi Village, Blang Pidie District, Southwest Aceh Regency. Based on statistical tests, a P-value of 0.005 was obtained, which means P-value <0.05 so that (Ha) was accepted.
3. There is a relationship between husband's support and the choice of implant contraception in fertile couples in Kuta Tinggi Village, Blang Pidie District, Southwest Aceh Regency. Based on statistical tests, a P-value of 0.002 was obtained, which means P-value <0.05 so that (Ha) was accepted.

Suggestion

1. **For Fertile Age Couples (PUS).**It is expected that KB acceptors can increase their insight to be more active in seeking information about contraceptives that are appropriate to their conditions so that the goals of KB can be achieved, namely to delay pregnancy, space pregnancies and end the fertile period. KB acceptors must also be more concerned and increase their knowledge about implant contraception, especially regarding the side effects of implant contraception, both from health workers, mass media such as newspapers or literature books about implant contraception, posters, and so on. As well as environmental media around the place of residence. This serves

to prevent a decrease in public interest, especially fertile couples, in using contraception as a means of preventing pregnancy for them.

2. **For Research Sites.** It is expected that research sites, especially midwives, will be more active in providing counseling and conducting consultation activities for fertile couples and teenagers, especially regarding the importance of knowledge about contraception or other contraceptives in preventing pregnancy, regulating pregnancy spacing, and even reducing the increasing maternal and infant mortality rates.
3. **For Educational Institutions.** The results of this study can provide benefits and reading materials for students, especially those in the Public Health undergraduate study program, Faculty of Public Health, Serambi Mekkah University, regarding the use of contraceptive implants.
4. **For Further Researchers.** These results are expected to encourage further researchers to develop further research variables on implant contraceptives with different variables.

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