

ABSTRAK

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Analisis Faktor-Faktor yang Berhubungan dengan Partisipasi Suami dalam Pelaksanaan Metode Kontrasepsi Jangka Panjang (MKJP) di Kabupaten Lombok Timur Tahun 2013

xviii + 134 halaman + 22 tabel + 13 gambar + 13 lampiran + 10 kotak

Angka Kematian Ibu (AKI) di Indonesia masih sangat tinggi, data Survey Dasar Kesehatan Indonesia (SDKI) tahun 2007 mencatat AKI sebesar 228/100.000 KH. Salah satu dari empat pilar *Safe Matherhood* adalah Keluarga Berencana. Dalam Keluarga Berencana masalah utama yang dihadapi saat ini adalah rendahnya partisipasi suami dalam pelaksanaan program KB, data BKKBN tahun 2012 menunjukkan partisipasi pria secara langsung dalam KB yaitu 0,2%, sedangkan di Kabupaten Lombok Timur hanya sebesar 0,7%.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui faktor-faktor yang berhubungan dengan partisipasi suami dalam pelaksanaan MKJP di Kabupaten Lombok Timur. Jenis penelitian kuantitatif, metode survey melalui pendekatan *Cross-Sectional* terhadap 90 suami Pasangan Usia Subur. Pengambilan sampel dengan tehnik *Cluster Sampling* analisis data dengan *Chi-square* dan *Regresi Logistik*, instrumen yang digunakan yaitu kuesioner dan diperkuat dengan wawancara.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa sebagian besar responden berumur >35 tahun (50,0%), jumlah anak > 2 orang (50,0%), kategori pendidikan dasar (43,3%), pekerjaan sebagai petani (38,9%) lebih banyak menggunakan alat kontrasepsi MOP. KB (51,1%) , sikap terhadap KB (51,1%), dukungan sosial budaya (55,6%), fasilitas pelayanan KB (66,7%), akses pelayanan KB (65,6%) dan kualitas pelayanan (53,3%).

Hasil penelitian diperoleh ada hubungan antara pengetahuan tentang KB (p -value=0,0001), sikap terhadap KB (p -value=0,0001), sosial budaya (p -value=0,003), ketersediaan fasilitas pelayanan (p -value=0,0001), akses pelayanan (p -value =0,0001), dan kualitas pelayanan dengan partisipasi suami dalam pelaksanaan MKJP dengan partisipasi suami dalam pelaksanaan MKJP. Ada pengaruh antara akses pelayanan (OR =89.822) dan kualitas pelayanan (OR =1.713).

Saran yang dapat diberikan adalah perlunya peningkatan Komunikasi Informasi Edukasi tentang pengertian, keterbatasan, keuntungan, prosedur pelayanan, pembiayaan melalui kelompok KB bagi suami.

Kata kunci : MOP, MKJP, Akseptor
Kepustakaan : 62 (1988-2013)

ABSTRACT

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Analysis of Factors relating to Participation of Husbands in Implementing Long-term Contraceptive Methods (LCM), in District of East Lombok in 2013

xviii + 134 pages + 22 tables + 13 figures + 13 enclosures + 10 boxes

Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) in Indonesia is still high. Data of Indonesian Health Baseline Survey (IHBS) in 2007 indicated that MMR was 228/100,000 Live Births. One of the four Safe Motherhood pillars is family planning. A main problem in conducting family planning was low direct participation of husbands in conducting the program of family planning. Data of National Family Planning Coordinating Board in 2012 showed percentage of direct participation of husbands in family planning was 0.2% in Indonesia and 0.7% in District of East Lombok.

This research aimed to identify factors relating to Participation of Husbands in Implementing Long-term Contraceptive Methods (LCM), in District of East Lombok. This was quantitative research using a survey method with cross-sectional approach towards 90 fertile couples. Samples were taken by using a technique of Cluster Sampling. Furthermore, data were collected by interview using a questionnaire and analyzed using tests of Chi Square and Logistic Regression.

The result of this research revealed that mostly respondents were ? 35 years old (50.0%), had ? 2 children (50.0%), had basic educational background (43.3%), worked as a farmer (38.9%), had been using Male Operation Contraceptive Methods (MOCM) (51.1%), had attitude to family planning (51.1%), had culture and social support (55.6%), had facilities for family planning services (66.7%), had access to family planning services (65.6%), and had quality of services (53.3%).

Furthermore, variables of knowledge about family planning ($p=0.0001$), attitude to family planning ($p=0.0001$), socio-cultural ($p=0.003$), availability of service facilities ($p=0.0001$), access of services ($p=0.0001$), and quality of services had significant relationship with participation of husbands in implementing Long-term Contraceptive Methods (LCM). There were any influence of access of services ($OR=89.822$) and quality of services ($OR=1.713$).

As a conclusion, there needs to improve Communication, Information, and Education for husbands about definition, limitation, benefits, procedure of services, funding through family planning groups.

Key Words : MOCM, LCM, Acceptors

Bibliography : 62 (1988-2013)