

Hubungan Usia dan Paritas Dengan Minat Pemakaian Metode Kontrasepsi Jangka Panjang Pada Akseptor KB di Klinik Permata Gading Gresik Tahun 2025

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ABSTRAK

Kontrasepsi yaitu pencegahan terbuahnya sel telur oleh sel sperma (konsepsi) atau pencegahan menempelnya sel telur yang telah dibuahi dinding Rahim. Kontrasepsi diklasifikasikan menjadi metode kontrasepsi jangka Panjang (MJKP) dan Non-MJKP. Sementara WHO membagi klasifikasi metode kontrasepsi berdasarkan cara modern dan tradisional. Tujuan penelitian untuk mengetahui Hubungan Usia dan Paritas Dengan Minat Pemakaian Metode Kontrasepsi Jangka Panjang Pada Akseptor KB di Klinik Permata Gading

Metode penelitian ini adalah penelitian kuantitatif *Quasy Experiment* dengan pendekatan *cross sectional*. Populasi dalam penelitian ini adalah seluruh ibu akseptor yang terdata dalam register KB yang berada di Klinik Permata Gading Tahun 2024. Sampel dalam penelitian ini berjumlah 123 orang, dengan menggunakan teknik *purposive sampling*. Data dianalisis menggunakan uji *chi square test*.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan usia terbanyak beresiko sebanyak 101 responden (82,1%), paritas terbanyak adalah Primipara 114 responden (92,7%), minat MJKP terbanyak tidak berminat 104 responden (84,60%). Analisis statistik menggunakan uji *chi square* menunjukkan nilai *p value* 0,000 ($p < 0,05$), yang artinya terdapat hubungan usia dan paritas dengan minat pemakaian metode kontrasepsi jangka panjang.

Saran dalam penelitian ini adalah bagi peneliti selanjutnya dapat mengeksplorasi faktor-faktor lain yang memengaruhi minat pemakaian metode kontrasepsi jangka panjang seperti pengetahuan dan sikap pada akseptor KB.

Kata kunci : Metode kontrasepsi jangka panjang, minat aseptor KB, usia dan paritas.
(xii + 64 Halaman + 7 tabel + 7 lampiran)

The Relationship Between Age and Parity With Interest in Using Long-Term Contraceptive Methods Among Family Planning Acceptors at Permata Gading Clinic Gresik in 2025

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ABSTRACT

Contraception refers to the prevention of fertilization of an egg by sperm (conception) or the prevention of a fertilized egg from attaching to the uterine wall. Contraception is classified into long-term contraceptive methods (LTCM) and non-LTCM. Meanwhile, the WHO classifies contraceptive methods based on modern and traditional approaches. This study aims to determine the relationship between age and parity with interest in using long-term contraceptive methods among family planning acceptors at the Permata Gading

This study was a quantitative quasi-experimental research with a cross-sectional approach. The population in this study included all registered family planning (FP) acceptors at the Permata Gading Clinic in 2024. The sample consisted of 123 participants, selected using purposive sampling. Data were analyzed using the chi-square test.

The research showed that the most at-risk age group consisted of 101 respondents (82.1%). The highest parity group was Primipara with 114 respondents (92.7%). The majority of respondents, 104 (84.60%), were not interested in long-term contraceptive methods (LTCM). Statistical analysis using the chi-square test showed a p-value of 0.000 ($p < 0.05$), indicating a significant relationship between age and parity with interest in using long-term contraceptive methods.

The results showed a relationship between age and parity with interest in using long-term contraceptive methods among FP acceptors at the Permata Gading Clinic. Statistical analysis using the chi-square test revealed a p-value of 0.000 ($p < 0.05$), indicating a significant relationship between age, parity, and interest in using long-term contraceptive methods. It is recommended that future researchers explore other factors influencing interest in using long-term contraceptive methods, such as knowledge and attitudes of FP acceptors.

***Keywords: Long-term contraceptive methods, FP acceptor interest, age, and parity.
(xii + 64 pages + 7 tables + 7 Attachment)***