

ABSTRAK

MENGEKSPLOR ALASAN AKSEPTOR KB IMPLAN BERGANTI CARA SEBELUM WAKTU (DROP OUT) DI DESA KEDUNGSALAM KEC. DONOMULYO KAB. MALANG

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Latar Belakang: Dropout merupakan kejadian akseptor berhenti menggunakan KB dari yang sebelumnya menggunakan KB. Kasus Dropout yang tinggi memerlukan perhatian khusus karena dampaknya akan berpengaruh terhadap kehamilan yang tidak diinginkan atau kehamilan beresiko yang terjadi pada pasangan yang tidak memiliki intensi, (AKI) serta menurunnya kualitas kesehatan dan kesejahteraan keluarga.

Tujuan: Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengeksplor alasan akseptor KB implan berganti cara sebelum plwaktu (Drop Out) Di Desa Kedungsalam Kec. Donomulyo Kab. Malang.

Metode: Menggunakan metode study kualitatif dengan desain fenomenologi dengan teknik sampling total sampling yang berjumlah 10 informan dan 1 informan triangulasi yaitu bidan desa, penelitian di lakukan dengan cara wawancara.

Hasil: Menunjukkan bahwa alasan akseptor KB implan berganti cara sebelum waktu (drop Out) yaitu karena efek samping pengaruh tenaga kesehatan dan informasi serta pengaruh lingkungan (dukungan suami dan teman).

Kesimpulan: Adanya faktor dominan yang mendorong akseptor KB implan berganti cara sebelum waktu (drop Out) yaitu efek samping KB implan itu sendiri. Dan meskipun sebelum pemasangan KB Implan sudah mendapatkan informasi dari bidan/tenaga kesehatan tidak mempengaruhi mereka untuk tetap berganti cara sebelum waktu (Drop Out).

Kata Kunci: Alasan Akseptor KB Implan Berganti Cara Sebelum Waktu (Drop Out)

ABSTRAC

EXPLORING THE REASONS FOR EARLY METHOD SWITCHING (DROPOUT) AMONG IMPLANT CONTRACEPTIVE ACCEPTORS IN KEDUNGSALAM VILLAGE, DONOMULYO DISTRICT, MALANG REGENCY

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Background:

Dropout is defined as the discontinuation of contraceptive use by acceptors who previously used a family planning method. A high dropout rate requires special attention because it can lead to unintended pregnancies, high-risk pregnancies, an increase in the Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR), and a decline in family health and welfare.

Objective:

This study aimed to explore the reasons why implant family planning acceptors switched contraceptive methods before the end of the recommended usage period (dropout) in Kedungsalam Village, Donomulyo Subdistrict, Malang Regency.

Methods:

This study employed a qualitative method with a phenomenological design. Total sampling was used, involving 10 main informants and 1 triangulation informant, namely the village midwife. Data were collected through in-depth interviews.

Results:

The results showed that the reasons for implant contraceptive acceptors switching methods before the scheduled time (dropout) included side effects of the implant, the influence of healthcare providers and information received, as well as environmental factors such as support from husbands and peers.

Conclusion:

The dominant factor encouraging implant contraceptive acceptors to switch methods before the end of the usage period (dropout) was the side effects of the implant itself. Although acceptors had received information and counseling from midwives or healthcare providers prior to implant insertion, this did not significantly influence their decision to continue using the implant until the recommended duration.

Keywords: Reasons, Implant Contraceptive Acceptors, Early Method Switching, Dropout