

ABSTRAK

Pergantian alat kontrasepsi dipengaruhi oleh beberapa faktor yang salah satunya yaitu *informed choice*. Pemberian *informed choice* oleh tenaga kesehatan yang kurang optimal menyebabkan akseptor Keluarga Berencana (KB) kurang memahami alat kontrasepsi secara komprehensif sehingga berisiko pada pergantian alat kontrasepsi. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan antara *informed choice* dan pergantian alat kontrasepsi di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Randublatung.

Metode penelitian menggunakan desain *cross sectional*. Sampel penelitian adalah wanita usia subur akseptor KB di wilayah kerja Puskesmas Randublatung berjumlah 78 dengan menggunakan *proporsional random sampling*. Data diperoleh tanggal 6 April - 1 Mei 2020 melalui hasil wawancara terstruktur. Analisis data menggunakan uji *Chi-Square* atau *Fisher Exact* dan regresi logistik.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa dari 78 akseptor KB mayoritas mendapat *informed choice* tidak lengkap (59,0%) dan sebesar 37,2% akseptor KB mengganti alat kontrasepsinya. Hasil uji statistik menunjukkan bahwa *informed choice* secara signifikan mempunyai hubungan dengan pergantian alat kontrasepsi ($p\text{ value}=0,010$). Akseptor KB yang mendapat *informed choice* tidak lengkap berpeluang 4,89 kali lebih besar mengganti alat kontrasepsi setelah dikontrol dengan sumber pelayanan KB.

Akseptor KB yang mendapat *informed choice* tidak lengkap berisiko lebih besar mengganti alat kontrasepsi.

Kata kunci: *Informed choice*, pergantian alat kontrasepsi, *Methods Information Index* (MII)

ABSTRACT

Switching of contraceptive is influenced by several factors, one of which is the informed choice. The provision informed choice by health workers who are less optimal causes family planning acceptors not comprehensively understanding contraception so that there is a risk of switching contraception. This study aims to determine the relationship between informed choice and contraceptive switching in the working area of the Randublatung Community Health Center.

The research method using cross sectional design. The research sample was women of childbearing age using contraception in the work area of the Randublatung Community Health Center totaling 78 using proportional random sampling. Data obtained from 6 April to 1 May 2020 through the results of a structured interview. Data analysis using Chi-Square or Fisher Exact tests and logistic regression.

The results showed that of the 78 FP acceptors majority gets incomplete informed choice (59,0%) and 37.2% of FP acceptors switched their contraceptives. Statistical test results show that informed choice has a significant relationship with contraceptive switching (p value=0.010). FP acceptors who receive incomplete informed choices have a 4.89 times greater chance switching of contraceptives after they are controlled with the source of FP services.

Family planning acceptors who receive incomplete informed choices are at greater risk switching of contraceptives.

Keywords: Informed choice, contraceptive switching, Methods Information Index (MII)