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LITERATURE REVIEW: FACTORS CAUSING LOW INTERESTED OF IMPLANTS CONTRACEPTION

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Article Information	ABSTRACT
Article History : Received: 13-04-2023 Revised: 14-05-2023 Accepted: 24-05-2023	To cope with the growth of the human population, the government makes policies to anticipate the population explosion which is increasing every year. One of them is the family planning (KB) program, this program aims to control births for married couples. This program has existed and been implemented in Indonesia since 1957 until now. From government programs, in fact there are contraceptive methods in Indonesia that are low in demand, one of which is the implant method. The implant method in Indonesia does tend to be small when compared to other long-term methods. The BKKBN stated that implant users in 2019 were only 7.4%, far below the pill and injection methods. In his study, (Putri, Rahma, 2015) concluded that knowledge has a relationship with the choice of implant contraceptive types. There are several factors that influence the low use of implant contraception in Indonesia. Studies conducted by (Triyanto, L. Indriani, 2018) stated that age, education, employment and family planning service sources could influence the use of Long-Term Contraceptive Methods (MKJP) in Women of Reproductive Age (WUS) including in the selection of implants as a contraceptive method. This literature review uses a narrative research study of the literature which describes the factors causing the low interest in contraceptive implants. The sample uses 5 research articles. The conclusion from this literature review is that age, knowledge, perceptions of the mother and sources of information are the factors causing the low interest in KB implant acceptors. In addition, there is the participation of health workers, cadres and all levels of society to support the implementation of counseling and good KIE so that information about family planning implants reaches the community properly and correctly. It is hoped that family planning service providers will provide even better efforts in sharing information and counseling and KIE about family planning implants to acceptors and prospective family planning acceptors. Researchers hope that the results of this study can be used as a reference for further research with a wider range of variable
Keyword Family Planning Implant Contraception Causing Factors	

Introduction

To cope with the growth of the human population, the government makes policies to anticipate the population explosion which is increasing every year. One of them is the family planning (KB) program, this program aims to control births for married couples. This program has existed and been implemented in Indonesia since 1957 until now. (Hutauruk, 2019)

From government programs, in fact there are contraceptive methods in Indonesia that are low in demand, one of which is the implant method. The implant method in Indonesia does tend to be small when compared to other long-term methods. The BKKBN stated that implant

users in 2019 were only 7.4%, far below the pill and injection methods. (Kemenkes RI, 2019).

For example, in South Sulawesi in 2017 there were 10.3% of implant users, apparently more than the average national implant users, but this figure is still relatively low. (D. Akhmad et al., 2022). In Aceh Jaya district, Aceh province, implant users in the same year were only 2.9%. (Wahyuni, 2020). The results of a survey conducted in South Sumatra stated that there were 6.99% of implant users, which is lower than other long-term contraceptive users. (Departemen Kesehatan, 2017). The report proves that there are still very few implant users in Indonesia.

The Population and Family Planning Program (KKB Program), especially in family planning services, has an important role to play in reducing the Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR). The progress of the achievement of the KKB program has been determined in the National Medium Term Development Plan (RPJMN) (BKKBN, 2020)

In his study, (Putri, Rahma, 2015) concluded that knowledge has a relationship with the choice of implant contraceptive types. There are several factors that influence the low use of KB implants in Indonesia. Studies conducted by (Triyanto, L. Indriani, 2018) states that age, education, employment and family planning service sources can influence the use of Long-Term Contraceptive Methods (MKJP) for Women of Reproductive Age (WUS) including in the selection of implants as a family planning method.

From these problems, the researcher is interested in making a literature review from several journals to find out and conclude what are the factors that cause low interest in implant

contraception. Researchers limit the factors that influence the low use of implants, namely age,

perception, knowledge and sources of information

Method

This literature review uses a narrative research study of the literature which describes the factors causing the low interest in contraceptive implants. Data were obtained by collecting, reading and analyzing literature obtained through a literature search sourced from Google Scholar by using the keywords causal factors and implants in published journals from 2016 to 2022. Data analysis by integrating 5 research articles with theories related to. The sample uses 5 research articles

Results

The results of the study are based on an analysis of 5 literatures, linking research results and identifying problems related to the research title which is shown in table form below.

**Table of Literature Study Research Results
Factors Causing Low Interested Of Implants Contraception**

Researchers and research titles	Research purposes	Research methods	Sampling	Conclusion
Arinil Hidayah, Yeni Veriana Harahap. (2016) Factors that influence the low use of contraception implant in women of childbearing age (WUS) in Parthanaman Saroha Village, Padangsidempuan Hutaimbaru District	To know Factors that influence the low use of implant contraception in women of childbearing age.	Cross sectional	Simple random Sampling	Knowledge, socioeconomic, socio -cultural and parity affect the low use of implant contraception.
Hutauruk, P. M (2018) Factors that influence the low knowledge of mothers to choose implants as contraceptives in the Kelurahan Kerjung District	In order to find out the factors that affect the low interest of respondents in choosing contraceptives	Cross sectional	Simple random Sampling	The disbelief of respondents in using implant contraception is influenced by aspects of knowledge, aspects of education, and aspects of economic resources
Paradita Wahyuni. (2020). Factors that influence the lack of interest in mothers of family planning acceptors in the use of implant contraception in the work area of the Teunom Health Center	Knowing the factors that influence the lack of interest in the Mother KB Acceptor in using Implant Contraception	Cross sectional	Accidental Sampling	Having the influence of the mother's attitude with the lack of interest in the Mother KB acceptor in using implant contraception.
Rismawati, Arini Purnamasari	To find out the age,	Cross sectional.	Purposive sampling.	Low education,

(2021). Analysis of factors that affect the low interest of fertile age couples on the use of MKJP	knowledge, education, sources of information, husband's support, and IEC affect the low interest of fertile age couples on the use of MKJP				lack of knowledge, no husband's support, sources of information and IEC that are less causing low interest in age couples using MKJP
Reznita Adityani D, Akhmad, Djuhadiyah Saadong, Afriani, Hidayati (2019). Perception affects the low use of implant contraception	to determine the factors that influence the low use of implanted contraceptives at the Minasa Upa Public Health Center in Makassar City.	Cross sectional.	Simple sampling	random	low use of contraceptive implants Perception has a significant relationship, while socio-economic and anxiety factors do not have a significant relationship

Discussion

Age

In study (Rismawati & Sari, 2021) stated that family planning acceptors were in the age range of 20-35 years as much as 53.1% of the total sample. However, those who used MKJP were the most used for family planning implants aged over 35 years as much as 44.4%. Whereas (Hutauruk, 2019) stated that contraceptive implant acceptors are in the age range of 25 to 40 years. From these studies it can be assumed that age is not associated with interest in using MJKP including implant contraception.

Mothers over 35 years of age have a risk of pregnancy so it is better to end fertility after having enough children. The mother's decision in determining or choosing which contraception to use is not always influenced by age, but there are other factors that can influence decision making. This is supported by research from Laras Tsany in 2016 concerning the analysis of factors related to the selection of MKJP for female family planning acceptors in Banyubiru District, Semarang Regency which shows that there is no significant relationship between age and MKJP selection. (Laras, T., & Fitri, 2016). Also in line with research from (Preputri, A., Zulkifli, A., & Thaha, 2014) that there is no relationship between age and the choice of contraceptive method. Implant birth control can be used by all reproductive ages to space out pregnancies as well as long-term contraception for women over 35 years of age or who have a risk of their pregnancy. Researchers assume that there are more enthusiasts of contraceptive implants aged over 35 years because they can be used as long-

term contraception to avoid pregnancy, while those aged 20-35 years prefer other contraceptive methods on the grounds that it is only to maintain a safe distance in pregnancy. It is also affected by the ratio between the safe reproductive age which is more than the age above 35 years.

Perception

Studies (Wahyuni, 2020) got the result that there were 28 mothers who had a positive attitude and did not use contraceptive implants (32.6%). This study concluded that there was an influence between the mother's attitude and the lack of interest of the KB acceptor mothers to use KB implants. In line with the study conducted by (D. Akhmad et al., 2022) that there is a relationship between the perception of the mother with the low use of contraceptive implants. This can happen because there is a lack of knowledge about contraceptive implants. Negative attitudes can occur due to environmental influences or negative experiences about implants that mothers often hear from various invalid sources. In research (Wirda, 2021) mentioned that mothers get negative information about implants from neighbors or parents who have used Implant Contraception. This can lead to no clarification about the truth of the experience about the side effects of implant contraception. Health workers can play a role in changing negative perceptions and attitudes about implant contraception by providing good explanations and knowledge regarding implant contraceptives. Counseling, contraception safaris or promotion of contraceptives with social media

can be alternative activities to change people's negative perceptions of implants.

Knowledge

Studies conducted by (Wahyuni, 2020) got the result that there were mothers with sufficient knowledge who did not use implant contraception as much as 43%, so it could be concluded that there was an effect of maternal knowledge on the lack of interest of mothers in using implant contraception. Researchers assume that knowledge about the benefits and side effects of implant contraception is still lacking so that mothers are reluctant to use implant contraception. This is in line with research from (Hutauruk, 2019) which shows that respondents with sufficient knowledge should be willing to use implant contraception but in fact implant enthusiasts are still very few when compared to other methods. Mothers who lack motivation to use implants can also be caused by a lack of attendance at counseling about family planning as stated by (Wahyuni, 2020) which stated that the majority of mothers who did not participate in health education activities did not use implant contraception. The low attendance rate can occur due to the distance from the counseling place to the residents' homes, the timing of the counseling is not appropriate and the lack of socialization of counseling. Whereas contraception counseling is very important to be implemented in order to increase the use of implant contraception as an alternative to long-term contraception. Someone

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who understands the usefulness, benefits, effectiveness and side effects of using implant contraception well can motivate women of childbearing age and make them feel more confident and comfortable to choose implants as their contraceptives. (Hidayah & Harahap, 2016)

Resources

According to research from (Rismawati & Sari, 2021) that there is a relationship between Communication, Information, and Education (IEC) with interest in using MKJP implants. This goes along with (Laras, T., & Fitri, 2016) which states that there is a relationship between IEC Family planning and the election of MJKP. Contraceptive acceptors with less IEC have the potential not to use implants when compared to acceptors who have been given good IEC implants. In study (Wahyuni, 2020) stated that as many as 67.4% of respondents did not attend the counseling that was carried out so that important information related to implants contraception did not reach the maximum to prospective acceptors. IEC Contraception is an important aspect of family planning services. By conducting IEC, it means that midwives can help potential acceptors to determine the best type of contraception for themselves and help family planning acceptors use longer contraception and increase contraceptive success. (Kusumastuti, Kartasurya, 2009)

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