

The Influence of The Audiovisual Application of MKJP Contraceptive on Knowledge and Decision-Making of MKJP Contraceptive in The Technical Implementation Unit of The Tering Seberang West Kutai Community Health Center

Faridah, Inda Corniawati, Kurniati Dwi Utami

Student of Applied Midwifery Study Program, Lecturer of Midwifery Major, Politeknik Kesehatan Kementerian Kesehatan Kalimantan Timur, Indonesia

faridahida1210@gmail.com, indacorniawatiok@gmail.com,

kurniatiutami88@gmail.com

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Abstract

Introduction: Indonesia is the 5th country in the world, efforts to reduce the birth rate (TFR) in Indonesia are carried out through the national Family Planning movement to prevent mortality due to pregnancy and childbirth due to unplanned pregnancies so it is necessary to increase the use of MKJP family planning through counseling using media The right one is audiovisual. **Objective:** The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of implementing MKJP family planning audiovisuals on knowledge and decision making on MKJP family planning decisions. **Methods:** This type of research is a quasi-experimental design with one group pretest – posttest design. **Results and Discussion:** Knowledge of MKJP Contraceptive in post partum mothers before the application of audiovisual as much as 66.7% had less knowledge and after applying audiovisual as much as 77.8% had good knowledge. The use of audiovisual containing MKJP family planning materials makes it easier for mothers to understand about MKJP family planning materials so that with the understanding they have, they decide to use one of the MKJP family planning materials voluntarily without coercion. **Conclusion:** the application of audiovisuals about MKJP Contraceptive to knowledge and decision making about MKJP Contraceptive. **Keywords:** Audiovisual Application; Knowledge; Decision Making; MKJP Contraceptive;

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Introduction

According to WHO, nearly 380 million couples run family planning and 65-75 million of them are mainly in developing countries using hormonal contraceptives, namely birth control pills (Dewi & Devita, 2018). However, 5% of these users do not consume regularly so that they are at risk of pregnancy (Firjanah, 2016 in Gobel, 2019). Basic Health Research Data (Riskesdas) 2018 shows that the use of birth control according to the type of birth control tool / method in Indonesia is dominated by the use of birth control injection type (34.3%). The use of contraceptives in Indonesia currently uses modern birth control by 59.3%. And 51.9% of hormonal birth control use, and 7.5% of non-hormonal. According to the method, 10.2% of long-term contraceptive use (MKJP) and 49.1% of non-MJKP (BKKBN, 2019).

Data from the BKKBN of East Kalimantan Province in 2020 shows the scope of use of Intrauterine Device contraceptives (25.6%), Male Surgery Method (1.3%), Female Surgery Method (4.4%), Implants (20.7%) Injectable (25.5%), Pills (21%), Condoms (1.5%). Based on data from the BKKBN of East Kalimantan Province in 2017, the number of participants who used condom contraceptives was 0.3%, vasectomy (MOP) 0.8%, IUD 2.2%, Tubectomy (MOW) 0.6%, Implants 10.5%, Injections 45.1.6% and Pills 40.6% (BKKBN, 2019). The service coverage of the Technical Implementation Unit of the Terin Community Health Center opposite the data in 2020 was 181 people, postpartum birth control amounted to 57 people (31.5%), while in 2021 it was 129 people, postpartum birth control was 31 people (24.03%) so that there was a decrease in the number of post-copy birth controls.

The low use of the long-term contracepti method (MKJP) can be caused by several factors such as participants' ignorance of the advantages of MKJP, the quality of birth control services seen in terms of the availability of contraceptives and the availability of trained personnel as well as the technical medical capabilities of health service workers, expensive MKJP service costs, obstacles to support from husbands in the use of MKJP, and the existence of values arising from attitudes based on trust and norms in society (BKKBN, 2019).

The application of postpartum birth control using MKJP is very important because the return of fertility in mothers after childbirth cannot be known for sure and can occur before the arrival of the menstrual cycle even in lactating women (Halimahtussadiah, Susilawati, & Herinawati, 2021). This causes during breast feeding, women experience unwanted pregnancy (KTD) or unwanted *pregnancy*. Contraceptives should be used before returning to sexual activity. It is therefore very important to use contraceptives as early as possible after delivery (Mujiati, 2018).

The use of Contraceptive or postpartum birth control MKJP is influenced by several factors including knowledge factors (Mujiati, 2018). Knowledge is an important element in shaping a person's actions (Notoatmodjo, 2017). An attitude is a closed reaction or

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response of a person to a certain stimulus or object. Attitude is not yet an action or activity but is a factor influencing action or behavior (Notoatmodjo, 2017).

The preliminary study conducted by researchers through interviews with 10 post-saline mothers about the use of MKJP contraceptives as many as 8 people did not want to use MKJP contraceptives and 2 people were willing to use MKJP contraceptives. The reason stated by mothers who do not want to use post-saline contraceptives is that they are afraid to use contraceptives because they are still puerperal and consider the use of birth control after childbirth unimportant.

Based on the background of the above problems, the researcher is interested in conducting research on the influence of audiovisual application of MKJP birth control on the knowledge and decision-making of post partum mothers using MKJP birth control in the Technical Implementation Unit of the Tering Seberang Community Health Center, West Kutai Regency.

Methods

This research is *quasi-experimental*, with a design design approach of *one group pretest – posttest design*. The population in this study was all post partum mothers in the Technical Implementation Unit of the Tering Seberang Community Health Center, West Kutai Regency, who gave birth to the May-June 2022 period. The sampling technique uses *consecutive sampling* with a total sample number of 18 respondents. SAP instrument tools and questionnaires. Analysis of Wilcoxon test data.

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Result and Discussion

Result

Table 1
Characteristics of Respondents

Characteristic		F	%
Mother's Age	<20 Years	3	16.7
	20-35 years	11	61.1
	>35 years old		22.2
Education	ES	4	22.2
	SLTP	4	44.4
	High School/Vocational High School	8	33.3
Work	Bachelor	9	0
	Housewife	0	55.6
	Private employees	10	22.2
	Self employed	4	22.2
Parity	Primipara	4	16.7
	Multiparitas	3	61.1
	Grandemulti	11	22
		4	2
		18	100

Based on the table above, it shows that most of the respondents aged between 20-35 years are 11 people (61.1%), most of them are 8 people in junior high school (44.4%), most Housewife jobs are 10 people (55.6%), most mothers were multiparity as many as 11 people (61.1%).

1. Analyzes Univariat

Table 2
Knowledge before and after applying audiovisual MKJP Contraceptive

Knowledge of MKJP Contraceptive	Knowledge of MKJP			
	Before the Intervention		After the Intervention	
	F	%	F	%
Less	12	66.7	0	0
Enough	6	33.3	4	22.2
Good	0	0	14	77.8
Sum	18	100	18	100

Based on the results of data collection using questionnaires, it can be seen that before the intervention, most of the respondents, namely 12 people (66.7%) had less knowledge and 6 people (33.3%) had sufficient knowledge and no one has good

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knowledge. After intervention, most of the respondents had more good knowledge, namely 14 people (77.8%) and only 4 people (22.2%) had sufficient knowledge.

Table 3

Decision making before and after applying audiovisual Mkjp Contraceptive

Decision Making	Knowledge of MKJP			
	Before the Intervention		After the Intervention	
	F	%	F	%
Decide	0	0	15	83.3
Undecided	18	100	3	16.7
Sum	18	100	18	100

Based on the results of data collection using questionnaires, before the intervention, all respondents, namely 18 people (100%) did not decide to use MKJP Contraceptive and after applying audiovisual almost all respondents, namely 15 people (83.3%) decided to use MKJP Contraceptive and there were still 3 people (16.7%) who did not decide to use MKJP Contraceptive

2. Bivariate Analysis Knowledge

Table 4

The effect of audiovisual application of MKJP Contraceptive on the knowledge of postpartum mothers about MKJP Contraceptive

Knowledge of MKJP CONTRACEPTIVE		N	Mean Rank	Sum of Rank	P-Value
	Negative Rank	0	0.00	0.00	0.000
	Positive Rank	18	9.50	171.00	
	Ties	0			
	Total	18			

The analysis shows a p value of $0.000 < \alpha 0.05$, it can be concluded that there is an influence of audiovisual application of MKJP Contraceptive on the knowledge of postpartum mothers about MKJP birth control in the Technical Implementation Unit of the Community Health Center Tering Seberang, West Kutai Regency

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Decision Making

Table 5

The effect of audiovisual application of MKJP Contraceptive on the decision making of postpartum mothers about MKJP Contraceptive in the Technical Implementation Unit of the Tering Seberang Community Health Center, West Kutai Regency

		N	Mean Rank	Sum of Rank	P-Value
Knowledge of MKJP Contraceptive	Negative Rank	0	0.00	0.00	0.000
	Positive Rank	15	8.00	120.00	
	Ties	3			
	Total	18			

The analysis shows a p-value of $0.000 < \alpha 0.05$, it can be concluded that there is an influence of audiovisual application of MKJP Contraceptive on the decision making of post partum mothers about MKJP Contraceptive in the Implementing Unit Technical Center for Public Health Across from West Kutai Regency

Discussion

1. The effect of audiovisual application of MKJP Contraceptive on the knowledge of post partum mothers about MKJP Contraceptive

The results showed that there was an influence of audiovisual application of MKJP Contraceptive on knowledge about MKJP Contraceptive with a p value of $0.000 < \alpha 0.05$. This explains that there is an increase in knowledge before and after being given audiovisual application. The use of Contraceptive or postpartum birth control MKJP is influenced by several factors including knowledge factors (Mujiati, 2018). Knowledge is an important element in shaping a person's actions (Notoatmodjo, 2017). An attitude is a closed reaction or response of a person to a certain stimulus or object. Attitude is not yet an action or activity but is a factor influencing action or behavior (Notoatmodjo, 2017).

The results of this study revealed that before being given audiovisual, many pregnant women had less knowledge about MKJP birth control after being given audiovisual application there was an increase where after being given counseling through the application of audiovisual there was an increase in knowledge to be good.

Health education by using audiovisual media is more interesting and is considered not monotonous because it displays motion, images, and sounds at one time. This media increases a high sense of curiosity towards the content of the video and there is a desire to look at the video until it is finished seriously (Notoatmodjo, 2018).

However, often counseling is ignored and not carried out properly, because the task force does not have time and they do not know that client counseling will be easier to follow the advice (Wulandari, 2017). Counseling is a process that runs and blends with all aspects of family planning services and not just information that is discussed and given

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on one occasion, namely at the time of service delivery. Good counseling techniques and adequate information should be applied and discussed interactively throughout the client's visit in a way that is in accordance with the existing culture (Wulandari, 2017).

Audiovisual media is a promotional media that combines sound with moving images. Audio-visual media allows the message conveyed to be well received and effective by the audience. The audience will remember only 20% of what they hear and only 30% of what they see, yet they will capture 70% of what they hear and see (Wulandari, 2017).

This is in line with the research of Amelia, Maryati and Hardjanti (2021) with the title The Effect of Video Media Counseling on Increasing Knowledge and Attitudes About Intra Uterine Devices (IUD) Contraceptives in Couples of Childbearing Age. There were 111 respondents with bivariate analysis using wilcoxon obtained a p-value of $0.000 < 0.05$, which means that there is an influence of video media counseling to increase knowledge about IUD in couples of childbearing age. This research states that by conducting counseling about IUD using video, it can increase knowledge of IUD where the use of video media is more effective and efficient than using the word or writing method.

2. The effect of audiovisual application of MKJP Contraceptive on the knowledge of post partum mothers about MKJP Contraceptive

The results showed that there was an influence of audiovisual application of MKJP Contraceptive on decision making using MKJP Contraceptive with a p value of $0.000 < \alpha 0.05$. this explains that there is an increase in decision-making using MKJP Contraceptive before and after being given audiovisual application.

The results showed that at the beginning of the study all mothers did not have the decision to choose MKJP contraceptives, this was because there was no information and interest of respondents in MKJP contraceptives. The results of this study can be seen from the response of mothers before being given audiovisual application showing rejection both verbally and attitudinally when offered to use post-copy Contraceptive MKJP after childbirth. In this study, it was shown from the results of the study that all respondents initially did not choose or had not decided to use MKJP post-copy contraceptives, this was because mothers already had previous short-term contraceptive options that had been used and had used and felt comfortable with the contraceptives.

According to Notoatmodjo (2018) desires can arise due to previous events. Responses from events that he has experienced repeatedly or more than once will add to his experience which will also directly give a positive response or response, in this case it is a positive response to post-saline Contraceptive that he shows with a greater sense of interest giving rise to a high interest in post-saline Contraceptive. This is in accordance with the theory that interest is influenced by internal factors in the form of responses and experiences.

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After being given information through the application of audiovisual, it was seen that there was a change in decision making where respondents who had not previously had a decision to choose MKJP contraceptives, after being given a more stable and confident intervention on the choice of contraceptives to be used after childbirth. So far, there are still many mothers who are reluctant to use post-copy MKJP Contraceptive devices and decide to use contraceptives after the puerperium or after the child is over 3 months old with short-term contraceptives such as injections and pills. This can be seen from the response or responses that refuse to use Contraceptive after giving birth with birth control MKJP and will think about the contraceptives that will be used after the puerperium.

In the study, almost all respondents experienced a change for the better where previously respondents who did not have a decision to choose Contraceptive after copy MKJP changed have decided to choose contraceptives but from the research data there are 3 respondents who still do not have a decision to choose MKJP Contraceptive after the intervention, this can be influenced by external factors so that even though they are given information does not change the mother's decision to choose Contraceptive post-copy MKJP.

This research is in line with research conducted by Gobel Research (2019) the results of the study showed that there is an influence of counseling on the decision making of contraceptive selection in post-saline mothers at the Boalemo Regency RSTN. This is evident from statistical analysis using the chi square test obtained chi square test results known $p\text{-value} = 0.037 < 0.05$. likewise, Wardani's research (2022) The results of assessing the p value of $0.014 < 0.05$ there is an influence of health education with audio-visual media on MKJP's intuitive decision making. In the decision-making of 14 respondents 6 have chosen a decision with intuitive decision selection. People who receive information correctly will make a decision in choosing the right method of perception.

According to researchers, the success in increasing the decision to choose post-copy Contraceptive MKJP because the intervention in the form of audiovisual was used intensively for 1 week and the mother's response to this intervention was very good, mothers often played back the audiovisual given and consulted so as to strengthen the mother to decide to use MKJP birth control because they already understood MKJP birth control completely.

Conclusion

The characteristics of respondents were mostly aged between 20-35 years as much as 61.1%, education level was mostly junior high school as much as 44.4%, employment was mostly IRT as much as 55.6% and multipara parity as much as 61.1%. Knowledge of MKJP Contraceptive in post partum mothers in the Technical Implementation Unit of the Tering Seberang Community Health Center of West Kutai Regency before the

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application of audiovisual as much as 66.7% had less knowledge and after applying audiovisuale many 77.8% had good knowledge. The decision making of MKJP Contraceptive to post partum mothers in the Technical Implementation Unit of the Tering Seberang Community Health Center of West Kutai Regency before the implementation of audiovisual all respondents, namely 100% did not decide to use MKJP Contraceptive and after applying audiovisual as much as 83.3% decided to use MKJP Contraceptive.

There is an influence of audiovisual application of MKJP Contraceptive on the knowledge of post partum mothers about MKJP Contraceptive in the Technical Implementation Unit of the Tering Seberang Community Health Center, West Kutai Regency with a p value of 0.000. There is an influence of audiovisual application of MKJP Contraceptive on the decision-making of MKJP Contraceptive in the Technical Implementation Unit of the Tering Seberang Community Health Center, West Kutai Regency with a p value of 0.000.

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