



## ANALYSIS OF FACTORS OF LOW INTEREST IN USING IUD BIRTH CONTROL AT THE SUNGAILIAT HEALTH CENTER 2024

**Diah Rahmawati \*, Sabda Wahab, Gita Fajrianti**

Public Health, Faculty of Health, Universitas Anak Bangsa

Jl. Pinus I No.693, Kacang Pedang, Kec. Gerunggang, Kota Pangkal Pinang, Kepulauan Bangka Belitung  
33684, Indonesia

Email: [diahrismawati783@gmail.com](mailto:diahrismawati783@gmail.com)

### Abstract

Gender and child profile data in 2022 shows that Bangka Belitung Province is ranked 20th with a total of 11.20 in IUD use. The proportion of IUD use in Bangka Regency based on sub-districts consists of Belinyu sub-district 189 acceptors, Sungailiat Health Center 6.48%. The government's policy on family planning is directed at the use of long-term contraception, but many PUS are less interested in using IUD contraception. The purpose of the study was to determine the factors associated with the low interest of mothers in choosing IUD contraception in the Sungailiat Health Center work area in 2024. This type of research is an analytical survey with a cross-sectional design. The population of this study were all couples of Fertile Age (PUS) who were registered as active KB acceptors in the Sungailiat Health Center work area during the period January - April 2024 with a total of 219. The number of samples was 57 respondents with a purposive sampling technique. The research instrument used in this study was a questionnaire. The results of the study on factors related to low maternal interest in choosing IUD contraceptives at Sungailiat Health Center in 2024, found that knowledge, attitudes, beliefs, health service facilities, and husband's support were all significantly related to low interest, because the p-value of each was smaller than the  $\alpha$ -value of 0.05. With a p-value of 0.00 for knowledge and husband's support, 0.048 for attitudes, 0.000 for beliefs, and 0.007 for health service facilities, it can be concluded that all of these factors play a role in influencing maternal interest in choosing IUD contraceptives

**Keywords:** Attitude, Family Planning, Husband Support, Knowledge, Trust

### Introduction

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are a global agenda to end poverty, reduce inequality, and protect the environment, with a target of 2030. Of the 17 SDGs, four health-related sectors include zero hunger, optimal health, gender equality, and clean water. The focus on Family Planning (Family Planning) is in the third goal: good health, which includes reduced maternal mortality and universal access to sexual and reproductive health services (1). WHO formulated the Four Pillars of Safe Motherhood to protect mothers and babies, including family planning (family planning), antenatal services, clean and safe childbirth, and health services during pregnancy and childbirth (2). The government seeks to reduce maternal mortality by providing quality health services, including pregnant women's examinations, childbirth by trained personnel, postpartum care, complication referrals, and family planning services (KB) (3).

According to BPS (2023), The rate of contraceptive use in couples of childbearing age in Indonesia is 66.3%, an increase of 1.9% from 2022. The most widely used methods are injections

(46.47%), pills (25.81%), IUDs (10.2%), and others. The proportion of IUD acceptors is highest in Yogyakarta (17.6%), lowest in Papua (2.9%), and Bangka Belitung is ranked 20th (11.2%).

The average participation of IUD birth control in Bangka Belitung reached 11.20%, still below the target of 13.8% for 2022. The level of use in the district varies: West Bangka 7.01%, Belitung 7.42%, Central Bangka 7.32%, South Bangka 7.13%, East Belitung 7.13%, Pangkalpinang 7.72%, and Bangka 6.79%. In Bangka Regency, the sub-district with the highest number of acceptors is West Mendo (775). The proportion of IUD use in health centers varies: Kenanga 7.65%, Matras 7.06%, Air Ruai 6.54%, Sungailiat 6.48%, and Sinar Baru 7.32% (5).

Research shows that factors such as knowledge, attitude, age, education, and husband support are associated with long-term contraceptive use, but the results are inconsistent. Utami (2019) found that education is related to IUD use, While Raihani (2020) not. Zakiyah & Kurniati (2023) reported that the husband's support was related to the use of the IUD, but Hasibuan (2021) did not find the relationship. Based on the results of the study, the researcher is interested in conducting research with the aim of exploring the relationship between knowledge, attitudes, beliefs, health facilities and husband's support for the low use of IUDs at the Sungailiat Health Center, Bangka Regency.

In 2023, out of 1,703 couples of childbearing age (PUS) at the Sungailiat Health Center, there were 1,578 active family planning participants with 35 people using IUDs, showing that IUD coverage was only 2.5%. In January-April 2024, out of 503 PUS, 219 became active family planning participants with 11 people using IUDs, or 5.3%. Coverage of IUD contraceptive use is still low.

The initial survey at the Sungailiat Health Center in 2024 involved interviews with 10 family planning acceptors from different educational backgrounds. The results showed that 4 mothers used injections, 2 used pills, 3 did not use contraception, and 1 used IUDs. The low use of IUDs is thought to be related to education, with many mothers only finishing elementary or junior high school. They lack knowledge about IUDs and have concerns about the effectiveness and insertion of IUDs.

## **Method**

This study uses an observational method with a cross-sectional approach to analyze the relationship between risk factors and effects. The population is active family planning acceptors at the Sungailiat Health Center (January-April 2024), as many as 219 people. The sample was taken by purposive and accidental sampling, resulting in 57 respondents. The inclusion criteria include ages 15-49, good communication, and willingness to be a respondent. Data was collected from the Sungailiat Health Center in June - August 2024. The Independent Variable includes the husband's knowledge, attitude, trust, facilities, and support while the Dependent Variable is the low use of IUD birth control. The instrument used is a questionnaire.

## Results and Discussion

### 1. Univariate Test Results

**Table 1. Univariate Test Results of Variables of Knowledge, Mother's Attitude, Trust, Availability of Health Services and Husband's Support**

No	Category	Frequency (f)	Sum	Percentage (%)
<b>Knowledge Variables</b>				
1	Good	28		49
2	Enough	13		22,8
3	Less	16		28,2
	<b>Total</b>	<b>57</b>		<b>100</b>
<b>Variables of Mother's Attitude</b>				
1	Positive	20		35,1
2	Negative	37		64,9
	<b>Total</b>	<b>57</b>		<b>100</b>
<b>Trust Variables</b>				
1	Believe	20		35,1
2	Don't Believe	37		64,9
	<b>Total</b>	<b>57</b>		<b>100</b>
<b>Variables of Health Service availability</b>				
1	Available	42		73,7
2	Not Available	15		26,3
	<b>Total</b>	<b>57</b>		<b>100</b>
<b>Variables of Husband Support</b>				
1	Supports	30		52,6
2	Not Supports	27		47,4
	<b>Total</b>	<b>57</b>		<b>100</b>

Source : Primary Data, 2024

Based on table 1, it can be seen that the distribution of the frequency of maternal knowledge at the Sungailiat Health Center is 57 respondents, there are more knowledge categories, namely good as many as 28 respondents (49%), there is a sufficient knowledge category of 13 respondents (22.8%) and there is less knowledge category, namely less than 16 respondents (28.2%). The frequency distribution of maternal attitudes in 57 respondents was more positive, namely Positive 20 respondents (35.1%) and negative category 37 respondents (64.9%). The distribution of the frequency of mothers' trust was 57 respondents more in the trust category of 20 respondents (35.1%) and there was a distrust category of 37 respondents (64.9%). The frequency distribution of health service facilities was 57 respondents, the most available categories were 42 respondents (73.3%) and there were unavailable categories as many as 15 respondents (26.3%). The frequency distribution of husband support for 57 respondents was more in the category of supporting as many as 30 respondents (52.6%) and the category of not supporting as many as 27 respondents (47.4%)

## 2. Bivariate Test Results

### a. The relationship between knowledge and low maternal interest in IUD contraceptive selection in the working area of the sungailiat health center

**Table 2. Knowledge Relationship to Low Maternal Interest in IUD Contraceptive Selection at Sungailiat Health Center**

No	Knowledge	IUD Contraceptive Selection				Sum		P-Value
		Choose		Not Choose		F	%	
		f	%	f	%			
1	Good	17	29,75	11	19,25	28	49	0,000
2	Enough	2	3,5	11	19,3	13	22,8	
3	Less	1	1,8	15	26,4	16	28,2	
<b>Total</b>		<b>20</b>	<b>35,05</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>64,95</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>100</b>	

Source : Primary Data, 2024

Table 2 shows that of the 57 respondents at the Sungailiat Health Center, more people are knowledgeable and choose IUDs (29.75%) than those who do not choose (19.25%). Knowledge enough had an IUD choice of 3.5% and did not choose 19.3%. The lack of knowledge category had 1.8% IUD voters and 26.4% did not choose IUD. The chi-square test with a p-value of 0.000 ( $p < 0.05$ ) showed a significant relationship between maternal knowledge and interest in the selection of IUD contraceptives at the Sungailiat Health Center.

The Theory of Planned Behavior states that the intention to use IUDs is influenced by three main factors: attitudes towards IUDs (beliefs about effectiveness and comfort), subjective norms (social influences from close people or medical personnel), and perception of behavioral control (beliefs about the ability to use IUDs without hindrance). These three factors form the intention to choose and use IUDs as contraception.

According to Soekidjo Notoadmojo (2007), the formation of attitudes is greatly influenced by the factor of knowledge. The existence of knowledge will affect a person's perception so that people have an attitude and then bias is seen in their actions. The role of knowledge in family planning is directed to PUS's understanding of the healthy age for pregnancy and childbirth, the distance between pregnancies that are too risky, and the ideal number of children to achieve a happy and prosperous family.

This can be caused because the majority of respondents have good knowledge. Although a person already knows various things about the types of contraceptives, both positive and negative, but most of them also before choosing contraceptives first counseling Midwives/Health Workers such as Puskesmas, Pustu and Hospitals to get advice and instructions on which type of contraceptive is most suitable for them and decide what contraceptive they believe. So that knowledge has no relationship with the selection of IUD contraceptives because knowledgeable people are quite proportional to less knowledgeable people, in other words, there is no tendency of knowledge in choosing IUD contraceptives. Knowledge is one of the factors that affect human behavior, attitudes and actions. Public knowledge, in this case respondents to family planning will affect people's behavior, attitudes and actions towards family planning, both in terms of choosing contraceptives and awareness to do family planning.

To achieve the norm of a happy and prosperous small family, it is necessary to have knowledge about contraception, its benefits, roles, and risks found in family planning participants. If this knowledge has been lived, maximized to carry out family planning, the use of any contraception is acceptable because any contraception that is used properly and sustainably is much safer than not using it at all.

The results of this study are in line with Based on the results of research conducted by Qamariah et al., (2017) that the test results (Pearson Chi Square) p value = 0.002 were found. These results indicate that there is a very meaningful relationship between knowledge and the use of IUD. The researcher said that this could be caused because the majority of respondents had good knowledge and a high level of education. The results are also supported by (10) who said that mothers' knowledge about MKJP is related to MKJP's interests. Researchers say that knowledge is the

basis for behaving and perceiving things. Correct knowledge will increase interest in using MKJP. The results of this study are not in line with the research of (11) with a value of  $0.149 > 0.05$ , there is no significant relationship between knowledge and interest in IUD contraceptive selection in the community in Sidodadi Village, Wonomulyo District.

According to the researchers' assumptions, a lack of knowledge about the long-term benefits and practicality of IUDs, such as the differences compared to pills that should be taken daily or injections that should be done every month, as well as a mistaken understanding that IUDs can move or come out on their own after insertion, contribute to low IUD selection. Thus, the researchers concluded that the less the acceptor knew about the IUD, the less likely they were to choose this method of contraception, and vice versa.

**b. The relationship between attitudes and low interest of mothers in choosing IUD contraceptives in the Sungailiat Health Center work area**

**Table 3. Relationship of Attitude to Low Interest in IUD Contraceptive Selection at Sungailiat Health Center**

Selection of Contraceptive Method								
No	Attitude	IUD Contraceptive Selection				Sum		P-Value
		Choose		Not Choose				
		f	%	f	%	F	%	
1	Positive	17	29,8	3	5,3	20	35,1	0,048
2	Negative	22	38,6	15	26,3	37	64,9	
Total		39	68,4	18	31,6	57	100	

Source : Primary Data, 2024

Table 3 shows that of the 57 respondents at the Sungailiat Health Center, 29.4% of respondents who chose IUDs and 5.3% who did not vote for IUDs had a positive attitude towards IUDs. Negative attitudes were associated with 38.6% of IUD voters and 26.3% who did not vote. The chi-square test with a p-value of 0.048 ( $p < 0.05$ ) showed a significant relationship between maternal attitudes and interest in IUD contraceptive selection at the Sungailiat Health Center.

Attitudes according to the tripartite model consist of three components: cognitive (beliefs and knowledge), affective (emotions and feelings), and conative (behavioral tendencies or intentions). These three components are interrelated and form attitudes that affect a person's interactions and decisions (Ajzen, 1991). Attitudes can be a person's tendency to support or disapprove of an object, i.e. feelings of support or partiality and feelings of disapproval or impartiality to the object.

Ratna Sari (2017) research with the Pearson Chi Square test showed a p value = 0.036, which indicates a significant relationship between attitude and IUD contraceptive use. The results research of Harahap (2014) on the influence of knowledge, attitudes, husband support, health worker support and economy.

According to the researcher's assumptions, based on interviews, it was found that mothers who had a positive attitude towards IUD use were more than those who had a negative attitude. Research shows that attitudes influence mothers' interest in becoming IUD birth control acceptors. Some mothers still have a negative attitude due to a lack of knowledge about the effectiveness of IUDs and the embarrassment associated with their vaginal placement.

**c. The relationship between trust and low maternal trust in choosing IUD contraceptives in the Sungailiat Health Center work area**

**Table 4. The Relationship of Trust in Low Maternal Interest in the Selection of IUD Contraceptives at the Sungailiat Health Center**

Contraceptives at the Sungailat Health Center								
No	Belief	IUD Contraceptive Selection				Sum		P-Value
		Choose		Not Choose		F	%	
		f	%	f	%			
1	Believe	6	10,5	14	24,6	20	35,1	0,000
2	Don't Believe	29	50,9	8	14	37	64,9	
Total		20	61,4	37	38,6	57	100	

Source : Primary Data, 2024

Table 4 shows that of the 57 respondents at the Sungailiat Health Center, 10.5% believed in choosing IUDs, while 24.6% did not vote. In contrast, 50.9% of those who did not believe in IUDs chose IUDs and 14% who did not vote. The chi-square test with a p-value of 0.000 ( $p < 0.05$ ) showed a significant relationship between mothers' trust and interest in the selection of IUD contraceptives at the Sungailiat Health Center.

Socio-cultural factors that are hereditary contribute to a great influence on public health. In addition, a number of socio-cultural perceptions and behaviors were found that were considered inconsistent with health principles according to medical science or had a disadvantageous health impact on mothers and children (12).

Based on the results of research conducted by Wijhati, (2011) that the test result (Pearson Chi Square) p value = 0.001 was found. These results indicate that there is a very meaningful relationship between socio-cultural and the use of Post-Placental IUD birth control.

According to the researcher's assumptions, based on the results of the interviews, it was found that some acceptors did not use IUDs because there were concerns that the IUD would remain in the uterus and must be removed before death. This reason indicates that there is a lack of understanding or concern regarding the use of IUDs as contraceptives.

**d. The relationship between health service facilities and low maternal interest in choosing IUD contraception in the Sungailiat Health Center work area**

**Table 5. The Relationship of Health Service Facilities to Maternal Low Interest in Choosing IUD Contraceptives at the Sungailiat Health Center**

in Choosing IUD Contraceptives at the Sungamat Health Center								
No	Health Service Facilities	IUD Contraceptive Selection				Sum		P-Value
		Choose		Not Choose				
		f	%	f	%	F	%	
1	Available	19	33,3	23	40,4	42	73,7	0,007
2	Not available	1	1,8	14	24,5	15	26,3	
Total		20	35,1	37	64,9	57	100	

Source : Primary Data, 2024

Table 5 shows that of the 57 respondents at the Sungailiat Health Center, 33.3% with available health service facilities chose IUDs, while 40.4% did not choose. In contrast, only 1.8% with unavailable facilities chose IUDs, while 24.5% did not choose. The chi-square test with a p-value of 0.007 ( $p < 0.05$ ) showed a significant relationship between health care facilities and maternal interest in IUD contraceptive selection at the Sungailiat Health Center.

The health care facility factor is the main factor that affects the interest in choosing an IUD contraceptive. Complete, close, and good facilities and the role of friendly health workers will affect the mother's desire to try using IUD (14). The results of the study by Astuti, (2018) found that the results of the Chi-Square test, p value = 0.001. These results state that there is a very meaningful relationship between health care facilities and the use of contraceptives.

According to the researcher's assumptions, based on the results of interviews, mothers who choose IUD contraceptives tend to have easy access to health care facilities. On the other hand, mothers who do not choose IUDs often face obstacles related to health care facilities, such as a lack of adequate medical equipment, unprivate consultation rooms, and a lack of trained health workers. These factors contribute to the low interest of mothers in choosing IUDs as a method of contraception.

**e. The relationship between husband's support and low interest of mothers in choosing IUD contraceptives in the Sungailiat Health Center work area in 2024**

**Table 6. The relationship between husband's support and the low interest of mothers in the selection of IUD contraceptives at the Sungailiat Health Center**

No	Husband's Support	IUD Contraceptive Selection				Sum		P-Value
		Choose		Not Choose		F	%	
		f	%	f	%			
1	Supports	18	31,6	12	21	30	52,6	0,000
2	Not Supports	2	3,5	25	43,9	27	47,4	
Total		20	35,1	37	64,9	57	100	

Source : Primary Data, 2024

Table 6 shows that of the 57 respondents at the Sungailiat Health Center, 31.6% with the support of their husbands chose IUDs, while 21% did not choose. In contrast, only 3.5% with husband support did not choose an IUD, while 64.9% without support chose not to use an IUD. The chi-square test with a p-value of 0.000 ( $p < 0.05$ ) showed a significant relationship between husband support and maternal interest in IUD contraceptive selection at Sungailiat Health Center.

According to Hartanto (2017), contraception requires cooperation and mutual trust between husband and wife. Ideally, couples should choose the best method of contraception, cooperate in use, bear the cost, and monitor for red flags. Suryono added that husband's support in birth control includes helping to choose contraception, using the method correctly, seeking help in case of side effects, escorting the wife for control, looking for alternatives if the IUD is not satisfactory, and replacing the wife if needed.

Based on the results of research conducted by (9) that the results of the Chi-Square test with p value = 0.001 were found. These results state that there is a very meaningful relationship between husband support and the use of Post-Placental IUD birth control.

According to the researchers' assumptions, based on the results of the interviews, it was found that husbands who supported but did not use IUDs generally felt more comfortable with other contraceptive methods, had negative concerns about IUDs, or considered the cost of IUD insertion too high. In contrast, acceptors who do not have the support of their husbands but still choose IUDs tend to have high parity and consider IUDs more effective than other methods. Husband's support greatly influences the mother's decision to choose contraception. Support in the form of motivation, attention, advice, and acceptance from the husband plays a significant role in the mother's decision to use an IUD. The higher the husband's support, the more likely the mother is to choose an IUD

## Conclusion

From the results of the study on factors related to the low interest of mothers in the selection of IUD contraceptives at the Sungailiat Health Center in 2024, it was found that knowledge, attitudes, beliefs, health service facilities, and husband support were all significantly related to the low interest, because the p-value was smaller than the  $\alpha$ -value of 0.05, respectively. With a p-value of 0.00 for husband's knowledge and support, 0.048 for attitude, 0.000 for trust, and 0.007 for health care facilities, it can be concluded that all of these factors play a role in influencing mothers' interest in IUD contraceptive selection.

## References

- [1] SDgS Bappenas. Agenda 2030 untuk Pembangunan Berkelanjutan [Internet]. 2022. Available from: <https://sdgs.bappenas.go.id/>
- [2] Varney H. Buku Ajar Asuhan Kebidanan. 4th ed. Jakarta: EGC; 2007.
- [3] Anonim. Kanal Pengetahuan dan Informasi Fakultas Kedokteran, Kesehatan Masyarakat dan Keperawatan Universitas Gadjah Mada. 2023. Peran Pemerintah Dalam Penurunan Angka Kematian Ibu (AKI). Available from: <https://kanalpengetahuan.fk.ugm.ac.id/peran-pemerintah-dalam-penurunan-angka-kematian-ibu-aki/>
- [4] BPS. Badan Pusat Statistik (BPS - Statistics Indonesia). 2023. Persentase Pasangan Usia Subur (PUS) Umur 15–49 Tahun yang Sedang Menggunakan Alat Keluarga Berencana (KB) atau Cara Tradisional untuk Menunda atau Mencegah Kehamilan Menurut Provinsi. Available from: <https://www.bps.go.id/id/statistics-table/3/V1VwdFNrWIVNRGxTYlhOWVNHSkphSHBMYUhWclFUMDkjMw==/persentase-pasangan-usia-subur--pus--umur-15-49-tahun-yang-sedang-menggunakan-alat-keluarga-berencana--kb--atau-cara-tradisional-untuk-menunda-atau-mencegah-keham>
- [5] Dinas P2KBP3A Kabupaten Bangka. Profil Gender dan Anak Tahun 2022 [Internet]. Sungailiat: Dinas Pengendalian Penduduk Keluarga Berencana, Pemberdayaan Perempuan dan Perlindungan Anak; 2022. Available from: [https://www.bangka.go.id/sites/default/files/dokumen/bank\\_data/PROFIL\\_GENDER\\_DAN\\_ANAK\\_TAHUN\\_2022\\_compressed\\_compressed.pdf](https://www.bangka.go.id/sites/default/files/dokumen/bank_data/PROFIL_GENDER_DAN_ANAK_TAHUN_2022_compressed_compressed.pdf)
- [6] Utami S. Faktor-faktor yang Berhubungan dengan Penggunaan Metode Kontrasepsi Jangka Panjang Pada Wanita Usia Subur di Kota Tangerang Selatan Tahun 2019. UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta; 2019.
- [7] Zakiyah RAV, Kurniati CH. Faktor Yang Berhubungan Dengan Rendahnya Minat Ibu Terhadap Pemilihan Alat Kontrasepsi IUD Di Puskesmas Warureja. J Heal Res. 2023;6(1):1–10.
- [8] Hasibuan NA. Faktor Yang Berhubungan Dengan Rendahnya Penggunaan Alat Kontrasepsi Intra Uterine Device (IUD) Di Desa Sidomulio Kecamatan Barumun Selatan Tahun 2021 [Internet]. Universitas Aufa Royha; 2021. Available from: [https://repository.unar.ac.id/jspui/bitstream/123456789/3150/1/SKRIPSI\\_NUR\\_AZIZAH\\_HASIBUAN.pdf](https://repository.unar.ac.id/jspui/bitstream/123456789/3150/1/SKRIPSI_NUR_AZIZAH_HASIBUAN.pdf)
- [9] Qamariah L, Herlin Fitriana Kurniawati, Rokhanawati D. Hubungan Dukungan Suami Dan Tingkat Pengetahuan Dengan Penggunaan Kb Iud Post-Plasenta Di Puskesmas Jetis Yogyakarta [Internet]. Universitas Aisyiyah Yogyakarta; 2017. Available from: <https://digilib.unisayogya.ac.id/2744/>
- [10] Sari EI. Faktor-Faktor Yang Berhubungan Dengan Rendahnya Minat Ibu Terhadap Penggunaan Metode Kontrasepsi Jangka Panjang Di BPS Sri Romdhati Semin Gunung Kidul [Internet]. Universitas 'Aisyiyah Yogyakarta; 2016. Available from: [https://digilib.unisayogya.ac.id/2404/1/NASKAH\\_PUBLIKASI\\_EMINUR\\_ITRI\\_SARI\\_201510104264.pdf](https://digilib.unisayogya.ac.id/2404/1/NASKAH_PUBLIKASI_EMINUR_ITRI_SARI_201510104264.pdf)
- [11] Sari YNI, Abidin UW, Ningsih S. Faktor-faktor yang Mempengaruhi Pemilihan Dengan Minat Ibu Dalam Pemilihan Alat Kontrasepsi IUD. J Kesehat Masy [Internet]. 2019;5(1):47–59. Available from: <https://journal.lppm-unasman.ac.id/index.php/jikm/article/view/308>
- [12] Saifuddin AB. Buku panduan praktis pelayanan kontrasepsi. Jakarta: Yayasan Bina Pustaka Sarwono Prawirohardjo-BKKBN; 2004.
- [13] Wijhati ER. Pengaruh Faktor Budaya terhadap Pemilihan IUD pada Pasangan Usia Subur Puskesmas Sewon II Kabupaten Bantul DIY Tahun 2011 [Internet]. Universitas 'Aisyiyah Yogyakarta; 2011. Available from: <https://digilib.unisayogya.ac.id/1595/>
- [14] Sadih, Haque BR. Faktor Yang Mempengaruhi Kurangnya Minat Ibumenggunakan Metode Kontrasepsi Implant Dan Iud Di Puskesmas Muncang. Heal Sci J. 2023;7(1):11–21.
- [15] Astuti E. Faktor yang mempengaruhi minat ibu untuk menggunakan kontrasepsi IUD Di BPS Mien Hendro. J Kebidanan Stikes William Booth. 2018;6(1):1–6.
- [16] Hartanto. Keluarga Berencana dan Kontrasepsi. Jakarta: Pustaka Sinar Harapan; 2017.