

**THE KNOWLADGE LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE ABOUT LONG-TERM
CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS IN WOMEN OF CHILDBEARING AGE AT THE
UMBULHARJO 1 YOGYAKARTA HEALTH CENTER IN 2024**

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ABSTRACT

Background: Long Term Contraceptive Method is a contraceptive method that has a long working period and has high effectiveness in preventing pregnancy. Long Term Contraceptive Methods consist of Intrauterine Contraceptive Devices, Subcutaneous Contraceptive Devices, Tubectomy and Vasectomy. The number of active family planning participants at Umbulharjo 1 I Health Center Yogyakarta only reached 65%, below the national target of 70% by 2022.

Objective: To determine the characteristics of Women of Childbearing Age at Umbulharjo 1 Community Health Center which include age, educators, workers, parents, family planning participation, family planning history.

Methods: This research is a descriptive study with a cross sectional plan. The research subjects were 100 women of childbearing age at the Umbulharjo Community Health Center in 2024. The type of data collection is primary data with a questionnaire measuring tool. The data analysis used is descriptive analysis.

Results: The majority of women of childbearing age's knowledge level is in the sufficient category (45%), based on the characteristics of respondents, namely knowledge aged 20 - 35 years (77%), secondary education (Senior High School) (47%), employment status is not working (77%), multiparous parity (69%), family planning participation mostly users injecting progestin (33%), family planning history of not using contraceptives (13%), and exposure to information sources from health workers (29%).

Conclusion: The level of knowledge of women of childbearing age is approaching the sufficient knowledge category.

Keywords: Knowledge, Long Term Contraceptive Method, and Women of Childbearing Age.

**GAMBARAN TINGKAT PENGETAHUAN TENTANG METODE KONTRASEPSI
JANGKA PANJANG PADA WANITA USIA SUBUR DI PUSKESMAS
UMBULHARJO 1 YOGYAKARTA TAHUN 2024**

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ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Metode Kontrasepsi Jangka Panjang (MKJP) merupakan metode kontrasepsi yang masa kerjanya panjang dan memiliki keefektivitasan yang tinggi terhadap pencegahan kehamilan. Metode Kontrasepsi Jangka Panjang (MKJP) terdiri dari Alat Kontrasepsi Dalam Rahim, Alat kontrasepsi Bawah Kulit, Tubektomi dan Vasektomi. Angka peserta KB aktif di puskesmas Umbulharjo 1 I Yogyakarta hanya mencapai 65%, di bawah target nasional 70% pada tahun 2022.

Tujuan: Mengetahui karakteristik Wanita Usia Subur (WUS) di puskesmas umbulharjo 1 yang meliputi usia, pendidikan, pekerja, parita, Keikutsertaan KB, Riwayat KB.

Metode: Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian deskriptif dengan rancangan *cross sectional*. Subjek penelitian adalah Wanita Usia Subur (WUS) di Puskesmas Umbulharjo tahun 2024 sebanyak 100 responden. Jenis pengumpulan data adalah data primer dengan alat ukur kuesioner. Analisis data yang digunakan adalah analisis deskriptif.

Hasil: Mayoritas Tingkat pengetahuan Wanita Usia Subur (WUS) dalam kategori cukup (45%), Berdasarkan karakteristik responden yaitu pengetahuan usia 20 – 35 tahun (77%), pendidikan terakhir menengah (SMA/SMK) (47%), status pekerjaan tidak bekerja (77%), paritas multipara (69%), keikutsertaan KB mayoritas penggunaan suntik progestin (33%), riwayat KB tidak menggunakan alat kontrasepsi (13%), dan paparan sumber informasi dari tenaga kesehatan (29%).

Kesimpulan: Tingkat pengetahuan wanita usia subur, sudah mendekati kategori pengetahuan yang cukup.

Kata Kunci: Pengetahuan, MKJP, WUS