

ABSTRACT

Maskanah. 2009. The Factors Related to the Case of Injection Contraceptive Drop Out in Mororejo Village, Kaliwungu District, Kendal Regency. Final Project. Public Health Department, Faculty of Sports Science, State University of Semarang. Advisor I: dr. Oktia Woro K.H, M.Kes, Advisor II: Dina Nur Anggraini N, S.KM.

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Huge amount of population and its high growth rate constitute the problems Indonesia has currently encountered, thus, KB (family planning) program should be re-encouraged to prevent the population explosion from occurring. One of KB programs to be achieved in RPJM 2004-2009 is to decrease the number of contraceptive drop out. The data of PLKB of Kaliwungu District, Kendal Regency, in 2008 showed the case of contraceptive drop out as many as 83 people. If it is not handled seriously, it is likely that there would be greater case of contraceptive drop out. The problem under review in this research was the factors related to the case of injection contraceptive drop out in Mororejo Village, Kaliwungu District, Kendal Regency. The objective of this study was to discover the factors related to the case of injection contraceptive drop out in Mororejo Village, Kaliwungu District, Kendal Regency.

The current study was of analytical survey research, with a cross sectional design. The population in this research was the participants of injection KB in Mororejo Village, Kaliwungu District on August, 2008 as many as 654 acceptors. The sample taken was of 90 people obtained using simple random sampling technique. The only instrument used in this research was questionnaire. The data was taken using interview and documentation. The obtained data in this research was analyzed using Chi-Square and Chi-Square Mantel Haenszel tests with a significance of 0.05 and counting the coefficient value of contingency (CC) and Prevalence Ratio (RP).

From the research result, it could be concluded that the factors related to the case of injection contraceptive drop out were mothers' age (p value = 0.004, CC = 0.31, RP=3.906), parity (p value = 0.006, CC = 0.3, RP = 3.709), mothers' education level (p value = 0.001, CC = 0.358, RP = 5.134), mothers' knowledge level on KB and contraceptive (p value= 0.002, CC = 0.35, RP = 6.369), mothers' occupational status (p value = 0.026, CC = 0.249, RP = 2.896), the family's income rate per capita (p value = 0.028, CC = 0.247, RP= 2.895) suitability rate of contraceptive usage/side effect complaint (p value = 0.001, CC = 0.348, RP= 0.208), and those unrelated to the case of injection contraceptive drop out were contraceptive service quality according to the mother's perception (p value = 0.512) and the husband's support (p value = 0.102).

The suggestions the researcher could offer in this research were (1) for the PLKB to prioritize more the risk factors triggering the incidence of injection contraceptive drop out; and (2) for other researchers who wished when conducting

research must to cross check with husband or other healthy cader in the mother territory.

