

ABSTRAK

KB pasca salin adalah penggunaan suatu metode kontrasepsi sesudah melahirkan sampai 6 minggu / 42 hari melahirkan (Jitowiyono, 2018). Karena risiko yang bertambah besar dari ovulasi dan kehamilan, maka kontrasepsi jangan ditangguhkan sampai melampaui 6 minggu post partum, baik untuk ibu yang menyusui maupun untuk ibu yang tidak menyusui. Tujuan dalam penelitian ini untuk menganalisis hubungan pengetahuan dan dukungan suami ibu nifas dengan keikutsertaan KB pasca salin di Puskesmas Grabagan Tuban.

Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian *analitik korelasional* yang bersifat *cross sectional*. Sampel diambil dengan teknik *simple random sampling* sejumlah 45 responden. Variabel *independent* adalah pengetahuan dan dukungan ibu nifas, sedangkan variabel *dependent* adalah keikutsertaan KB pasca salin. Pengumpulan data menggunakan kuesioner. Untuk menganalisis adanya hubungan digunakan *uji koefisien kontingensi* dengan nilai kemaknaan $\rho=0,05$.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa Sebagian besar ibu nifas di Puskesmas Grabagan Tuban memiliki pengetahuan baik tentang KB pasca salin sebanyak 21 (46,78%), sebagian besar ibu nifas di Puskesmas Grabagan Tuban suami ibu nifas mendukung tentang KB pasca salin sebanyak 28 (62,2%), sebagian besar di Puskesmas Grabagan Tuban ibu nifas mengikuti KB pasca salin sebanyak 26 (57,8%). Dari hasil analisis menggunakan *koefisien kontingensi* disimpulkan ada hubungan antara pengetahuan dengan keikutsertaan KB pasca salin. Hasil pengujian *koefisien kontingensi* diperoleh nilai $p=0,000$, dan ada hubungan antara dukungan suami ibu nifas dengan keikutsertaan KB pasca salin. Hasil pengujian *koefisien kontingensi* diperoleh nilai $p=0,017$.

Berdasarkan uraian diatas dapat disimpulkan bahwa Ada hubungan antara pengetahuan dan dukungan suami ibu nifas dengan keikutsertaan KB pasca salin. Sehingga disarankan pada responden dapat meningkatkan pengetahuan tentang KB dan melibatkan suami saat melakukan kunjungan kesehatan, sehingga suami akan mengetahui manfaat penggunaan KB dan dapat memberikan dukungannya dalam penggunaan KB.

Kata Kunci : pengetahuan ibu, dukungan suami, keikutsertaan KB pasca salin.

ABSTRACT

Post-family planning is the use of a contraceptive method after delivery for up to 6 weeks / 42 days. Because of the increased risk of ovulation and pregnancy, contraception should not be delayed until it exceeds 6 weeks post partum, both for mothers who are breastfeeding and for mothers who are not breastfeeding. The purpose of this study was to analyze the relationship between knowledge and support of postpartum husband and wife with the participation of post-copy family planning at the Grabagan Public Health Center in Tuban.

This research is a cross sectional correlational analytic study. Samples were taken by simple random sampling technique with 45 respondents. The independent variable is the knowledge and support of postpartum mothers, while the dependent variable is the participation of post-copy KB. Data collection using medical records. To analyze the relationship used contingency coefficient test with significance value $\rho = 0.05$.

The results showed that the majority of postpartum mothers at the Grabagan Tuban Puskesmas had good knowledge of post-copy KB as many as 21 (46,78%), the majority of post-partum mothers at the Grabagan Tuban Puskesmas postpartum husband supported post-copy KB as much as 28 (62.2%) , most of the children at the Grabagan Tuban postpartum mother attended post-copy family planning as many as 26 (57.8%). From the results of the analysis using the contingency coefficient it is concluded that there is a relationship between knowledge and the participation of post-copy KB. Contingency coefficient test results obtained p value = 0,000, and there is a relationship between postpartum maternal support with post-copy family planning participation. Contingency coefficient test results obtained by the value of $p = 0.017$.

Based on the description above, it can be concluded that there is a relationship between the knowledge and support of post-partum husband husband and post-copy family planning participation. So it is suggested to the respondent to increase knowledge about family planning and involve her husband during a health visit, so that the husband will know the benefits of using family planning and can provide support in the use of family planning.

Keywords: mother's knowledge, husband's support, post-copy family planning participation.