Overview of Husbands’ Knowledge About Condom Contraception at Puskesmas I Denpasar Selatan in 2023

Lorena Samanta Adeli 1, Bagus Komang Satriyasa 2, Ni Wayan Sucindra Dewi 3
Fakultas Kedokteran
Universitas Udayana

ABSTRACT
The uncontrolled increase in population in Indonesia causes various problems. An effort to overcome this situation is the family planning program. However, currently men’s participation in family planning programs is still very low. This study aims to determine the description of husbands’ knowledge about condom contraception at Puskesmas I Denpasar Selatan in 2023. This research is a quantitative descriptive study with a cross-sectional research design, the population of all husbands and wives receiving family planning at Puskesmas I Denpasar Selatan. The sample consisted of 93 respondents who were collected using non-probability sampling with purposive sampling technique. Data was collected using a questionnaire and then carried out univariate analysis. The majority of respondents were aged 26-35 years (36.6%), high school (48.4%), private employees (32.3%), income < IDR 5,000,000/month (59.1%). The purpose of contraceptive use that is most widely known by respondents is pregnancy spacing and family welfare (100%), condom (100%), the purpose of using condoms to avoid venereal disease and wait for more permanent use of birth control (100%), the advantages of using condoms are practical/easy to use (96.8%), the disadvantage is that they can only be used once (100%), and the place to get condoms is at the health center and midwife/private doctor's practice (100%). The description of respondents’ knowledge regarding condom is at a low level of knowledge (40.9%) while at a high level of knowledge (59.1%). Description of husband’s knowledge about condom contraception at Puskesmas I Denpasar Selatan in 2023 is at a high level of knowledge.

This is an open access article under the CC BY-SA license.

INTRODUCTION
Currently, Indonesia is ranked fourth most populous country in the world. Based on population census data in 2020, it was recorded that Indonesia's population touched 270.2 million people. In the last 10 years, Indonesia's population has increased to 32.56 million people with an average of 3.26 million people per year. The population growth rate in 2010-2020 reached 1.25% per year. This amount is classified as a number that is not ideal. Ideally, the population growth rate in Indonesia is 2 million people per year or 0.77% per year. Control of the rate of population growth needs to be done to avoid a population explosion. The continuous increase in population will certainly cause various problems, such as high maternal mortality (MMR), unemployment, and declining welfare of the community (Ramadhan &; Idami, 2020).

Journal homepage: http://ejournal2.uika-bogor.ac.id/index.php/PROMOTOR
The government has pursued various programs as part of controlling the rate of population growth in Indonesia. Given the current conditions, it seems that the most realistic effort is the Family Planning (KB) program. Birth control programs are defined as efforts to delay pregnancy to regulate the spacing of childbirths and limit population growth by reducing the number of births that occur. In addition, family planning programs will reduce MMR (Septalia & Puspitasari, 2016). The high MMR in 1950 was the background of the implementation of family planning programs in Indonesia. The government then formed the Indonesian Family Planning Association (PKBI) in 1957 to socialize, conduct training, research, and provide family planning services to the community. The implementation of family planning programs during this period succeeded in reaching all regions in Indonesia and achieving national targets (Hutabarat, 2021).

The birth control program is inseparable from the use of contraceptives. The thing that is superior in the family planning program is the use of contraceptives in family members to create stability between the birth rate and the death rate of the population. Until now the types of contraception for women are much more when compared to contraception for men. This proves that there is still an imbalance in contraceptive use between men (husbands) and women (wives). A balance of roles between husband and wife is very necessary in running family planning programs. Based on data from the National Population and Family Planning Board (BKKBN), many husbands assume that contraceptives are only used by wives or have views about the use of contraceptives that interfere and cause discomfort. This is evidenced by the BKKBN report in 2011 regarding the very minimal participation of men nationally as family planning acceptors, which is only 1.6% in total (Asrina et al., 2020).

Based on BKKBN data, condoms are one of the contraceptives that are widely known to the public as instant contraceptives to prevent unwanted pregnancies or to regulate birth spacing. In 2014 the use of contraception in Indonesia was dominated by injectable contraceptives (52.62%), pills (26.63%), and condoms (5.50%). Although condoms are easy to reach, they do not necessarily increase male participation as birth control acceptors. The rate of using male condoms to regulate pregnancy spacing is only 0.7% and birth control is still mostly imposed on women. The government's efforts to reduce the population through family planning can even be said to be hindered by the awareness of Indonesian men of childbearing age who are too lazy to use condoms. The low participation of men in family planning can be influenced by several factors such as the level of knowledge, limited information, and accessibility to family planning services. People who are poor, less educated, remote, and live in slums tend to have less awareness of using family planning compared to residents who live in urban areas (Surinati, 2015). Therefore, further socialization about contraception is needed to attract male people to use contraception and increase knowledge (Renwarin, 2016).

METHOD

This study is a quantitative descriptive study with a cross-sectional research design, where variables are observed only once at the same time. The number of samples in this study was 93 respondents. The criteria for sample inclusion in this study are husbands of productive age at Puskesmas I South Denpasar in 2023 who are willing to participate in the research, willing to be interviewed or taken data characteristics, and fill out a complete questionnaire. Husbands must be able to show proof of family card as a sign of being legally married. Wives use one of the alternative contraceptives (pills, injections, implants, etc.).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Result

a. Characteristics of Respondents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 1 Characteristics of Respondents at Puskesmas I South Denpasar</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>General Characteristics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Klasifikasi Umur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17-25 Years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26-35 Years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36-45 Years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46-55 Years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education Level</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graduated from Elementary School</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 1: Characteristics of Respondents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Educational Level</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Graduated from Junior High School</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>17.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graduated from High School</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>48.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graduated from College</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>26.9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The table above shows the characteristics of respondents, where the age of 26-35 years is the most age, namely 34 respondents (36.6%) and most respondents have received high school education as many as 45 respondents (48.4%).

b. Husband's Knowledge of Condom Contraception

From this study, a picture of the husband's knowledge about condom contraception can be seen in the charts and tables as follows:

**Graph 1 Husband's Knowledge of Condom Contraception**

Based on the graph above, from 93 respondents, the total score obtained varied from the lowest score of 23 points to the highest score of 37 points. The majority of respondents received a score of 35 points, namely 20 people (21.5%).

Discussion

a. Characteristics of Respondents

Age influences contraceptive use because the fertile period and sexual desire are influenced by age. The results of this study showed that there were three age groups encountered in respondents. Respondents were dominated by the age group of 26-35 years (early adulthood) as many as 34 people (36.6%), followed by the age group of 17-25 years (late adolescents) as many as 29 people (31.2%), 36-45 years (late adulthood) as many as 23 people (24.7%), and the age group of 46-55 years (early elderly) as many as 7 people (7.5%). The early adult age group is an age group that falls into the category of couples of childbearing age (PUS). The results of this study are in line with research conducted by Fatchiya et al., (2021) in South Bogor District, Bogor City, and Cijeruk District, Bogor Regency where the population of couples of childbearing age is the target of family planning programs pursued by the government. This is because couples of childbearing age are in good and optimal conditions in reproducing.

According to Notoatmodjo (2012), Education affects his perspective. This is what causes the difference between highly educated people and people who are poorly educated in responding to a process, or problem, and interacting with the environment. Generally, the higher the level of education, the more open a person will be in receiving information so the wider the knowledge he has. Low education tends to be an obstacle in the development of a person’s attitude toward the new things he gets (Kamaruddin & Nur, 2020). Therefore, the level of education of respondents is quite influential on the picture of knowledge. In this study, the majority of respondents encountered were 45 people who graduated from high school (48.4%), followed by 25 people who graduated from Academy/College (26.9%), graduated from junior high school as many as 16 people (17.2%), and graduated from elementary school as many as 7 people (7.5%). These results are in line with research...
(Rosidah, 2020). which comes from Bertand's theory, namely education not only makes respondents decide which contraceptives to use but also the mindset to understand and evaluate the contraceptives used. However, another study by Kamaruddin (2020) in Sapanang Village, Kajang District, Bulukumba Regency showed different results, namely the majority of respondents had elementary and high school education. The difference in research results can occur due to many factors, such as because it is influenced by the condition of the surrounding environment, the ease of access to education, and the conditions of each individual.

b. Husband's Knowledge of Condom Contraception

Knowledge has a very important role in facilitating and influencing the husband's involvement in choosing contraception and participating in family planning programs (Tisnilawati, 2017). In this study, the husband's level of knowledge about condom contraception at Puskesmas I Denpasar Selatan was categorized into: low knowledge (< mean score) and high knowledge (> mean score).

Based on the total score of all respondents divided by the number of respondents, a mean value of 32.66 was obtained. Based on the data obtained, as many as 33 people (35.5%) respondents have a low level of knowledge and as many as 60 people (64.5%) respondents have a high level of knowledge. This illustrates that the majority of respondents at Puskesmas I Denpasar Selatan already have a high level of knowledge about the purpose of contraceptive use, types of male contraception, the purpose of condom use, the advantages of condom use, disadvantages of condom use, where to obtain condoms, frequency of condom use, and problems encountered during condom use.

A high level of knowledge about condom contraception is very important, especially for men (husbands). Knowledge of the purpose of contraceptive use, types of male contraception, the purpose of condom use, the advantages of condom use, disadvantages of condom use, where to obtain condoms, frequency of condom use, and problems encountered in using condoms need to be clearly understood to remove the stigma that contraception is only used by women and increase awareness of men of childbearing age to use condoms and become birth control acceptors.

CONCLUSION

Thus it can be concluded that the husband's picture of knowledge about condom contraception is at a high level of knowledge. This is because the majority of respondents already have a high level of knowledge about the purpose of contraceptive use, types of male contraception, the purpose of condom use, the advantages of condom use, disadvantages of condom use, where to get condoms, frequency of condom use, and problems encountered during condom use.

REFERENCES