

Relationship of Predisposing Factor (Knowledge, Attitude And Demography) and Reinforcing Factor (Husband Support and Health Personnel) To The Precision of The Progestinal Prospective KB Review Time in Poly PKBRS Kabupaten Hospital Aceh Tamiang In 2018

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Abstract

The increase in population is a global problem throughout the world. Handling it can be done by making KB (Family Planning) program. Some information reveals that injection is most popularly used as a modern contraceptive device. A wrong use of KB injection can cause acceptors to get pregnant. It is usually because they are late in reuse it. A study showed that 60% to 78% of women get pregnant one year after they use the last injection. The research used a survey method with cross sectional design. It was done at the Poliklinik KB of the Regional General Hospital of Aceh Tamiang Regency. The pollution was 80 acceptors of progestin injection, and all of them were used as the samples (total sampling). The data were analyzed by using simple regression analysis. The result of the research showed that predisposing factors (knowledge, education, occupation, and distance) and reinforcing factors (husbands' support) had the influence on punctuality in revisiting progestin injection. Of the five variable, husbands' support had the most dominant influence on the punctuality in revisiting progestin injection at the Poliklinik KB of the Regional General Hospital of Aceh Tamiang Regency (OR=8.594). Revisiting acceptors who were not punctual were OR=85% and punctual were 15%. It is recommended that injection contraceptive devise be used as it is more effective ad husbands support their wives to use it and accompany them in revisiting progestin injection so that the health care providers can give complete information about the benefit and the side-effect of progestin injection contraception and can increase husbands' understanding about progestin injection.

Keywords: predisposing factor, reinforcing factor, punctuality in revisiting progestin injection

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## Introduction

The Indonesian nation is a nation with the third largest population in the world, this is a challenge for a great nation, how to realize the noble ideals of a nation that is to bring its people into prosperity. Indonesia's population is estimated to increase every year, in 2010 as many as 237.6 million people, in 2015 as many as 247.6 million people, in 2025 as many as 237.0 million people, in 2050 as many as 308.0 million people.

The target of the 2014-2019 National Medium Term Development Plan (NMTDP) mandates that the BKKBN be responsible for achieving the indicators of the Population, Family Planning and Family Development Program.

One indicator of the KKBPK program is the total fertility rate (TFR), where the national target in 2019 must reach 2.28 children per woman of childbearing age. (BKKBN, 2016).

Analysis of population and family planning data in 2015 susenas results shows 29,155 million or 59.98% are PUS who take part in family planning. Most PUS KB participants in Indonesia still rely on injection contraception (59.57%) of the total KB users. Nationally, contraceptive use by age group, the most preferred method of contraceptive injection in all age groups is 75%. (Susenas, 2016).

Contraception Progestin injections are contraceptive injections that only contain progestins, namely Depo Medroxyprogesterone Acetate (Depo provera), containing 150 mg of DMPA given every 3 months by intramuscular injection (in the buttocks). This 3-month injection contraception has a high effectiveness, with 0.3 pregnancies per 100 women per year, if the injection is done regularly according to the specified schedule. (Setya Arum, 2009).

The impact of inaccuracies using injectable family planning acceptors allows acceptors to experience pregnancy. This is because the hormones contained in injectable birth control cannot work optimally so that the KB acceptor experiences an unwanted pregnancy. (MOH, 2010).

It is clear that one of the conditions for the success of the KB injection program is that the KB acceptor must be diligent in conducting a repeat visit in accordance with a predetermined schedule.

According to Julianto (2013) there are still many methods of family planning (KB) which is often not followed by a partner. For example for injecting family planning (KB) alone, the number of non-compliance or drop out reached 41%. Given the importance of using contraception that is correct, consistent, sustainable and adherent so that failure can be avoided.

The failure of the injectable contraceptive method is caused by the delay of the acceptor to re-inject. Studies show that 60 to 78% of women become pregnant within 1 year after the last injection. (Pendit, 2007).

Green, LW (1980) says that the specifics of behavior problems are influenced by 3 factors, namely 1). Predisposing factors consisting of: (Knowledge, Attitude, Trust, Value, Demographic Variables), 2). Enabling Factors consisting of (Availability of health resources, accessibility of health resources, priority of the community / government and commitment to health, skills related to health), and 3). Strengthening factors consisting of (Family, Partners, Teachers, Employers or Leader, Health Service Provider).

According to Notoatmodjo (2007), knowledge or cognitive is a very important domain in shaping one's actions (overt behavior). Knowledge will affect a person's compliance, this is in accordance with the theory proposed by Lawrence Green which states that someone with a high level of knowledge will be easier to absorb health concepts that are understood so that the person will have more awareness to change their behavior for the better compared to those who have low knowledge, knowledge has a close connection with compliance that a high level of knowledge is compliant to carry out re-injection of contraceptive provera contraception in accordance with the schedule. (Notoatmodjo, 2007).

The participation of men / husbands in family planning is the responsibility of men / husbands in participating in family planning, and sexual behavior that is healthy and safe for

themselves, their spouses and their families. The form of male / husband participation in family planning can be done directly and indirectly. Direct participation is male / husband using one of the male contraceptives. While indirect participation of men can provide motivation to spouse / wife in the use of contraception.

Data obtained from the Aceh Tamiang District Health Office was obtained from 89,380 people (63.8%) of WUS (fertile women), and 180,519 people (63.8%). The highest percentage of the proportion of active KB participants by type of contraception was pill method 12,975 (43.8%) and injection 12,496 (42.2%). The incidence of injection drop out of family planning in 2013 was 957 cases (8.49%) of a total of 11,272 users of injectable family planning. KB failure rates in 2013 contained 124 cases and experienced an increase in 2014 of 143 cases. (Aceh Tamiang Health Office Profile, 2017).

Aceh Tamiang Hospital is a type C regional hospital that provides contraception services to the community at the PKBRS polyclinic (Hospital Family Planning Services). Data obtained from January to November 2017 were 80 acceptors of DPMA injectable birth control (3 months injection) and 28 (35%) acceptors re-visited.

the average monthly visit of 12 acceptors. Of the 28 acceptors who re-visited 16 (4.48%) made a repeat visit not in accordance with the schedule. (PKBRS Polyclinic, Aceh Tamiang Hospital, 2017).

Prasurvei in Aceh Tamiang District Hospital conducted through interviews with 10 injecting family planning (KB) acceptors of the Provera depot. 3 acceptors were not on time to re-visit, and of the 3 acceptors, the acceptor mothers had several reasons for not doing repeat visits such as: When the schedule for mother's menstruation was menstruating, the mother was unable to visit because there were no vehicles to make a repeat visit, some even said not make a repeat visit because her husband is not at home and is working outside the city. Of the 10 acceptors, 5 acceptors have good knowledge about injectable contraceptive depot Provera.

Based on the description, it is considered important to conduct a study relating to the accuracy of the 3-month injection KB acceptor re-visit at PKBRS Poli, Aceh Tamiang District Hospital. So the researchers were interested in researching the relationship between Predisposing Factors (Knowledge, attitude and Demographics) and Reinforcing Factors (Support of Husband and Health Personnel) on the Timeliness of Progestin injections of Family Planning visits at PKBRS Police in Aceh Tamiang District Hospital in 2018.

### **Formulation of the problem**

Based on the background described above, the problems in the study are: "Is there a relationship between Predisposing Factor (Knowledge, Attitude and Demographics) and Reinforcing Factor (Supporting Husband and Health Worker) Against the Timeliness of KB Progestin Re-visit in the PKBRS Polyclinic in Aceh Tamiang District Hospital in 2018".

### **Research purposes**

Studying and analyzing the relationship of Predisposing Factor (Knowledge, attitude and demographics) and Reinforcing Factor (Support of Husband and Health Worker) to the Timeliness of Progestin Injecting KB Visitation in PKBRS Poli in Aceh Tamiang District Hospital in 2018.

### **Benefits of research**

#### 1. Theoretical Benefits

The results of this study can be a contribution to the development of public health science, especially in the development of reproductive health science in the community.

#### 2. Practical benefits

- a. The results of this study are expected to be a source of information for Aceh Tamiang District Regional General Hospital, especially in PKBRS Poli regarding the relationship of Predisposing Factor (Knowledge, Attitude and Demographics) and Reinforcing Factor (Supporting Husband and Health Worker) to the Timeliness of 3-Month Injection Visit so that planning can be made in the management of 3-month injection KB acceptors.
- b. From the results of this study as a reference in conducting promotional activities for 3 month injection family planning acceptors so as to improve understanding and knowledge of family planning acceptors.

## RESEARCH METHODS

### Types of research

This type of research is a survey study that uses a cross sectional design that is dependent variable measurement (Timeliness of Progestin injectable family planning visits) conducted simultaneously with independent variable measurements to see Predisposing Factor (Knowledge, Attitude and Demographic) and Reinforcing Factor (Husband Support and Health Workers )

### Research Informant

The sample in this study is the total population, where the sample in this study took the total population so that the number of samples taken was 80 people, all Progestin injectable family planning acceptors who came to PKBRS Polytechnic Aceh Tamiang District Hospital in June - July 2018 totaling 12 people and those who did not come to PKBRS Poli by visiting 68 people. The sampling technique uses the visite home, which is by visiting the respondent's house directly (door to door), based on the address listed in the register book of the visit of the KB acceptor in PKBRS Poly.

### Method of collecting data

1. Primary data, namely data obtained directly from interviews using questionnaires and observations of progestin injecting family planning participants. Primary data obtained are data about knowledge, attitudes, husband's support and support from health workers.
2. Secondary data, namely data obtained from reports, register books for progestin injecting family planning participants in PKBRS Poli and literature review.  
Secondary data obtained is data about education, work, age, distance traveled (address).

### Data analysis method

#### 1. Univariate Analysis

Univariate analysis is carried out to obtain an overview of each variable, the frequency distribution of various variables examined both dependent and independent variables.

#### 2. Bivariate analysis

To find out whether there is a relationship between independent variables and variables, chi-square test can be used. Independent variables will be analyzed using the chi-square hypothesis test so that there is a relationship between the research variables.

#### 3. Multivariate analysis

Mutivariate analysis to look at the relationship between Predisposing Factor and Reinforcing Factor to the timeliness of KB visit Progestin injections by performing statistical tests (simple regression analysis). From this multivariate test, it will be known which variable has the most dominant relationship to the timeliness of re-visit of Progestin injectable birth control.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### Knowledge Relationship to the Timeliness of Progestin injections

Based on the results of the study by conducting an analysis of knowledge with the accuracy of progestin injectable birth control visits using the chi square test ( $X^2$ ) formula with a significance level of 95% ( $\alpha = 0.05$ ) and degrees of freedom (df) 1

obtained p value = 0.003 ( $p < 0.05$ ) so that it can be seen that the working hypothesis ( $H_0$ ) is rejected which means that there is a relationship of knowledge with the accuracy of progestin injection KB re-visit at the PKBRS Polyclinic of Aceh Tamiang District Hospital, but knowledge does not significantly influence the accuracy re-visit time for progestin injections.

This is in accordance with the opinion expressed by Notoatmodjo regarding the factors that influence knowledge. According to Notoatmodjo, knowledge is the result of knowing, and this happens after people sensing a particular object. Notoatmodjo said that personal experience would give someone the opportunity to have knowledge and responses to an object.

Another opinion expressed by Mundiatur, et al (2015), says that the process of forming a behavior that begins with knowledge, a source of knowledge obtained from health education. Health education is an activity or effort to convey health messages to the target so that the target knowledge of a problem increases with the expectation that the target can behave healthily.

This research is in line with the research conducted by Pebrianti, D, et al (2016) concerning the Relationship of Maternal Knowledge About Injectable Contraception Depo Provera With Compliance with Re-Visit at Polindes Kuala II in Kubu Raya District. Mother's knowledge of depot provera injection contraception with compliance with repeat visits at the Kubu Raya District Polindes Kuala II in 2016 with correlation coefficient or relationship strength knowledge with compliance is 0.677, in the table can be seen the correlation between maternal knowledge about depot provera contraception and revisit compliance of 0.677 is in the strong column interval, so the strength of correlation between maternal knowledge about depot provera contraception and compliance with repeat visits at Polindes Kuala II Kabupaten Kubu Raya in 2016 is strong.

The inclusion of information and understanding also influences one's behavior. Knowledge has an influence in shaping a person's behavior and compliance is an action that is related to one's behavior. So that knowledge is a very important domain in shaping one's actions in this case is the acceptor's compliance to re-inject according to schedule. (Notoatmodjo, 2010).

Knowledge has a relationship in shaping a person's behavior and the timing of KB injections is the process of accepting a person towards an action or action response, where this process is based on knowledge, awareness and attitudes that have an impact on lasting behavior.

The researchers assumed that one of the factors that influenced the lack of adherence to the use of injectable birth control was knowledge of the mother. A person with a high level of knowledge will be easier to absorb the health concepts that are delivered, so that the person will have more awareness to change their behavior to be better than those who have low knowledge, according to researchers this is closely related to the level of education owned by respondents where in this study the majority of respondents in the low education category are elementary school level.

### Relationship of Education to the Timeliness of Progestin Injections

Based on the results of the Chi-Square test, it can be seen that there is an educational relationship with the accuracy of progestin injectable birth control visits at the PKBRS Polyclinic in Aceh Tamiang District Hospital with a value of  $p = 0.012$  ( $p < 0.05$ ).

Compliance with injectable family planning use is influenced by education. Education is a modifying process between the attitude and behavior of a person or group and also the effort of maturing humans through teaching and training efforts, so we can clearly purify an educational vision that is to educate people. The level of education also determines whether or not someone

easily absorbs and understands injectable birth control that they understand based on family needs and interests.

According to Notadmodjo (2007) the basic concept of education is a process of learning which means that in the process of education there is a process of growth, development or change in a more mature direction that is better and more mature in individuals, groups or communities.

The results of this study are in line with the research conducted by Darmawati, (2015) about the factors that influence fertile women to choose injectable contraception. Percentage of EFA who use injectable contraception based on education level, namely, not schooling (19.1%), elementary school (SD) (23.9%), junior high school (25.5%), high school (31.6%). The higher the level of education, the higher the percentage

Fertile Age Couples who use contraception or family planning. This result confirms the important role of education as one of the agents of behavior change, including the behavior of "many children, lots of fortune" to "a few children, but quality by means of family planning.

Based on the above, the researchers assumed that the higher the acceptor education, the easier it would be for acceptors to absorb information about the 3-month injectable birth control at PKBRS Poli, Aceh Tamiang District Hospital. This is in line with the theory that the higher the level of education, the more easily it receives information so that more knowledge is possessed. Conversely education that is less will hinder the development of one's attitude towards newly introduced values.

A person who is highly educated will easily absorb information to inject according to the schedule.

Job Relationship to the Timeliness of Progestin injections Based on the results of the Chi Square test, it can be seen that there is a work relationship to the accuracy of progestin injection KB visits in the PKBRS Polyclinic of Aceh Tamiang District Hospital with a value of  $p = 0.047$  ( $p < 0.05$ ).

The results of this study are in line with Lestari's (2014) study of the Knowledge of 3-Month Injectable Family Planning Acceptance with Timeliness of Re-visit at BPRB Bina Sehat Kasihan Yogyakarta Bantul, that work affects the inaccuracy of 3-month contraceptive injections. Working acceptors tend not to be timely injecting again because of busyness.

Factors Affecting the Accuracy of the 3-Month Injectable Family Planning Visit at Anyelir Polindes in Bendung Village, Jetis Subdistrict, Mojokerto Regency, 2014. The results of the chi square test showed that there was a relationship between work and the accuracy of repeat visits ( $p = 0.016$ ).

According to the assumption of the researcher, work that takes a lot of time will cause the acceptors not to have time to make a timely visit due to the busyness that cannot be left with a job, someone will need a lot of time and energy to complete the work that is considered important and requires attention. A woman who has entered the workplace, they automatically reduce the time to take care of the house, the toddler and even her husband. So this causes the mother to not be able to re-inject the birth control according to the time specified.

The Relationship of the Distance to the Timeliness of Progestin Injections

Based on the results of the Chi Square test, it can be seen that there is a distance relationship with the accuracy of progestin injection KB visits in the PKBRS Polyclinic of Aceh Tamiang District Hospital with a value of  $p = 0.023$  ( $p < 0.05$ ).

The distance between the place of residence and the place of health service has a negative effect on the number of health services. This is understandable because the further the place of residence, the health services will be more expensive. This is in accordance with the research conducted by Paramitha (2013) on Analysis

Utilization of Polindes According to the Model of Health Behavior "Andersen" obtained results that there is a significant relationship between distance traveled, travel time, village classification, per capita expenditure, work, education, and age of the head of the household

against the use of Polindes. This shows that the mileage influences repeat visits in health checks or related to the use of polindes.

The results of this study are in line with Dwi (2015) Relationship of Maternal Knowledge About KB Progestine Injections With Accuracy of Re-injection Schedule on KB Acceptors At BPS Ny. Dini Melani Condong Catur Sleman Yogyakarta, the results of the study show that there is a relationship with the timeliness of progestin injectable family planning visits with family planning acceptors who are closer to the health service center, the easier the family planning acceptor visits health services.

Based on the above, the researcher assumed that the mileage had a correlation with the timeliness of progestin injection KB re-visits at the PKBRS Polyclinic in Aceh Tamiang District Hospital, this was understandable because the acceptor traveled to health care facilities the further the rate of repeat visits and so did on the contrary, the closer the distance to health care facilities, the higher the rate of repeat visits.

Relation of Husband Support to Timeliness of Progestin Injections Based on the results of the Chi-Square test, it can be seen that there is the relationship between husband's support and the accuracy of progestin injection KB visits at the PKBRS Polyclinic of Aceh Tamiang District Hospital with a value of  $p = 0.014$  ( $p < 0.05$ ).

Support can be interpreted as one of the linkage functions or social ties in terms of functional, including emotional support, encouraging the existence of feelings, giving advice or information, providing material assistance. As actual social facts as individual cognition or perceived support against received support. The role of the husband in Family Planning (KB), among others, as a participant in Family Planning (KB) and supporting couples using contraceptives. (Rafidah, 2012).

The results of this study are in line with the research conducted by Nilawati, S, et al. (2014) concerning the Relationship of Husband's Support with Compliance with KB Acceptor to Progestin Injection to Re-inject At Bpm Ny. Supiyah, Amd. Keb, Muntung Village, Candiroto District, Temanggung Regency. The results of this study indicate that the husband's support with the compliance of injecting family planning acceptors in revisiting.

This is also in line with the research conducted by Suyati (2012) on the Influence of Husband's Support to the Accuracy of Rejecting the Injectable KB Acceptor. The results of this study showed that most of the injectable Kb acceptors' husbands provided sufficient support at 62.86%. Most injectable Kb acceptors made a repeat visit that was 74.29%. This means that there is an influence of husband's support on the accuracy of injecting Kb acceptor re-visits

Cahyani's (2015) study of the relationship between husband's support and acceptor compliance conducted by injecting family planning at BPS Pipin Heriyanti Gedongkiwo Yogyakarta in 2015 also said that there was a significant relationship between husband and wife who had injected family planning visits and obtained a significant relationship that was equal to 0.00 with a significant value of 0.661  $p$  value  $< 0.05$  which is 0.00.

Researchers assume that there are several actions needed to visit the KBBRS polyclinic, this is for the closest people and have wives to encourage the wife to use the tools in this case, especially injections of progestin. This husband's support can also be given in the case of escorting or accompanying his wife to make a progestin injection KB visit in a timely manner. Or just to attend a progestin KB re-injection program.

#### **CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS CONCLUSION**

Based on the results of the study it can be concluded that:

1. There is a relationship of knowledge about the timeliness of progestin injection KB visits at the PKBRS Polyclinic of Aceh Tamiang District Hospital.
2. There is no relationship with the police from the PKBRS polyclinic of Aceh Tamiang District Hospital.

3. There is an educational relationship to timeliness Progestin injectable birth control visit at PKBRS Polyclinic, Aceh Tamiang District Hospital.
4. There is a working relationship to the timeliness of progestin injection KB visits at the PKBRS Polyclinic in Aceh Tamiang District Hospital.
5. There is no relationship of age to the timeliness of progestin injection KB visits at the PKBRS Polyclinic in Aceh Tamiang District Hospital.
6. There is a correlation between the distance to the timeliness of progestin injection KB visits at the PKBRS Polyclinic in Aceh Tamiang District Hospital.
7. There is a relationship between husband's support for the timeliness of progestin injection birth control visits at the PKBRS Polyclinic of Aceh Tamiang District Hospital.
8. There is no relationship between the support of health workers for the timeliness of progestin injection KB visits at the PKBRS Polyclinic of Aceh Tamiang District Hospital.
9. The most dominant variable related to the timeliness of progestin injection re-visit KB is the husband's support variable (OR = 8.594).

### Suggestion

#### The suggestions from this research are:

1. In order for the midwife in charge of the PKBRS Polyclinic of Aceh Tamiang District Hospital to pick up the ball and make a visit to the acceptors who have a place to live far away from the Aceh Tamiang District Hospital.
2. So that the use of injectable contraception is more effective for acceptors and the husband supports the mother in contraceptive use, it is advisable for the acceptor to be accompanied by the husband during the Progestin KB injection visit so that the health worker can provide complete information about the benefits and benefits of contraceptive injection contraception to the husband which can increase the husband's understanding of the progestin injection. Husband's support here can also be given by reminding the wife of the schedule of progestin injection KB visits.
3. Given the timeliness of re-injection is very influential on the success of progestin injectable birth control, it is expected that acceptors will have a higher motivation to re-inject in a timely manner, for mothers who work can be made a special schedule tailored to the schedule of maternal activities.
4. To increase the knowledge of progestin injectable family planning acceptors, health workers at PKBRS Polyclinic in Aceh Tamiang District Hospital should provide counseling to every acceptor and her husband more often about progestin injectable family planning, officers can also provide leaflets about progestin injectable birth control to acceptors and officers can also install poster related to progestin injectable birth control

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